MASONIC TEMPLE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Saturday, June 2nd.

Reproduction of the famous

JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT.

Showing full 23 rounds and knock-out blow.

PRICES—25c and 50c.

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CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.

I will keep a full line of trimmed hats on sale and will make to order any hat desired at one half the regular price. Children's hats of all kinds in stock and to order. It will pay you well to call before you buy and see what I will save you. I keep nothing but first-class goods.

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ROME CITY INDIANA,

Now open for the season. Rates $7.00 per week; $1.25 a day; 35c a meal.

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Practice Limited to Disease of

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$10, $20, $50, $100.00

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on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagon, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

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Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

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The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., the strongest Accident Co. IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy ever thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. K. M'CRACKEN, Agent.

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The kind that really quenches the thirst. TRY OURS.

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REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLAN THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for full particulars.

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Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

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Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

TO BE DEDICATED.

SERVICES AT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

EVENT OCCURS TOMORROW

THE CHURCH IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM DEBT.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

WAS ORGANIZED IN PIONEER DAYS OF FORT WAYNE.

The dedication of the First Presbyterian church will take place tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, and the congregations of the different churches of that denomination in the city will participate in

REV. D. W. MOFFAT, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

the services. The services will be simple and will consist of special music by the choir, dedicatory sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. D. W. Moffat, and short talks by pastors of the other Presbyterian churches of the city.

The first Presbyterian church is the oldest religious organization in the city and one of the oldest in the west. The first steps toward the organization of this church were taken by Allen Hamilton, then postmaster, in December, 1828, and he was instrumental in securing the services of Rev. Charles E. Furman to do missionary work in the city. Rev. Furman arrived in Fort Wayne in November, 1829, after a difficult journey, and at once set to work among the inhabitants of the post. Fort Wayne was at that time a town of about 400 inhabitants, many of whom were Indians, and in a communication to the Missionary Rooms, in New York, Rev. Furman said: "From this place 100 miles in every direction it is a perfect wilderness. This county only contains about eight hundred inhabitants, of which four hundred live in town. I never knew, for the same number of inhabitants, in any place so many attendants upon the preaching of the Gospel." So much for the religion of Fort Wayne at that time.

Rev. Furman remained here about eight months and was suceeded by Rev. James Chute, who came in June, 1831. On the 1st of July, following, at the request of the few Presbyterians who then resided here, he organized the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, consisting of eleven members. On October 4th, of the same year, the church was received under the care of the Miami presbytery, the place of meeting of which was distant about 120 miles. The progress of the church was much retarded within the succeeding six years on account of lack of an adequate place of worship. About the first place of worship was under a rude shelter of boards at the corner of Columbia and Harrison streets.

After many wanderings and having suffered many reverses, the little congregation finally secured a building of its own, a small frame structure, forty feet square, near the extreme east end of Berry street. In this church building was organized the presbytery of Fort Wayne.

The congregation then entered upon a period of prosperity and the growth in succeeding years was healthy. Soon the little frame church would not accommodate the growing congregation, and in the early forties ground was purchased at the southeast corner of Clinton and Berry streets, the present site of the postoffice, and the new church was completed in 1846 and dedicated in 1852. Subsequently the church was greatly enlarged, a mission was established on Holman street, and the initiatory steps toward organizing another Presbyterian church were taken. The Second Presbyterian church, now Westminster church, was organized from the parent church in May, 1844, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Third church was formed in December, 1867, with Rev. Nathan Smith as pastor.

The pastors of the First church since its organization have been: Rev. James Chute, 1833 to 1835; Rev. Daniel Jones, 1836 to 1837; Rev. Alex. T. Rankin, 1837 to 1843; Rev. William C. Anderson, 1844, six months; Rev. H. S. Dickson, 1844 to 1847; Rev. Loman Hawes, supply for six months; Rev. J. G. Richeldeffet, 1848 to 1851; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, 1851 to 1855, when Rev. John M. Lowrie was called. Dr. Lowrie remained from November, 1856, until his death on September 26, 1867. The pastorate of Dr. Lowrie extended over a period of rapid growth of the city and the membership under his able generalship increased from 171 to 318 members. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., who remained three years, when Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., the present pastor, was called from the West street church, of Georgetown, D. C. Dr. Moffat's pastorate began on May 1st, 1872, and has continued from that time to the present day, a period of twenty-eight years. To Dr. Moffat's influence and industry is due much of the credit for the present standing of the church. During his long pastorate the membership has more than doubled and the church has entered upon an era of prosperity and advancement that will ever be a monument to his labors. Dr. Moffat has been several times elected to the position of moderator of the Fort Wayne presbytery and has done much for the advancement of Christianity in this district. Dr. Moffat is a man of sterling worth, a true upholder of Christianity, and one respected and beloved, not only by Presbyterians, but by all with whom he comes in contact.

The church at the corner of Clinton and Berry streets was burned in December, 1882, and the ground upon which it stood was afterward sold to the government. For awhile services were held in the circuit court room and afterwards for a period of two and one-half years the congregation worshipped in the Jewish synagogue, at the corner of Wayne and Harrison streets. In the meantime the lot at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets had been purchased and the erection of the present noble structure was commenced. The lecture room was completed in October, 1885, and the church proper was completed in 1886, and on May 1st, of that year, the first service was held.

The present church is the handsomest in the city and was erected at a cost of $70,487.44. The interior of the church is beautifully finished and the furnishings, including pews, organs, etc., cost in the neighborhood of $12,000. The total expense incurred in the purchasing of the property and the erection of the building was $100,815.88. The present congregations numbers about seven hundred and the membership of the Sunday school is over three hundred. When the building was completed in 1886 the total debt amounted to $25,000 and an additional expense of $7,000 was incurred by the erection of the tower. This, together with the interest, made the debt about $42,000, every cent of which has been paid entirely by the congregation, no help of any kind having been received from outside. The First Presbyterian church is one of the most liberal contributors to the various missions, both home and foreign, and is ever foremost in giving to local religious work and miscellaneous causes.

ROSEBROUGH RELEASED.

Dayton, Ohio, June 2.—It is believed by some that Joe Rieman, Dayton's first baseman, is to be traded to some other club before many days elapse, although the report is unconfirmed. Considerable surprise has been occasioned among base ball enthusiasts by learning that Pitcher Rosebrough has been unconditionally released by the management of the Dayton base ball club. It was known that a weeding out was in incubation, but is was not generally believed that Rosebrough would be the victim. On account of a cold contracted recently he has not had his usual speed, and the management is not blamed.

CHOSE A TOWNSHIP TICKET

JOHN WEISS WAS NAMED FOR TRUSTEE.

Marion Township Democrats Enthusiastic and Confident of Success—Other Nominees.

The democrats of Marion township met at Center school house Friday afternoon and nominated a township ticket to be voted for at the November election. There were 159 votes cast and of these John Weiss received eighty-four for trustee and was nominated. The other nominees are Ernest Witte for assessor and Marion Smith, David Gibson and George Koehlinger for county councilmen.

CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, June 2.—The cabinet crisis continues. The Marquis Ito will probably be called upon to form a ministry.

UNCLE SAM Stamps public good.

THINK WAR OVER.

BRITONS PLACID IN THEIR BELIEF IN VICTORY.

NO INTEREST IN SITUATION

ROBERTS A GREATER HERO THAN WELLINGTON WAS.

HIS HONORS TO BE SIGNAL

WILL GET PEERAGE AND THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, June 2.—Popular opinion has proclaimed the advent of victory and whatever happens henceforth in South Africa, the interest of the British public will be but little, unless the event is endorsed by a peculiarly personal element. The nation has made up its mind that the war is over, that the prestige of British arms is restored, that President Kruger is vanquished, that priceless territory has been annexed, that humanity has not been staggered, and that, led by that little Sir Galahad, "Bobs," Great Britain's army has fulfilled the most optimistic expectations. It is scarcely surprising in view of the bewildering rapidity of Lord Robert's progress during the past week that the anxiety attendant on the initial reverse of the war is completely forgotten in the jubilation of today, or that the troubles still ahead of the army in South Africa scarcely receive a passing thought, but nevertheless among the few more serious minded who have intimate knowledge of the Boers and the plans of the war office there exist grave apprehensions of developments in the near future. In the systematic retreat of the Boers they see the possibility of long drawn out guerilla fighting, treks into Rhodesia, internal disorganization in the Transvaal, due to bandits, and a thousand and one lawless elements that evolve themselves from a heterogenous army after it ceases to become an organized body. Some of the acute authorities on South African movements say Major General Frederick Carrington's work in Rhodesia may only begin when Lord Roberts finishes. Such speculation, however, can only be left for time to prove and this war so far has abounded in surprises which have completely upset the surmises of those best fitted to express opinions. Probably the most reasonable forecast of immediate developments in the Transvaal can be gained by removing the events in the Free State or Orange River colony. There, though the country is formally annexed and is subjected to a winnowing peace by a long line of British troops, virile opposition still exists. The preponderance of numbers is bound to eventually reduce the inhabitants to subjection, and so it will be probably with the Transvaal, the occupation of Pretoria and Johannesburg being followed by operations similar to those uninteresting movements now undertaken by Generals Rundle and Brabant in the Orange River colony. The personal status of President Kruger since he left the capital is creating some discussion. A representative of the Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury will consider him to be president of the South African republic until Lord Roberts is ready to annex that territory. Hence, wherever President Kruger may be, even if he goes into Portuguese territory, and any communications, which he might make to the British on other governments looking to a cessation of hostilities would receive official recognition and be answered, though it is safe to say Lord Salisbury would merely refer President Kruger to Lord Roberts. Some such message from "Oom Paul" is now expected at the foreign office. If the indicated line of proceedure in answering it is carried out it can result in nothing unless President Kruger is willing to assist Lord Roberts in persuading the people to lay down their arms. On one thing the British government is determined—i. e.: President Kruger cannot stay in the Transvaal. In the event of his capture he must be transported, not necessarily in durance; but he must be got out of the territory which Lord Salisbury expects will shortly be part of the British empire. Every effort will be made to capture President Kruger, but the government officials are inclined to believe he will manage to get into Portuguese territory, where the British will be unable to touch him. One of the most curious features of the closing chapters of the great war is the oblivion into which General Buller has fallen. A few months ago it was Buller who would stem the tide of Boer invasion; it was Buller who would enter Pretoria on Christmas day. Yet now General Buller is scarcely mentioned. Generals French, Hamilton and others are all more frequently talked of and cheered than the former commander-in-chief, who seems to have become a negligible quantity in the shadow of others.

Words fail to describe the national gratefulness to Lord Roberts. Wellington never was to England what Roberts is today in the eyes of the general public. A dukedom and the garter at the queen's disposal, through the death of the Duke of Argyll are the least rewards that could be bestowed on him.

Already people are talking of the scenes which will mark his homecoming. Conscientious military critics occasionally try to bring on Lord Kitchener's name, but their efforts have small effect on the popular sentiments.

DAMAGE SUIT WAS SETTLED

MRS. CARROLL GETS $1,000 FROM THE WABASH.

Verdict Rendered by Agreement in Wells County Court—The Latest Court News.

The big damage case sent from Allen county to Wells was settled in court Friday. It was the case of Catharine Carroll, administratrix of the last will and testament of John Carroll deceased vs. the Wabash Railroad company. The case was submitted to the court, evidence heard and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000 rendered. No interest on judgment for thirty days, at 6 per cent. thereafter until paid. Execution stayed for thirty days. Mr. Carroll was killed by a train on the Wabash railroad.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Vesey made his decision in the case of Partner vs. Moore at noon and found for the plaintiff in the sum of $11.14.

The jury in the case of William R. Little vs. Felix Grosjean, a suit to recover the alleged value of a corn husker, retired at 11:40 and in fifteen minutes agreed upon a verdict for defendant.

George Castle has commenced suit against the College Place Improvement company and Will H. Gouty, in which he asks for reformation of contract and judgment for $200. H. I. Smith is plaintiff's attorney.

In the circuit court Judge O'Rourke gave judgment for plaintiff for $183.42 in the case of Jacob Winters vs. Henry E. Bell.

Judge Vesey, on motion of interested parties, has dismissed the cases of Beaver vs. Maxfield and Trentman vs. Kroh.

Supt. H. W. Felts has filed a requisition for supplies for the county asylum for the coming quarter and the board of commissioners will advertise for bids through County Auditor Meyer.

The township trustees are filing with the board of commissioners their quarterly statements of disbursements on account of the poor.

The township assessors are making their reports of personal property assessments for the year.

Milo Beard, Warren Robinson and Nelson Bart have filed a petition with the board of county commissioners to change the boundary of Wayne and Aboit townships by transferring the lands they own from Pleasant township to Wayne township for school, road and voting purposes.

CONDITION IS IMPROVED.

The condition of John Kimball, the aged man who was seriously injured by a street car on Decoration day, is slightly improved today. The patient had a slight turn for the worse on Friday, when pleurisy developed. At present it is impossible to fortell what the result of the injuries may be. Mr. Hardendorf, who was injured at the same time, is improving slowly.

Hummer is a pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

Hartzell's Ice Cream is pure. 1-eod-tf

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.

Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 1t2

Green Stamps are worth money. 19eod-tf

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Don't miss it—Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Try Hummer Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will hold an all-day session in the parlors of the church on Thursday, June 7th.

BOTH PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

Pe-ru-na Made Them Strong and Happy.

Women everywhere are writing Dr. Hartman concerning the ailments peculiar to their sex. The two following letters, published by the consent of the writers are specimens. No wonder these ladies are enthusiastic. They had been sick a long time. Their cure was unexpected. The first one, Mrs. King, of North Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted for twenty years and did not know what ailed me. My husband employed three doctors, but they did me no good. I took different kinds of medicine, all to no effect. In 1895 a friend told me I had catarrh. I had a bad cough and running at the nose all the time. I was advised

Mrs. M. M. King, Waterloo, N. C.

to try Pe-ru-na and I took four bottles. I am now well of the catarrh. I believe Pe-ru-na saved my life. The doctors and all others failed. I can recommend your Pe-ru-na to all my friends. It is the best medicine in the world. You may use my name whenever you please."—Mrs. M. M. King.

Mary F. Bartholomew, of St. Francisville, Ill., says: "About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble (pelvic catarrh.) I doctored with several skillful physicians, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I remained in this condition about two years, under the attendance of four physicians.

"I concluded I would write Dr. Hartman for advice. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na. My friends and neighbors never expected to see me well again. I am now able to assist with my household duties. I think my recovery is a surprise to every one who know me. My appetite was so poor I could eat scarcely anything; but I can eat any and everything now without pain. I cannot recommend your medicines enough."

Catarrh is the bane of womankind. Nearly every case of so called female complaint is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs. A woman free from catarrh is generally a well woman. Catarrh of the pelvic organs makes more women miserable than all other diseases combined.

For Dr. Hartman's latest book on female diseases, address The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sent free for a short time.

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Manson Bicycle $35.

We fit MANSONS with M. & W., G. & J., Goodrich, Hartford, Newton or Vim tires; give any tire, saddle or bar and GUARANTEE IT AS ABOVE FOR THE SEASON. WE TRUST. WE TRADE.

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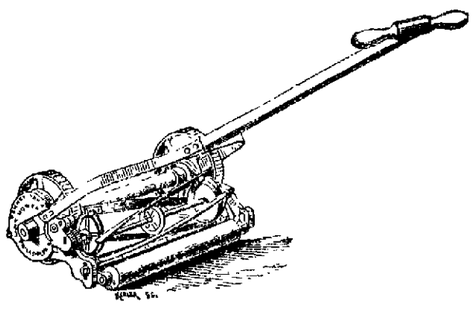
Don't Wait Until Your Lawn is Grown For Cutting, But "Call" Now



And we will show you our line of Lawn Mowers. Also Garden Hose and Hose Reels, Lawn Rakes and Garden Barrows, Screen Doors and Windows.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

WILL CONVENE AT CITY HALL

REPUBLICANS PREPARE FOR THEIR COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Committee Appointed to Arrange the Hall for the Convention —Township Conventions.

The republican county central committee held a meeting today in the committee rooms in the Bass block and completed arrangements for the county convention, which will be held in the city hall on Saturday, June 16. Chairman Keegan appointed John T. Dougall, Thomas F. DeVilbiss and Theodore Thoiward a committee to arrange and decorate the hall for the convention. It was stated that candidates will be nominated for all the offices and a slate of gentlemen who will accept nominations has been practically agreed upon.

The Wayne township convention will be held immediately after the adjournment of the county convention in the same hall and the Wayne township delegates to the county convention will name the Wayne township ticket. It has not been decided who will preside at the county convention, although the names of James B. Harper and John Morris, jr., have been suggested.

THE DEATHS.

BASHARA.

George Bashara, father of Salem and George Bashara, the well-known Syrian merchants, died shortly after midnight at his home, 59 East Main street, at the age of sixty-six years. The deceased was a native of Syria and came to America about eight years ago. His death was due to inflammation of the brain. Surviving him are the wife and several children.

The funeral services will be held from the Cathedral Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at the Catholic cemetery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. W. V. Ruhl is in Antwerp, Ohio, on a professional visit.

Frank Edmunds is able to be out again after an illness of two weeks.

Miss Gwyn Sterrit is spending the month with friends in North Manchester.

Dr. Edwin Biewend and Prof. Biewend, of St. Louis, are in the city, visiting friends.

Mrs. Mandeville Chambers leaves Monday for an extended visit in Adrian and Hudson, Mich.

L. G. Jacobs returned today from Capital university, at Columbus, O., to spend his summer vacatiton.

The Linden quartet sang at the commencement exercises of the Kendallville high school last evening.

Dr. Henry Ranke leaves this evening for Atlantic City to attend the meeting of the American Medical association.

Miss Minnie Witte and Miss Louise Hitzeman will leave tomorrow for Rome City, where they will spend a week's vacation.

S. W. Bell, of Chicago, who wired the new court house, has taken a position with the Edmunds Electric company. He will make his home in this city permanently.

Miss Nettie Frazure entertained a few friends at her home Friday evening in honor of her friend, Miss Susie Barnett, who will leave in a few weeks to make her home in Iowa.

The Edmunds Electric company has about finished the contract of installing a lighting plant in the Mayflower mills. A dynamo and three hundred lights compose the plant.

The races to have been given on Decoration day at the mile track by the Bicycle Dealers' associatiton, were held this afternoon at the park. The track, though a trifle rough, was in fairly good condition, and the crowd present was of good size. The City band furnished music during the races.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

JOE OF WASHOE

How He Kept His Promise To a Woman. ... ...

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1898.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the horn at Tin Pan Diggings began to blow, and 400 men threw down pick and spade and hastened to what was called the public square. As they came running in all directions they found half a dozen men surrounding a camp mate, and the cause of the alarm was soon explained. The prisoner, who was known as Jim Rodgers, was a hangerson. That meant a speculator and a gambler and a general blackleg. He had been "warned" two or three times, but he had stuck to the camp, and that afternoon, having been detected in cheating at cards, he had drawn his gun and attempted to kill. The horn had been sounded and the men called in to give the man a trial before Judge Lynch. He was defiant until he looked around upon the hundreds of stern faces and caught the muttered words of menace. Then he grew pale and silent. The president of the diggings acted as judge. It didn't take over 30 minutes to settle the case.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, when the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, "we ar' goin' to hang you. We ain't no wolves thirstin' for blood, and we ain't anxious to make no record in the matter of haste. You will be duly executed arter breakfast in the mornin'."

That was all. The prisoner had nothing to say, and most of the miners went back to their work. The man was put under guard in one of the shanties, and there were none to defend or plead for him. At sundown Joe of Washoe arrived on horseback. Nearly everybody at Tin Pan knew him for the "squarest" man in all the diggings, and he was warmly welcomed. He learned of the trial and sentence, of course. Indeed, the judge said to him:

"Joe, I'm powerful glad you ar' here. We've got to hang a critter in the mornin', and I want things reg'lar and shipshape. 'Pears to me like there orter be some singin' or readin' from the Bible or suthin'. It don't look right to hang a man same's' you'd kill a dog. Jest think it over and help us out."

"I'll take a look at him and see what's to be done," replied Joe, and half an hour later he was admitted to the shanty where the man lay bound.

Joe looked at him long and keenly, and then drew a deep breath and said:

"I was afraid of it when they told me about you. I was on your trail, and if I could have got here before noon it would have been all right."

"You—you have seen her?" stammered the man.

"For sure. She's over at Sand Hill."

"And looking for me?"

"And looking for you. She's been looking for days and weeks. You must be the meanest, low-down critter on the face of the earth."

"I've been a bad man," sighed the prisoner.

"And you'll deserve being hung."

They converse for an hour or more, and when Joe of Washoe left the shanty he also left a bottle of whisky with the miner who had just come on duty to stand sentinel for the night. To the president Joe reported:

"Yes, it'll be more shipshape and civilized to pray or sing suthin', and I'll think it out during the night."

When daylight came the sentinel was found in a drunken sleep and the prisoner was missing. Joe's horse was also found to have vanished during the night. Nobody could say at what hour the man had escaped, but it was certain that he was safe from any pursuit the miners could make. There was a loud outcry and general indignation and when the drunken sentinel was at last aroused there were a hundred men who demanded that he be hung in the other's place. Down under the "hanging tree" there was a barrel on end with a noosed rope dangling from a limb. While men were crowding and shouting a[illegible] Joe unbuckled [illegible] and slipped the noose over his head. The whole camp followed and surrounded him, and presently a great hush fell upon the crowd. Then he looked calmly about him and said:

"A week ago a little woman reached Sand Hill by the stage—the first woman ever seen in that town. She was little and she was purty, and her heart was breakin'. She had come a thousand miles—she had braved the Injuns and the hardships—she had dared more'n a man—jest to hunt up that critter you was calculatin' to hang this mornin'. He is her brother."

There was something almost appalling in the silence around the speaker and he was paler as he continued:

"No matter what he was, she didn't know it. She jest looked upon him as a bit wild and a wanderer. There was an old mother back in the states who was grievin' and weepin', and who wanted to see her boy ag'in before death come. When that little woman told me the story—when she told of her long journey and how she had sarched and sarched and been disappointed—when she appealed to me to aid her, I gin her my hand and my promise. It was the hand and promise of Joe of Washoe, and he never goes back on either."

There were murmurs of applause on every side, but no man spoke above his breath.

"You were goin' to hang him," resumed Joe, as he lifted a hand to the rope above his head. "I don't say he didn't deserve it, but I'd promised that little woman to hunt him up and send him over to her at Sand Hill. He'll go back to the states with her. He'll go because he ain't so bad way down in his heart, and has still got a feelin' for mother and sister, and he'll go because I'll hunt him down and kill him if he don't. That was the understandin' before I helped him off. Yes, I helped him off. I cut his bonds, and I told him to take my hoss and ride like the devil, and by this time he's jined his sister."

There were angry shouts from a hundred throats at the admission, but Joe waved his hand for silence and said:

"She was a woman, and I felt sorry for her and gin her my promise. I had to play Tin Pan Diggings low-down to keep my word, but I didn't run away from you. No. I stayed right yere to explain matters, and to say that you shan't be disappointed in a hangin'. I'd a heap rather died with a gun in my hand and for a better man, but she was a little woman, and she was breakin' her heart. Gentlemen, let the hangin' proceed!"

No man moved nor spoke.

"I'm up here with the noose about my neck, and if some of you will kick the bar'l away I'll make as good a show as the man who got away."

They began to fall back. They kept their eyes on the man, but they fell back and melted away from him and never uttered a word. He looked down upon them with folded arms and a queer smile on his face, and by and by only one man was left—the president of the diggings.

"What's the matter, Tom?" queried the man on the barrel.

"No hangin', Joe," was the laconic reply.

"But why?"

"Because she was a purty little woman who had come a thousand miles, and he was her brother!"

"NO HANGIN', JOE," WAS THE REPLY.

The five breweries of Toledo, O., have virtually said to the people of that city that unless the brewers can have unlimited privileges in selling their beer at the centennial of 1902, the people cannot have a centennial. Each of the five brewers subscribed $5,000, then withdrew it, because of the Clark bill that was to come before the legislature.

The average consumption of alco[illegible] in E[illegible]land last year was [illegible] per fa[illegible] in the world.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

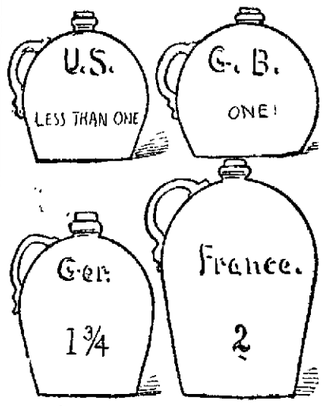
WHAT THE NATIONS DRINK.

A Comparison of the Consumption of Liquor by the Four Great Nations.

A report recently rendered to the British parliament contains matter which ought to lead to a searching of hearts by the people of many nations.

The report deals with the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Europe, the United States and the British colonies. In such a publication stupendous figures, although melancholy, are to be expected; but some of the facts here disclosed are astounding.

Take, for instance, the consumption of wine. In Great Britain each person consumes, on an average, less than half a gallon a year; in Germany, a little more than three-fourths of a gallon; in the United States, less than a quarter of a gallon; in France, more



than 24 gallons! The total amount consumed in France, which has a population of 38,000,000, is more than 940,000,000 gallons a year—eight times as much as is used by the 160,000,000 people of Great Britain, Germany and the United States taken together.

It is often said, the French drink wine while other nations drink beer or spirituous liquors. Of beer alone the statement is, indeed, partially true. The annual consumption per capita in Great Britain is about 31 gallons, in Germany 27 gallons, in the United States 13 gallons, and in France five and one-half gallons. But the French people consume more spirits per inhabitant than any of the other countries. The figures are: For Great Britain, one gallon; the United States, less than one gallon; Germany, a gallon and three-quarters, and France, more than two gallons for each person.

The report also shows the interesting fact that the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada is smaller than in any other country from which statistics are obtainable.

Our own showing is not a bad one, but every earnest lover of his country will wish that it were better.—Youth's Companion.

SETS GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Little Nation of Japan Has Adopted a National Anti-Tobacco Law.

The little empire of Japan has set a good example to the world by adopting a national anti-tobacco law. It not only forbids the smoking of tobacco by persons under 20 years of age, but imposes a fine upon all offenders, as also upon those selling to such persons. The tobacco habit has greatly increased in Japan during the last five years, especially among the young, a very common sight on the street being the smoking of cigarettes even by children. Not only do the Japanese raise tobacco themselves, but they purchase much American tobacco. The bill against the use of tobacco was introduced into the lower house and later the house of peers. In writing on this subject, Dr. Julius Soper says such a law will have more influence in a land like Japan than it would in the United States. Here the people naturally respect officials and law makers. "Even if the police may not be able to find out those selling to minors they will be able to prevent such persons smoking on the public streets." The agitation against the use of tobacco is fast spreading over the world, and none too soon to save the rising generation.—Banner of Gold.

Beer Disease.

According to Van Laer, who has been studying the special diseases or bacteria which affect beer, there is such a thing as beer disease. It appears that a bacillus develops in beer associated with viscous fermentation and converts practically the carbohydrates into lactic, acetic and butyric acids. This practically destroys the quality of the beer, and makes it in the language of beer men "double-faced." Its flavor may be increased, but its effects are depressing and resemble those of narcotic poison. It is said that many beers on the market are injured by this bacillus, whose presence is largely unknown. It is evident from this that beer is not the simple, harmless beverage supposed.—Journal of Inebriety.

Greatest Single Enemy.

President Swensson, of Bethany college, Kansas, says, in the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital: "The American saloon, open by law and license, is our greatest single enemy of decency, morality and religion. Our prohibition laws close that saloon and kill that foe. What greater praise could we utter?"

Less Chance of Recovery.

Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M. D., professor of pathology, Cambridge university, [illegible] perhaps the greatest au[illegible]ity in the world, [illegible] Caine, of London, as follows: "For the last year or two I have been keeping note of the various observations that have been made in regard to the use of alcohol in disease, and I am coming to believe more and more firmly that the patient who takes, or has taken, alcohol has a less chance of recovery than the patient who abstains."

DELIRIUM TREMENS CURED.

Cold Water Bath Given to a Victim of Debauch and His Life Is Saved.

Maurice Letulle, in La Presse Medicale of July 8, 1899, describes the case of a man 31 years of age, admitted to the Hospital Boucicaut with a severe attack of delirium tremens, which had begun four hours before. At the time the patient was in intense excitement, but was capable of answering questions. The muscles of the trunk were in a constant tremor, and the limbs were thrown about with great violence. A camisole was applied which, instead of calming, seemed to aggravate the excitement. The temperature on admission was 104.5 degrees Fahrenheit, and the face and extremities were cyanosed. Seven hours after the beginning of the attack he was given a cold bath of 64.4 degrees Fahrenheit. He remained in the bath for 30 minutes, and at the end of that time suddenly passed into a state of collapse, with the pulse remaining at the same rate as when he entered the bath, 108. In the meantime the temperature had fallen to 92.6 degrees. This was ten minutes after the bath had been given. From this extremely low point the temperature gradually improved until 12 hours after the bath had been given, when it was normal. The patient did not have a return of the delirium. The author enters into a consideration of the literature of the treatment of delirium tremens by cold baths. He regards it as a distinct improvement upon the use of opium, chloral or digitalis. The bath in the case described was administered for too long a time, but he thinks it is justified in these very grave cases, and in the case in question it was followed by a lowering of the temperature and a disappearance of the delirium.

POWER OF TEMPERATE LIFE.

He Who Cannot Govern Himself Is Not Qualified to Govern Others.

He who cannot govern himself cannot govern others. Persons of influence are as a rule persons who have attained self-discipline. Self-mastery means the mastery of one's lower self by the higher. The body must always be subject to the soul. It always will be when the soul is master of itself. The affections are mental and spiritual attributes, not physical. The body cannot love, the soul only loves. If we could see deeply into man we should find that every physical appetite took its beginning from a spiritual desire. (Spiritual is here used in its root meaning—that which pertains to spirit. In this sense a desire may be either good or bad.)

When the soul sets its affections on things below its earthliness and depravity affect the body. An undisciplined spirit is self-indulgent and the physical nature soon comes under the sway of its imperious desires. We attribute too much influence to the body when we speak of intemperance. We say the drunkard is bound and helpless through appetite and disease. But life-long drunkards have often been completely released from their passion for liquor through the renewing and converting grace of Christ.

The first step toward the discipline of temperance is to yield the life to God's control. Daniel accepted God's ideal for himself. He placed manhood before wealth, and integrity of soul before promotion to power. He trained the body for the sake of the soul, and the soul for both its own and the body's sake. How magnificently he scorned luxury and self-indulgence.—N. Y. Observer.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

T. D. Pile, the new lord mayor of Dublin, is well known as a total abstinence advocate.

The Dow tax collection shows that over 300 saloonkeepers in Cincinnati have gone out of business during the past year.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union is fully committed to the project of establishing homes for inebriates in India.

The London Times not long since said: "England, with 500 years of license, is the worst liquor-cursed nation in the world."

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 4,000,000,000 particles of dust at every puff, according to Dr. Atkins' investigations.

A clergyman was recently hanged in effigy in Boiling Springs, Pa., because of his successful fight against the granting of a liquor license to the village hotel.

During last year the increase in the drink bill for Great Britain and Ireland amounted to no less than £6,169,465, the total being £162,163,171, an expenditure amounting to £3 19s. 11½d. for each man, woman and child of the entire population.

The calling of a grand jury in Hutchinson, Kan., caused a stampede of journalists, gamblers and boot-leggers until the city was as "dry" as the most ardent temperance worker could wish. And now they talk of making the grand jury perpetual.

An Effective Argument.

Casey—Doolan offered to prove to me in black an' white thot Oi war a fool.

Clancy—Phwat happened thin?

Casey—Oi proved to him in black an' blue thot he war a liar.—N. Y. Journal.

Forced to Resign.

Flitter—Why has Smirker resigned from the presidency of the "Don't Worry [illegible]ty?"

THERE IS A WAY.

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

"You've been in St. Louis, I presume?" queried the man with two crutches as he sat down with a groan and looked at the man with the flaming red necktie.

"I was there a week ago," was the reply.

"Ah—you were? Have they got over talking about me yet?"

"I didn't hear any particular talk about any particular person. Did you do anything in St. Louis to get yourself talked about?"

"Rather, sir—rather!" grimly replied the two-crutch man as he painfully lifted the left foot up on the right knee. "My name is John Quincy Adams Danforth."

"Yes."

"I was in St. Louis on business six months ago. I know they were still talking about me a fortnight since, but perhaps they have got tired of it by this time. St. Louis is a fine city, sir."

"Yes, it is."

"Good town to do business in. I was always glad to strike St. Louis. Haven't got a St. Louis paper in your pocket, have you?"

"No, I haven't. Did you say that something happened to you in St. Louis?"

"Yes, sir, I did. You know what roller skates are, I suppose? It's a skate on four little wheels, you know? You've seen children use 'em on the sidewalks, probably."

"I think I have seen them once or twice," replied the man with the flaming necktie.

"They used to have roller skating rinks and adults used to go skating," continued the cripple. "It was very exhilerating exercise, they say, but for some reason it was abandoned. I didn't know until I happened to strike St. Louis on an occasion a few months ago."

"And then you found out the reason?"

"I did, sir, but only by accident. That is, a warm personal friend of mine bet me five dollars that I couldn't put on a pair of roller skates and glide twice around a hall. It looks easy, you know."

"Yes, I know. You took the bet, of course?"

"Of course. Yes, sir, I took the bet and put on the skates. I was allowed to stand up beside a post to draw a long breath and get my nerve, which was very kind of the opposition. I finally got a move on me."

"I understand. Did the floor rise up at you?"

"Certainly. Yes, sir, the floor rose up, and the roof and the walls fell in at the same time. I was unconscious for three days. When I left St. Louis I was still so nervous that they wouldn't tell me the worst. Did you hear how many people were killed in the ruins of the hall?"

"No, I didn't."

"I'd rather like to know. The hall was, of course, a total wreck, and I suppose the financial damage was at least $50,000. Is the Lindell hotel still standing?"

"I'm sure it is."

"They said I jarred it so that it was likely to topple over any minute, but they probably braced it up. All the electric lights in town went out as I fell, but I suppose they are all right by this time. You see these two crutches—this curved spine—these bow-legs—this human wreck?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well I haven't got any moral lecture to read you. Your necktie is too gaudy to be in good taste, and it's plain that you don't know how to shave your chin but as a fellow-man let me carelessly observe that if you want to make a fool of yourself and can't think of any other way just put on a pair of roller skates!"

STUDENTS OF NATURE.

The Japanese is a born lover of nature. Whatever he produces, from the most painstaking work of art to the simplest household utensil, is after natural models. In the representation of figures and scenes the Japanese display a perception which is astonishing. With a couple of strokes of the brush they reproduce what they see with a truth to life which is almost incredible.—Chicago Record.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5 c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5c¼ lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 14c lb.
Bonito in Packages 12c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb: best 50c lb.
Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb packages, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.
California White Cherries 22c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can,
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 11c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 15c lb.
California Apricots 18c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 18c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 20 lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 70c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 35c gallon
Lard Oil, 50c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c, gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 38c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 43c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 5c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 38c plug; J. T. Plug, 16c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 28c lb
Golden Star Smoking, 28c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 28c.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good 25c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

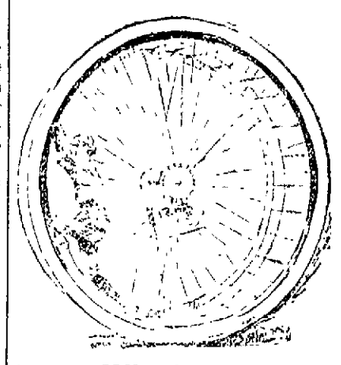
Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste, but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.



Large Wheels

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

WAYNE BUGGY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—49 E. Columbia St.

Office 'phone 281. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.
48 W. MAIN ST.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	GRAVE	†ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 10 am	* 3 25 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 10 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima		† 12 01 m
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	† 10 40 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 12 15 pm	† 12 05 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	† 12 25 pm	* 3 30 m
Plymouth and Chicago	* 1 40 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 1 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 pm	* 4 40 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	† 4 45 pm	† 10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	* 10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	* 10 15 am	* 1 10 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect May 27, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a.m
" " " " "	8 50 a.m
" " " " "	4 15 p.m
†From Richmond arrives	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	†2 25 a.m
" " " "	6 45 a.m
" " " "	†3 35 p.m
†From Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 26, 1899.

From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	6 10 a.m
No. 8 New England Fast Mail daily	11 55 a.m
No. 34 Atlantic Express	6 40 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	10 02 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily	5 42 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily	8 30 p.m

Telephone, Home-Bell No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a.m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 50 p.m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	10 55 a.m

Nickle Plate Trains Leave Fort Wayne as Follows:

East.	West.
No. 6, 3:25 a. m.	No. 1, 10:50 a. m.
No. 2, 3:15 p. m.	No. 3, 4:35 p. m.
No. 4, 9:05 p. m.	No. 5, 1:55 a. m.
Lo. frt., 7:25 a. m	Lo. frt., 7:00 a. m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	2 50 p. m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 25 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 30 p. m
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight	5 55 a. m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a.m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p.m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	6:30 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5:30 a.m

NORTH.

[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS' PLAN OF WORK, WHEREIN THE DISCIPLES ARE SENT OUT TWO BY TWO TO PREACH THE GOSPEL

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for June 3, 1900

Topic—"The Twelve Sent Forth."

Text—Matthew ix, 35, to x, 8.

COMMISSIONED TO PREACH

It had come to be late autumn of the second year of Jesus' ministry. Especially in the province of Galilee His popularity was growing rapidly. In the early part of this year He had called out twelve from the crowd which followed Him, and He took them into more intimate relationship with Him and gave them training for perpetuating His work. Now, after six or eight months of special tutoring, He sets them to active work, as we learn in the present lesson. He had given them a perfect example in His own method and manner of work—an example of tireless toil. He had shown them what should be the burden of their message, not the splitting of hairs of old testament scriptures, as the scribes were wont to practice. They had a gospel, and that means good news to announce to all ears. Jesus was joyously impressed with the apparent readiness of the people to hear and heed the gospel, if only it were given to them as bread is to the hungry.

To understand and appreciate the gracious sentiments of His soul toward the people read lesson v. 36, remembering that in John x. He calls Himself "the Gospel Shepherd." Our Lord had no special regard for classes. He never committed that capital error of our modern reformers, whose frantic effort it usually is to set class against class. The Master was the multitude's man. And when He saw "the multitudes He was moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed and scattered as sheep having no shepherd." They had no religious guides with hearts engaged to feed their spiritual hunger. They had priests and sanhedrists who occupied the place of religious leaders, but they were mostly "blind guides" and "blind leaders of the blind." Jesus had lived in the world thirty and two years studying its state with an eye and understanding which perceived, as they penetrated the internal diseases with which the world was "distressed" and dying. He understood the desperate need of man and for a gospel, a message of good news. Month after month He had been telling it out in the hearing of these men whom He was now about to commission as His ministers. Some things must have been impressed upon their feelings and engraved upon their memory. One was that Jesus loved human beings without reference to their race, rank or religion. Whether decent or debased He had a care for their hearts to be clean rather than their clothes. The disciples had seen Him moved with compassion for those suffering bodily ills, and as well those whose hearts as the widow of Nain had been bereaved. Also it had been demonstrated to them that their Master was sovereign over material nature—winds and waves, and as much sovereign over the keys of death.

NEED OF MANY LABORERS

Looking out over the fields of Galilee, which were ripe for the farmer's sickle while He was speaking, He said to the twelve whom He had been disciplining for the duty the last many months: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." I cannot do it all nor can you. There is an immense need to be met. There are multitudes of shepherdless souls needing men to feed and fold them. Therefore pray the Lord of the world to send enough who will care for these souls. At that He began to set apart the twelve for this service for the multitudes. Mark (vi. 7) says He sent them out "two and two." And at a later date (Luke x. 1) He appointed seventy others and sent them two and two before His face into every city and place whither He Himself was about to come. Peter and Andrew went together, James and his brother John, Philip and Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew, James the son of Alpheus, Simon the zealot and Judas Iscariot. These men were appointed to a task which would call for the highest wisdom and exceptional grace of manner to commend their message. It is difficult enough away along in our age to get the ears of men for the truths of the gospel, how much more must it have been to obtain attention when it was first initiated. Everybody was either prejudiced toward pagan doctrines of religion or else a devotee of Moses and the law. And besides their ingrained ideas there was an indifference as to the whole matter of religion which made the work passing hard for those first apostles. It was therefore a prudential consideration if nothing else that led Christ to couple them up as He

our instruction in the mating of the men.

So carefully chosen at first, as in a recent lesson we found they were, and now so solemnly separated to service, we see the ready, heady, hearty Peter joined with his more judicious and steady going brother Andrew. Two Peters would have more likely been as two exceedingly spirited horses, prone to run away and imperil the whole load. Andrew served as a steady-going wheel horse. This principle of selection in the appointment of the brothers James and John seems not to have been followed, because they were called "sons of thunder" by the Master. But after all, whatever they were by nature intense, vehement, choleric, they grew in the grace of Christ's Spirit so that each became an embodiment of love and wisdom, John almost the incarnation of charity and James of wise judgment. Their thunder temper certainly did disclose itself (Luke ix, 54) when John and James were ready to bid fire to come down from heaven and consume some villagers in Samaria because they treated Jesus with incivility. But as Jesus then and there "turned and rebuked them," they seem to have been taught a lesson in gentleness which neither of them ever forgot. Meanwhile the gracious spirit so nurtured and nourished in them the love of Christ that it was John who lay next to Jesus on the couch at the last supper and leaned on His bosom.

REASON FOR SELECTIONS

Of two other couples a word. Thomas was matched with Matthew. Thomas the naturally cautious and critical man, who was not readily convinced or inclined to run with the rest, and then Matthew, once the publican tax gatherer who dropped all at Christ's first call—"Follow Me"—and never swerved from his fidelity except the once, when "they all forsook Him and fled," the night before He was crucified.

The most notable of all the bands was the last-named: "Simon the Cananaean—as the revised version has it—and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him." This Simon was of a class of "fanatic nationalists among the Jews" and called the zealot. Judas Iscariot was the champion criminal of the human race. If Christ "knew what was in man" and "needed not that any should tell Him," why did He not see the traitor temper in this Iscariot at the time He chose him and commissioned him to go out and preach His gospel? Possibly most of the guessing there has been on this conundrum will be corrected by the facts if we are to know as much in the future world as has been conjectured. Our conjectures have been like these. Jesus was under some limitations of knowledge, as we know by His own confession concerning the final catastrophe of this world's affairs. For did He not say regarding the future wind up of the world: "Of that day and that hour knoweth no man. No not the Son but the Father." In the same sense He may have been so limited in knowledge of men when He selected Iscariot as not to foreknow the possibilities of baseness which that black breast concealed. Or it has been thought He knew all the infamy and the end of the apostate traitor, but preferred to leave him in order to show to the end of the age how ready He was to give the most wicked the best chance possible to turn from evil and learn to do well.

Did sinner ever have more helpful surroundings? He had heard and seen all the wondrous words and work the Lord had spoken and performed in proof of his compassion for men. So far as we have reports there is not a sentence to show that Jesus ever offended him by criticism or correction. He was honored not only as the others with ministerial orders, but made treasurer and allowed to have "the bag" in hand. Such goodness, we should say, would lead anyone to repentance, however much he might be inclined to go bad. But there is a third theory to explain why Jesus took into the circle of His intimates this ingrate and traitor, and this third seems to me probably the true one. He allowed the first company of apostles to be invaded by an unworthy and wicked man under His own supervision, so that when in after times choices of ministers and missionaries should be made by the church it would not crush the hearts of His followers to find they had ordained an unworthy successor to the apostles. If the Master had a Judas Iscariot for one of His first twelve little wonder if among the tens of thousands of ordained apostles of today not a few black sheep should be found.

INSTRUSTIONS TO DISCIPLES

Passing from the commissioning to the mission of these bands of helpers whom the Master sent out, [illegible]

before all things to preach after that to heal. Go saying: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Mark (vi, 12) tells us "they went out and preached that men should repent." Luke (ix, 6) says they went preaching the gospel and "healing everywhere." Conspicuously they kept the preaching most prominent. And this is the very reverse of what our multitudinous quacks and frauds are doing on all hands.

The "healer" in most cases begins by claiming some occult co-operation with God, and claims to receive divine virtue direct from the Divine Being. And then he sells at the highest market price that foolish and hypnotized people are willing to pay. It is just the same in the long run as that crime of simony which might have scandalized the early (Acts viii. 18-23) Christian church had not Peter detected and exposed the avaricious applicant for spiritual power. "Peter said unto him: Thy silver perish with thee because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money."

The only other matter for present mention is to remark that Jesus made choice of a different class of men from those we would have thought to select for so great a work as converting the world. Five of them were Galilean fishermen, one was of the despised publican class, and no one of them in high standing in society or scholarly circles. Today these twelve men are more generally known in history than any twelve in all Caesar's empire of that time. Greece in the greatest glory of her learning, nor Rome, in the widest expanse of her supremacy, ever had twelve men who rose to the immortality of the twelve "apostles of the Lamb." Truly did Paul say: "God chose the foolish things of the world that He might put to shame them that are wise." However humble we be in station and moderate in mental equipment, union with Christ and His kingdom indefinitely enlarges our influence and future well-being.

BAR-BEN

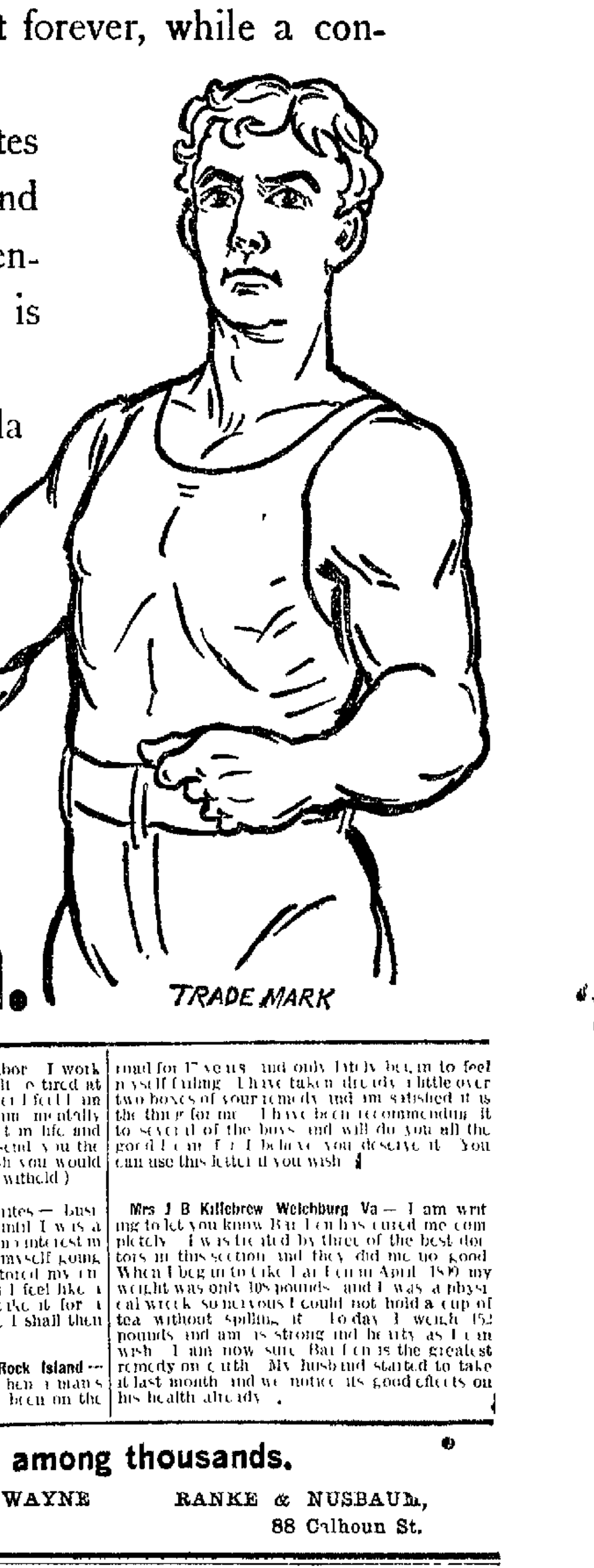
The Great Restorative.

If we should fully describe the effects of Bar-Ben upon men and women, our claims would be so startling, few would believe us. Draw on your imagination to its fullest extent, Bar-Ben will even then far exceed your expectations. Never has its equal been known in medical science. The most complicated and aggravated cases, heretofore considered incurable, yield almost instantly to the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Within three days after taking the first dose, you notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy that you have counted as lost forever, while a continued judicious use causes an improvement both wonderful and lasting.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and **strength,** clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit.

Bar-Ben is not a patent medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Elmer E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. For nervous prostration, overwork, nervous debility or excessive use of opium, liquor or tobacco, it positively cannot be excelled. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Bar-Ben Restorative is sold by all live druggists, or will be mailed, sealed, upon receipt of price. Address Drs. Barton and Benson,

528 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.



The Glory of Man is Strength.

Rev David Moffat Boston — I am convinced there is no remedy equal to Bar-Ben for nervous troubles. * * * * * * [illegible] than two weeks [illegible] always recommend your remedy [illegible] ed as I was.

Dr John Campbell [illegible] physician [illegible] Bar-Ben Restorative [illegible] satisfaction [illegible] who are suffering from [illegible] or sexual Neurasthenia [illegible] consider it more [illegible] than any other remedy [illegible] I would advise all practitioners to give it a thorough trial instead of concerning it [illegible] so many new remedies have been in the past.

Miss Flora Ficholtz Omaha Neb — I cannot [illegible] thank you for the [illegible] given up all hope [illegible] woman [illegible] Father [illegible] that I am well again. May God bless you [illegible] medicine [illegible] all who [illegible] recommending your restorative to [illegible] who [illegible] not well [illegible] has benefitted [illegible] you can use this letter to any advantage you can do so.

Chas A Strown Fourmile Poult Co Colo — Words are powerless [illegible] and [illegible] I underwent before I heard of Bar-Ben [illegible] despair and misery I tried scores of remedies only to find that none of them had any good lasting effect. I had begun to believe that my case was incurable, and when I started to take your tablets I did not have the [illegible] idea that they were going to do me any good [illegible] I noticed a change [illegible] today I am a well man blessing the day I first read your advertisement and sent for a box. I have only taken eight boxes in all, and as I consider them worth their weight in gold I am sending you by express a gold nugget we lately found. It will assay nearly $40.00. Kindly accept it as a token of my good will. If I can be of any service to you let me know.

Congressman L — Your great remedy has certainly worked wonders not only in my condition but also for several to whom I recommended it. You are welcome to refer to me, but I prefer that my name does not appear in print.

Geo M Gooding, Hamilton, O — I am at this writing an entirely different man than when I first wrote you. I now eat anything without it troubling me afterwards, also sleep well and get up refreshed ready for a day's labor. I work hard all the time and don't feel half so tired at the end of the day. Taken altogether I feel I am a perfectly healthy man once again mentally and bodily. I now have an object in life and can thank Bar-Ben for it all. I send you the names of some of my friends I wish you would write to or send a sample. (names withheld.)

A manufacturer of Ft Wayne Ind, writes — Business worry had pulled me down until I was a physical and mental wreck. I had no interest in anything, and felt my business and myself going to the dogs. Your remedy has restored my energy and put new life into me until I feel like a man again. I shall continue to take it for a month or so longer as I am sure I shall then be my old self again.

Engineer Sidney A Curtis, of the Rock Island — There is no remedy like Bar-Ben when a man's nerves become unstrung. I have been on the road for 17 years and only lately began to feel myself failing. I have taken already a little over two boxes of your remedy and am satisfied it is the thing for me. I have been recommending it to several of the boys and will do you all the good I can for I believe you deserve it. You can use this letter if you wish.

Mrs J B Killebrew Welchburg Va — I am writing to let you know Bar-Ben has cured me completely. I was treated by three of the best doctors in this section and they did me no good. When I began to take Bar-Ben in April 1899 my weight was only 108 pounds and I was a physical wreck so nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling it. Today I weigh 152 pounds and am as strong and hearty as I can wish. I am now sure Bar-Ben is the greatest remedy on earth. My husband started to take it last month and we notice its good effects on his health already.

Read what the above say about Bar-Ben Restorative. They are only a very few among thousands.

SOLD ONLY IN FORT WAYNE BY

A. C. GOCKE, 96 Broadway.

H. F. BEVERFORDEN, 286 Calhoun St.

WEFEL'S PHARMACY, 314 S. Hanna St.

RANKE & NUSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St.

KITCHENER STOPPED PICNIC.

When Napoleon escaped from Elba, and the British army was sent into the low countries, Society conducted itself very much in the same way as it has done in Cape Colony. Every Ostend packet carried lots bent on "seeing the fun." It was generally considered that Napoleon's last tremendous campaign would be a walkover for the Allies, and in the rear of the army which saved Europe at Waterloo marched the British maid and matron feasting, picnicking and enjoying themselves. Thackeray's incomparable sketch of the agitation and panic prevailing among this crowd of smart followers at Brussels during the fighting at Quatre Bras and Waterloo is one of the finest things in "Vanity Fair" and in all literature.

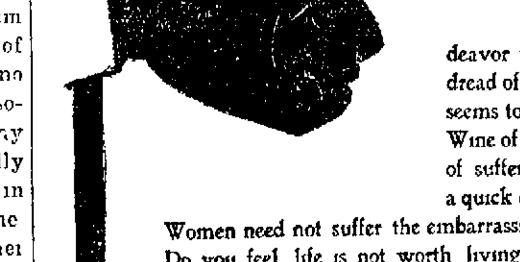
It is perhaps to be regretted that no such lessons awaited the frivolous women who went to the Cape in the wake of the army last winter, and who have now returned to the joys of the London season. Many of them had the most delightful time of their lives. Until Lord Kitchener arrived Capetown was the center of "smart" cheerfulness. The climate in winter is delightful. There are many decent hotels, villas and apartments can be rented much as they can be on the French or Italian Riviera. Prices, of course, are exceptionally high, but probably not higher than "smart society" is accustomed to pay. The officers of Lord Methuen's army resting before Kimberley with absolutely nothing to do but watch the Boers in their entrenchments for many weary weeks found no great difficulty in getting leave and taking the train back to Capetown for a little change. But when Lord Kitchener reached the Cape there appears to have been a great change in the free and easy attitude toward the war adopted by wealthy subalterns in crack regiments. It is said that he visited every hotel and asked the proprietors for a list of their guests. The result of this simple maneuver was that three trainfuls of officers returned to the front in the evening.—London Correspondent.

LOSING GROUND.

Is French losing ground abroad, that is to say is it being less spoken and read by educated people on the continent of Europe and elsewhere than was formerly the case? This is a question which has from time to time given rise to interesting discussion and certain lamentations lately uttered by a Parisian review have brought it once more rather prominently to the front.

There is no doubt that during recent years it has met with formidable rivals. The tongue of united Germany is more studied than it was in the old days and various enterprising nationalities of the smaller kind are bestowing more attention on their own language and literature than they had had the opportunity of doing for centuries. All this may readily admitted, and nothing could be more natural. The immense facilities now giving to traveling, the enormous expansion of international trade and the impulse which the nationality movement has received were all bound to lead to this result.—London Telegraph.

City Clerk Donovan, of Boston, has chosen for his messenger a seventeen year old girl, Miss Annie G. Riley, the first of her sex to hold such a position in Boston. The civil service commissioners being unable to supply a girl in response to Mr. Donovan's request, he chose his own messenger.



How to gain Health

There are many women almost hopelessly despondent because they have depended on their family doctor for relief. They have spent long years and expended much money in the vain endeavor to gain health and now the only results are the same old aches and pains and the sickening dread of each coming month, which brings its period of suffering. The only prospect ahead of them seems to be a life of invalidism. Few women have the means to employ a high-priced specialist, but Wine of Cardui is a specialist which has quickly and permanently relieved hundreds of thousands of suffering, despondent women. The Wine was created for the use of the women of America. It is a quick cure for the pains and irregularities of menstruation and a permanent relief for leucorrhoea. Women need not suffer the embarrassment of a private examination, if they take this medicine in the privacy of their own home. Do you feel life is not worth living because of female diseases? Wine of Cardui will relieve menstrual disorders and put a premium on your life. Suffering, long endured, comes to be taken as a matter of course and the sufferer forgets the blessing of health. By taking Wine of Cardui a new life will open to you. Try it and see how quickly you will regain your health?

Pawnee City, Okla., March 12, 1899.

I have been a sufferer for eight years with female ills and lately got a bottle of Wine of Cardui. I think it is a good medicine. I had entire suppression of the menses, often two years at a time. Last October I became unable to do my work. I had doctored with the best of doctors, but found no relief until I began taking your Wine of Cardui. It helped me from the first dose. I have great faith in your medicine healing me for I feel so much better, and my husband can hardly believe the change.

LIZZIE GLENN.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.
C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

The switches in the yards of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway at Fort Madison, Iowa, are lighted with electricity. The lamp is an ordinary incandescent one of eight-candle power, fitting a socket inside. The wiring is brought to the switch in an underground pipe-line, and tapped by a branch pipe standing vertically, three or four feet clear of the switch stand, and arching over it so as to enter the top of the switch lamp. The lights are said to work satisfactorily, dispensing with a lamp tender, and believed to be safer than the common oil lamp, as they do not go out so readily.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 69 and 70, Pixley & Long Building. 281 m

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We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

Write for catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,
51 Mountain Place,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE — **Monarch** — For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Finish — BAIRD BROS. & CO.

MAKES OLD LOOK NEW — **Polish** — For sale by all Dealers. CLEVELAND, O.

DON'T READ THIS.

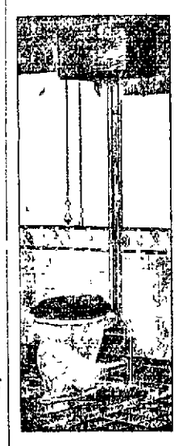
For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

The Medawakanton tribe of Sioux Indians at Mendota, Minn., were too busy preparing to put in their crops when the Indian agent came around to pay them their annuities and sent their squaws to the agency to receive the money.

A curious feature about the outbreak of the plague in New South Wales is that only one case—a fatal one—has been recorded of any Asiatic—in this instance a Chinaman—contracting the disease. All the cases have been among the Europeans.



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'Phone No. 526.

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can be had on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan. INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

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PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
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Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,
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Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office Hours—8:30 to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. A. Jones transacted business in Decatur Friday.

C. B. Gross has returned from a visit to Bluffton.

O. W. Brown, of Bluffton, was in the city on Friday.

William McGraw, a banker from Huntington, was a visitor in the city on Friday.

Hon. J. M. Barrett and A. B. Trentman have returned from a visit to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Ferry, of Decatur, is the guest of the family of R. D. Boyles, of Miner street.

It is stated that S. B. Nickum, of perpetual light fame, is residing with a niece in this city.

The Cecilian Male chorus will give an entertainment under Professor Miles at Kimball hall June 10.

A number of the local lodge of Maccabees assisted in the initiation of a class at Monroeville Friday evening.

Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the first and third degree on a class at Monroeville next Wednesday. A class will be initiated in the local lodge on Thursday.

Invitations have been received for the fifty-sixth annual commencement exercises at Notre Dame university, to be held Wednesday evening, June 13th.

Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Greenawalt will leave tomorrow for Atlantic City, where the doctor will attend the meetings of the American Medical association.

Edna, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beaver, of Lakeside, fell and broke her collar bone while attending a picnic of the Y. W. C. A.

Sylvester Goeke, employed in Hattersley's plumbing establishment, had one of his fingers mashed to a pulp while handling some heavy goods Friday.

At a meeting of the Spanish-American War Veterans in Elektron hall Friday evening the applications of W. W. Carson, Robert Bartell, Glenn W. Johnson and Ed C. Barber were acted upon.

An ice cream social will be given by the Young Ladies' society of Zion's Lutheran church, on the school grounds, on the 15th. The Walther League orchestra will furnish the music.

There will be a meeting of the special committee of the common council and the committee on railroads and transportation of the Commercial club in the latter's club rooms on Monday evening.

The Indiana Straw company, of Indianapolis, has been organized, with a capital stock of $12,500 The company will sell straw and straw baling machinery. The directors are S. H. Emery, jr.; S. B. Fleming, Fort [illegible] and E. [illegible]

W. B. Tyger is transacting business in Detroit.

W. J. Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Delmer Fitch is spending a few days with friends in Chicago.

Hon. Robert Lowry was in Bluffton on legal business Friday.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Argelbright, of 5 Cass street.

W. H. Kreep, of Bluffton, transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

William McGrew, the Huntington banker, was a Fort Wayne visitor Friday.

G. W. North, of Columbia City, transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Miss Bertha Bassett, of this city, will spend Sunday with friends in Markle, Ind.

Miss Ella Neiswonger has returned from a visit with Columbia City friends.

Mrs. M. L. Strickler and Mrs. John N. Runyan, of Warsaw, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. Cuno Kibele and little daughter, who were guests of Fort Wayne friends, have returned to Bluffton.

Mrs. J. B. Slessinger has returned to her home in Bluffton after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. George Bente and children have returned from Whitley county, where they visited the family of Milo Harshbarger.

Hazel Kiefer, of this city, has been spending the week at Union, Huntington county, with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Guthrie.

Charles A. Knect, of Lima, O., will spend two weeks visiting in Fort Wayne and Monroeville. Mr. Knect is a Lima mail carrier and is enjoying his annual vacation.

Cal. Favorite, of Huntington, is in the city visiting with a friend. It is suspected that Cal. may take her back with him to Huntington after a very interesting legal knot has been tied.

Harry Culbertson, of Indianapolis, arrived in Fort Wayne last evening for a two days' visit with his brother, F. V., and other friends. Harry is manager of Bradstreet's agency at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geiger, the couple sent out of the city by Mayor Scherer, went to Huntington, where the man with the "iron jaw" gave a few exhibitions and was ordered by the police to move on.

Lima Times-Democrat: "Harry V. Anders and wife, of Fort Wayne, are visiting S. S. Shaffer and family, of South Elizabeth street. Mr. Anders was formerly operator here for the Pittsburg road, but now he is employed as division operator at Fort Wayne."

Dr. J. K. Geary, of Coesse, leaves Saturday morning for Atlantic City to attend the fifty-first annual meeting of the American Medical association. Dr. Geary goes as the representative from Allen county and will be gone about ten days. During his absence his patients will be taken care of by Columbia City physicians.

Bluffton News: "Henry C. Paul, president of the Fort Wayne Gas company, and G. Max Huffman, general superintendent of the concern, were in Hartford City and decided on the location of two large pump stations. One will be located on the Renner stock farm, in Licking township, three and one-half miles northwest, and the other near the "Station A," in Jackson township, four miles west. Each station will have a capacity of 48,000,000 cubic feet, and will represent an expenditure of $100,000. The buildings will be put up in July."

Jeffries-Corbett finish fight at Temple tonight.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 33 West Main St.)

—City.—

John P. Evans, et al. to Chas. A. Colmey, lot 58, Hanna & Fisher's add, for $250.

—Country.—

Louis B. Savioet, et al. to Mary Savioet, lot 25, Monroeville, for $500.

David and Anna M. Dever to Florence Dever, tract in Cedar Creek tp.

Fredk. Kroemer to Christian Kroemer, 20 a Richardville res, w of river.

Fredk. Kroemer to Christian Kroemer, s 70 a ne ¼ sec 13, Washington tp.

Fredk Kroemer to Henry Kroemer, n 90 a ne ½ sec 13, Washington tp.

George and Anna Hoffman to Arthur and Isaac Harter, tract in Springfield tp, for $3,600.

Be at the Masonic Temple tonight and see the Jeffries-Corbett fight.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Don't miss the Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

It is not generally known that the tortoise is a prince of weather prophets. On the African coasts these animals scent rain twenty-four hours in advance of its fall, and rush as fast their speed will allow to convenient shelter under overhanging rocks.

TO GIVE A CONCERT.

The choir of the Berry street M. E. church, assisted by Mrs. Clara Diana Stacey, Mrs. J. A. Callenbach and C. C. Schlatter's orchestra, will give the following program on Sunday evening:

Voluntary ..... Furst
C. C. Schlatter's Orchestra.
Hymn, No. 183.....
Choir, Congregation and Orchestra
Prayer .....
Scripture reading.....
"A Song of Thanksgiving"...Parks
Choir.
"The Ninety and Nine"....Campion
Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy.
"Praise Ye the Father".....Gounod
Choir and Orchestra.
"Memories of Gethsemane"..Palmer
Soprano Obligato and Mixed Quartet.
"A Dream of Paradise"....Lyttleton
Mrs. J. A. Callenbach.
"O Holy Father".....Marchetti
Choir.
"Hark! Hark! My Soul".....Shelley
Mrs. Stacey and Mrs. Callenbach.
"On Guard".....Bryer
Male Quartet.
"The Heavens are Telling" (From The Creation).....Haydn
Choir.
Selection .....Worrell
C. C. Schlatter's Orchestra.
Hymn No. 93.....
Choir, Congregation and Orchestra
Benediction .....

Buy Hartzell's Ice Cream for socials. 1-eod-tf

UNCLE SAM Stamps one page goods ready June 9th. 31-3t

Reproduction of entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, and also day boarders wanted at 39 West Washington street. 25-tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR RENT—Ten-room house, after May 1st; all modern conveniences, at 142 East Berry street. Inquire at 140 East Berry street. 14-tf

FOR RENT—Eleven-room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4-tf

FOR RENT—The three story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, New 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; privilege of bath; at 148 E. Washington St. 2-2t

FOR RENT—A 7 room house, No. 2 Fulton street. Call at No. 145 Superior street. 14tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with privilege of bath. Apply 109 E. Washington St. 29-6t

FOR RENT—7-room house; desirable location; rent reasonable; city water. Inquire 135 Lake Ave. 1-2t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms; one suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 101 Barr St. 2-2t

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished bed room with board; terms very reasonable. 29 E. Washington St. 2-2t

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 29-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished cottages at Clear Lake, barn and carriage house at 70 Harrison street. Inquire, same. 28t6

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—Fourteen room residence on West Berry street; 3 well-located lots for sale cheap. Swayne & Swayne, 15 West Main street. 3-22-2m

FOR RENT—A cottage of six rooms and also a part of a house of five rooms, with gas and water in the house. Inquire at 238 West Wayne street. Mrs Rhoda A. Webb. 2t2

FOR RENT—Two desirable cottages on Walloon or Bear Lake. Furnished for light housekeeping or convenient to boarding house. For terms address G. J. Robinson, Talcott, Mich. M21-1m

FOUND.

FOUND—A piece of chain, charm and slide, near Busline. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying advertisement.

STEAMER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMER.

NEW YORK,	GLASGOW.	LONDONDERRY
Furnessia,	June 23rd,	July 24th, Sept. 1st
Anchoria,	July 7th	Aug 11th, Sept. 15th
City of Rome,	June 2nd,	June 30th, Sept. 8th,
Astoria,	June 9th,	July 14th, Aug. 18th,
Ethiopia,	June 16th,	July 21st, Aug. 25th,

Rates Quoted to Paris Direct.

Or with tour embracing Scotland, England and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodation, apply to any of our local agents or

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Wholesale: 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24-tf

WANTED—To buy Shetland pony. Address, stating price, J. Verweire, 41 Huestis Ave. 2-3t

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in a family of two; good wages. 132 E. Berry St. 31t3

WANTED—House or unfurnished rooms near any of the depots. Address L. W., General Delivery, city. 1-2t

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years of age to mind baby and assist in housework. Apply, 346 W. Washington St. 31tf

WANTED—Crocheters — To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—At once—A young lady of neat appearance as traveling saleslady; salary or commission. For particulars address "L," care Sentinel.

WANTED—We put lawn mowers in the best of order at the South Wayne Novelty Works, No. 39 S. Miner Street; called for and delivered. 'Phone No. 514. 15tf

WANTED—Ladies—Sell latest patent skirt supporter and waist holder; can be carried in pocket; practical, useful, cheap; sample free. Cass Mfg. Depot, 4710 Wabash, Chicago.

WANTED—500 stoves and ranges to repair; work done at your house; satisfaction guaranteed; stoves made to "bake or no pay." C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun. Phone 427 South. 2-2t

WEALTHY LADY, cultured, refined, would marry gentleman of good moral character, who could appreciate truthfulness, sincerity and beautiful home. Box 33, Austin Station, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $12 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Two traveling men for Indiana; $50 monthly to start and all expenses; permanent position if satisfactory; good route; self-addressed envelope for reply. Secretary Langton, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Man or woman to deliver and collect in each locality; steady work $15 per week and expenses advance; apply immediately, giving age, past experience and references. National Publishing Co., Chicago.

WANTED—House—The owner of a cottage can find a cash purchaser if price, location and condition of property are satisfactory, by addressing M. M., care Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Ind. Name street and number on street. 26-tf

WANTED—Energetic man to manage Fort Wayne branch of established manufacturing house; salary $125 per month and extra commissions; must furnish $800 cash and satisfactory references. General Manager, 300 Johnston Bldg, Cincinnati, O. J2-9

WANTED—An idea; the simplest inventions have paid the largest rewards; those who discover valuable inventions are those who look for them; patents pay more in proportion to the cost than any other investments. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3tf

WANTED—$200 a month and expenses can easily be made by industrious, honest men or women selling to dairymen, creameries, farmers and every owner of a cow the greatest mechanical wonder of the age, the Aerating Butter Separator or machine for separating butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than five minutes. Write today for our proposition of sole agency. Aerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Several ladies' and gentlemen's watches at a bargain. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 3-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 16-tf

FOR SALE—Several nice building lots on W. Fourth street; price from $550 up, pavement paid. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering five modern residences on south side at prices ranging from $2,200 to $4,500. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering special bargains in vacant lots on almost every street in the city; easy payments. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, Bloomingdale, $800; 6-room house, west end, $1,090; easy payments; bargains in business property; extra bargains in Lakeside. L. J. Bohlya, room 22, Bank block. 14-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23-tf

FOR SALE—A five-year-old horse, good buggy and harness, $125, at 104 Buchanan street. 2-tf

FOR SALE—Modern residence at 22 East DeWald; owner none-resident; desires an offer. W. E. Doud, Agent, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Ten lots, 30X183 feet, on Hanna street pavement, opposite Industrial park, for $2,100, subject to unpaid improvements. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage, full lot; on Erie street; reduced from $1,600 to $1,350; must sell by June 1. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good second-hand baby bugy; complete with rubber tires and parasol; $5 cash; very cheap. Address A. H. G., General Delivery, city. 2-2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—New six room house; good cellar; electric lights; hard and soft water; on Broadway, south of railroads. Address, Box 5, this office. 22-1mo

FOR SALE—New modern residence and five lots on south side, near paved streets and car. Will sell for value of the house. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 1-6t

FOR SALE—Modern residence; 7 rooms and bath; central south; street paved sewers made. Owner leaving city. $2,500. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cheap—Stoves from $1 up, guaranteed; repairs for all stoves and ranges, fit on subject to approval. C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun St. Phone 427 South. 2-2t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—50 acres of land 6 miles from city; house, 7 rooms; good stone cellar; orchard, 90 apple trees, lots cherries; wind mill; barn, 40x60. Inquire 320 Hanna St.

FOR SALE—Two choice building lots on Harrison street; pavement; each 45 feet front; price $1,300 and $1,500; pavement and sewers paid. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A light and profitable business for man with $100 ready cash; can make four hundred dollars on investment; quick returns. For particulars apply to W. L. Simmons, Room 15, Schmitz block.

FORSALE—Cheap—No. 30 Euclid avenue, a two-story house and corner lot, one square from street car and paved street; 58 feet of porch and good barn, and all other modern conveniences; in good location for work. Address Wm. L. Robinson, 95 East Main St. 2-6t

LOST.

LOST—A pair of gold eye glasses on Columbia or Harrison Sts. Finder please leave at Coverdale & Archer's and receive reward.

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

This Picture

tells a story that thousands of women will recognize a story of monthly suffering just before and during menstruation—a story of aches, darting pains, torture in back, head, limbs and abdomen.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

will cure these sufferers—regulate their menses and drive out all "female troubles." **Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.**

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Dairymen—Meeting of local association at K. of L. hall.

Letter Carriers Regular meeting of Association No. 116 at No. 32 Calhoun street, third floor.

Street Railway Employes Regular meeting of Union No. 130, at Shamrock hall at midnight.

Lodges Queen Esther, No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

The Chinese doubtless feel the necessity of an exclusion act to keep out undesirable foreigners.

In the long give-and-take debate over the armor plate question in the senate Mark Hanna displayed his readiness and his ability for self-defense.

Hon. Horace Boies, of Iowa, concludes that the nomination of Bryan on the Chicago platform will mean democratic defeat. Perhaps Uncle Hod thinks the nomination of Boies on some other kind of a platform would be a more promising thing to do.

Not to go into any other phases of the unfortunate business, the turmoil, the disturbance of the public temper and the demoralization that has crept into the public schools as a result of the game played against Professor Study, deprives the action of the school board's majority of every possible vindication.

The democratic national convention is but a month away and as the time for its meeting has approached there has been a gradual subsidence of all discussion of another candidate than Mr. Bryan. Maryland and New York, which were supposedly hotbeds of anti-Bryan sentiment will be in line for the democratic leader and he will be nominated practically without opposition if not by acclamation. There will be less friction over the platform than has been frequently predicted and from all signs at present visible the convention will be harmonious and enthusiastic.

People who still dwell with warm feelings around the heart upon the old-fashioned notions of strict integrity and honesty in officeholders, will be saying that a man could not be a greater traitor to his country by going out and fighting against her openly in the field than has been this man Neely, who has stabbed her in the back for the sake of enriching himself. And they will also say that should a general on the battlefield sleep his time away until his army became disorganized and demoralized, he would be more guilty than this man Rathbone, director general of Cuban posts, who allowed his subordinates to take what they chose. He was on the ground and was paid by his country to watch her interests, but he seems to have neglected every duty so completely as to be guilty of what people will plainly call criminal indifference.

Hon. Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont, of New York, went over to Washington a day or two ago and put in his time profitably with Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, and other prominent party leaders. Mr. Belmont enjoys the unique distinction of being an original Bryan man—that is, dating from the realization by the eastern leaders of the fact that the party organizatiton no longer was in their control—and at the same time of being a stout advocate of the monometallic financial theory. For more than a year he has been prominently spoken of as a quite likely candidate for vice president, and has made numerous pilgrimages to the west and south presumably to advance his candidacy. With becoming modesty Mr. Belmont declined yesterday to discuss for publication his personal political purposes, though various members of the New York democratic delegation in congress declared him to be a "receptive" candidate for the vice presidential nomination. At the same time it was stated that the boom of the Hon. William E. Sulzer grows in strength every day. Of course, New York will not present two candidates for the second place on the ticket at Kansas City.

VISIT OF THE CENSUS TAKERS.

Section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States requires an enumeration of the inhabitants of the country every ten years for the purpose of apportioning the members of the house of representatives. The first census under our existing form of government was taken in 1790, just a century and ten years ago. The present census enumeration, which began yesterday, will be the twelfth in number, and will doubtless show that the country possesses a total population well above 70,000,000. The population of the country in 1790 was 3,929,214.

Congress has seen fit to provide that the census statistics shall include much more than a mere enumeration of the men, women and children in the United States, and the census enumerators, who began their work yesterday in every election division in the country, were provided with blanks containing inquiries as to the age, nativity and calling of each resident in every household, and also as to the ownership and value of the home, the object being to include with the number of inhabitants the calling, relative education and condition in life as to property owned of every person of adult age. The statistics will also include the value of farms and products of mills and yearly output of manufactures and their finished materials, and such other things as will enable the census officials to secure complete information as to the financial and industrial condition of the country.

The information sought by the census officials will not be made public as to individuals, firms and corporations affected, and no one should hesitate to answer every question promptly and truthfully. A correct census will serve a useful public purpose, and the information secured cannot be used to the detriment of any one. The enumerators are required to treat all information secured in the exercise of the duties of their office as of a confidential nature, and the government will publish only statistical results, omitting all personal particulars.

For this reason every householder should treat the census enumerator with the utmost consideration. His visit will be a purely official one. He won't call again in ten years, and he won't tell anybody except his official superiors what he has learned, and they are bound by law and their instructions to reveal nothing that can be to the discredit or pecuniary loss of any individual. Be polite to the census enumerator when he calls, tell him as correctly as possible all he wants to know and send him on his way to secure as correct an enumeration of your neighbors as he can. His task will be a difficult one at best, and, every resident of the United States should deem it a patriotic duty to assist him in all possible ways. There will be much in the complete census figures to make our citizens proud of their country, and every citizen should take pride in helping to make these statistics as correct as possible.

WON BREEN MEDAL.

The annual oratorical contest at Notre Dame university for the medal contributed by Hon. W. P. Breen, of this city, has been won by A. J. Duperier. The trophy is an honor most highly prized by the undergraduates of that institution. Other contestants this year were W. W. O'Brien, Francis O'Shaughnessey, George W. Kupler and Edward Gilbert.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 [illegible] St.

THE WATERS CAME

AND RICHMOND SUFFERED A SERIOUS FLOOD.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE

COMMENCEMENT AT CULVER MILITARY SCHOOL.

NORTHERN INDIANA EDITORS

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Richmond, Ind., June 2.—Whitewater river rose very rapidly, here, last evening, and overflowed its banks. "Happy Hollow," a portion of the city in the lowlands, was flooded, and the people were assisted from their homes by the fire department. Much damage was done, but no esitmate can yet be placed on it.

The Nixon paper mills were flooded, and the farming community to the south suffered heavily. The city was temporarily without electric lights.

William McDonnell attempted to ford Whitewater river with a wagon load of goods, which he was taking from Richmond to Hollandsburg, O. The wagon was overturned and McDonnell saved his life by cutting loose the horse and clinging to it until the shore was reached.

COMMENCEMENT AT CULVER.

Culver, Ind., June 2.—The corps of cadets of the Culver Military academy moved into a camp of instruction Wednesday afternoon for a week of finishing touches on the military training of the year. The camp is officially desigated as Camp Dewey. The camp is pitched, a guard maintained and all details of camp duties observed strictly in accordance with rules for regular army troops in camp. At 3:30 Thursday afternoon the battalion marched from the barracks to the camp site with colors flying and the band playing. Arms were stacked and fifteen minutes later at the note of the trumpet every tent went up simultaneously as though moved by a single hand. Many visitors are already at the hotels, and by Saturday night a large crowd will be present. Following is a program of the exercises for the week:

Saturday, June 2—Illumination of camp and concert by cadet band.

Sunday, June 3—Battalion inspection and inspection of camp; Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr A. C. Hirst, of Chicago; battalion parade.

Monday, June 4—Guard mounting; cavalry drill, rough riding; battalion parade, declamatory contest and musicale.

Tuesday, June 5—Guard mounting; regimental parade; troop drill; physical drill with arms to music; competitive company drill; battalion parade; musical comedy presented by dramatic club; cotillion.

Wednesday, June 6—Guard mounting; regimental parade and escort to the color; cavalry drill; artillery drill; corps breaks camp; battalion drill and battle exercises; final battalion drill and presentation to cadet officers of certificates of efficient service; final ball.

Thursday, June 7—Guard mounting; graduating exercises, award of diplomas and honors.

NORTHERN INDIANA EDITORS.

Anderson, Ind., June 2.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial association will be held in Anderson June 14 and 15. The invitations will be sent out today by the secretary, together with the program for the event. The speakers will be F. D. Haimbaugh, of the Muncie Herald, president of the association; A. P. Kent, Elkhart Review; S. N. Chagun, Lebanon Patriot; John B. Stoll, South Bend Times; Bayard Gray, Frankfort Crescent; J. Bennett Gordon, Richmond Item; E. E. Cox, Hartford City News; C. H. Bundy, Marion News; A. W. Roberts, Logansport Journal; M. W. Pershing, Tipton Advocate; James A. Barnes, Auburn Courier; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne Sentinel; W. B. Wilson, Lafayette Journal; John W. Burns, Logansport Pharos; F. L. Braden, Portland Review; Charles Lockwood, Peru Republican; C. H. Beeson, Winchester Journal. An elaborate program has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

Wabash, Ind., June 2.—Hundreds of dead fish are being driven ashore at Lake Wawasee, including fine black bass, carp, perch, suckers and bluegills. Almost nightly muffled reports, as of exploding dynamite, are heard at secluded points, and the cottagers are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation over the wanton destruction of the fish by this process. A man will be employed to patrol the lake, the property owners paying him a good salary, and the marauders are to be prosecuted to a finish. So numerous are the dead fish along the banks that the stench on hot days is unendurable.

PRECOCITY IN CRIME.

Fairmount, Ind., June 2.—Charles Brown, a 15-year-old boy, was placed in jail yesterday afternoon by Marshal Crabb, charged with having entered a hardware store two months ago, in this city, and stealing considerable cutlery and a number of firearms. The detectives working on the Wilson & McCulloch Glass company's fire say young Brown was either implicated in the incendiarism or had guilty knowledge of the affair, and he is being held as a suspect in that case.

WHIPPED BY A MINISTER.

Richmond, Ind., June 2.—Thursday night the wife of Rev. J. McD. Hervey, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, was stopped by a man on North B street a short distance from her home. The fellow seized her by the arm, but when she screamed he released her. Mr. Hervey was soon on the spot, and he pursued the fellow, overtaking and giving him a sound thrashing. The minister made no attempt to deliver him over to the police.

ORDAINED TO THE MINISTRY.

Peru, Ind., June 2.—Rev. Otto J. Redmon, thirty years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Redmon, prominent people, was ordained a minister at the First Baptist church, Thursday night, Rev. Dr. Cooper and President Stott, of Franklin college, officiating. He will assume charge of the First Baptist church, at Lewiston, Idaho, on the 1st of July.

NO REUNION THIS YEAR.

Auburn, Ind., June 2.—Rev. W. L. Meese, of this city, father of the matrimonial reunion, who has held the reunion of all the couples he has married during the past four years in this city, has abandoned the idea for this year, on account of campaign year.

NOTHING OFFICIAL IS KNOWN

APPOINTMENT OF DR. MOELLER NOT RECEIVED.

Papal Authorities at Washington Have Received No Rescript From the Vatican.

Washington, June 2.—It is learned that nothing "official" concerning the appointment of Rev. Dr. Henry Moeller, secretary of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, as bishop of Columbus, has yet reached the papal legation notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Both Archbishop Martinelli and Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the legation, are absent from Washington, but the new auditor, Rev. Dr. Francis Marchetti, has received no rescript from Rome regarding this appointment. There are several candidates for the vacant see, and before the selection of an incumbent, his official brief, as usual, will come direct to the papal delegate, who will at once transmit the document to Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati.

A leading pastor here, speaking of these appointments, remarked that the indications are that whenever the next plenary council meets in this country the method of "nominating bishops" will undergo a revision.

It is said that the authorities in Rome have already expressed their astonishment on several occasions at the want of unanimity regarding appointment of bishops which prevails in the United States and which retards Episcopal appointments sometimes for months and even years. The present controversies at Columbus and Dubuque, he said, are but the repetition of others in the past which have obliged Catholic communities to be without a bishop's guidance for an indefinite period.

SENATOR BARRETT CHOSEN.

A distinguished honor has been conferred upon Hon. J. M. Barrett, of this city, by the trustees of Purdue university at Lafayette. Senator Barrett, together with ex-President Harrison and Charles B. Stuart, of Lafayette, have been chosen to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the presidency of the university to succeed the late James S. Smart, and the selection will be made next Tuesday. It is said that Walter J. Quick, of Brooklyn, and W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, are most favorably regarded for the place.

Entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Get the Best—Green Stamps.

LAY CORNERSTONE

FORMAL CEREMONIES WILL OCCUR TOMORROW.

EMMAUS CHURCH AND SCHOOL

NEW LUTHERAN CONGREGATION ON BROADWAY.

THE SERMON BY REV. JAUSS

INTERESTING PROGRAM FOR THE OCCASION.

The ceremony that marks the official beginning of the new Emmaus Lutheran church and school at Creighton avenue and Broadway will occur tomorrow afternoon. This is

REV. PHILIP WAMBSGANSS,
Pastor of thet Congregation of the Emmaus Lutheran Church.

the laying of the cornerstone, and as the edifice is both a church and a school, there will be in this instance two stones laid.

The ceremonies begin at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and there will no doubt be an immense audience present. The committee of arrangements is composed of Rev. Wambsganss, John Lapp, Louis Gerke, Louis Brunner and Professor Kohno, and they have extended an invitation to every German Lutheran congregation in the county to be present. This also includes the pupils of the Lutheran schools and it will bring also all the teachers and the professors at Concordia college.

INTERESTING PROGRAM.

The program is an interesting one. Rev. Ph. Wambsganss, who is pastor of the new congregation, will preside as master of ceremonies. The cornerstones are of sandstone and are donated by Keller & Braun. The stone of the church will be placed at the northeast corner of the building, and will contain a box enclosing copies of all the city papers, a history of the church, with names of the members and school children, as well as some religious works. The stone for the school will be placed at the northwest corner of the building.

The principal sermon is to be delivered by Rev. Jauss, and he will be assisted in the service by Rev. Jansen, of Goeglein. The musical service will be capably rendered and the choir and Walther League orchestra of Emanuel's church, as well as the Eintracht Singing society, will contribute to this feature.

Work on the new building is already under way and a rough floor has been laid in the building. This afternoon a large force of workmen placed temporary seats upon this floor and constructed a stand from which the sermon and the addresses will be delivered. Unless the weather should be particularly unfavorable it is anticipated that several thousand people will tomorrow witness the formal beginning of the handsome new edifice. The structure is to cost about $30,000, and will hardly be ready for occupancy before early in 1901.

Event of the season—Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

NOTICE.

After Sunday, June 3d, all photograph galleries will be closed on Sunday. 24eod5t

Reproduction of the entire 25 rounds and knock-out Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

The small town of Werda, in the Kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upward of 1,000 serpents of all sizes, which they feed with birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives.

See moving pictures of Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

Fort Wayne University of Natural Science

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

NO DRUGS EMPLOYED TO POISON THE SYSTEM, NO KNIFE USED TO SCAR AND DISFIGURE THE FLESH OR DISMEMBER THE FRAME.

Magnetism, the life principle, nature's supreme restorative. Thousands have been cured and testify to the efficacy of magnetic healing. There is nothing supernatural, nothing "divine," nothing occult or strange. It is nature's own remedy understood and applied. Read these unsolicited testimonials:

Mrs. W. L. Stephens, of Garland, Pa., says: "For years I had been a sufferer from chronic neuralgia, which attacked me most malignantly. After receiving magnetic treatment a few times I was permanently cured. No other treatment ever benefited me."

Mr. Foster, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: "I was for many years a constant sufferer from dyspepsia. I had spent a fortune treating with skilled physicians and buying medicines, without getting any relief that was permanent. Magnetic treatment cured me in a short time and I have not suffered since."

Mr. J. Poor, Denver, Col., writes: "Magnetic treatment cured me of a most distressing and obstinate case of nervous prostration after all other means had failed and I was under skilled medical treatment. I was made sound and well by magnetic treatment."

Originals of these testimonials and hundreds of others may be seen at the institute. Examination, consultation and first treatment free at the institute.

110 West Main Street.

Rubber Hose...

You get full value for your money in every foot of Rubber Hose purchased of us. We have six grades for you to select from.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware and Lawn Supplies,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

A CHAT UPON CARPETS.

Our Mr. D. N. Foster has just returned from the fall carpet opening of the manufacturers, which took place Monday, May 28. This opening was given for the benefit of wholesale carpet dealers and an effort to bar out retailers was made by a rule that no one would be sold, at the special prices given, in quantities of less than three hundred pieces. By combining the purchases of our Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute stores we were enabled to purchase our fall carpets at exactly the price paid for them by the largest carpet jobbers of the country.

Prices will be up the coming season from 5 to 10 cents per yard, caused by the advance in materials. This still leaves carpets selling at very low figures compared with other lines of merchandise.

Fall colors are a little lighter in the groundwork and the figures much brighter. Reds are very popular for groundwork, as are also tans, browns and greens. Reds are quite the things for halls and stairs.

An immense crowd of buyers was present and within four hours of the opening many of the choicest designs in Velvets, Axminsters and Moquettes had all been sold and the patterns withdrawn from the floors.

No Other Fort Wayne Buyer Was on the Ground.

You will therefore be able to find some specially beautiful carpets in our rooms this fall that no other store in Fort Wayne will be able to get.

We shall also be able to show the new fall line of carpets at least one month earlier than our competitors.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

A SINGING MOUSE.

Mrs. M. E. Marshall, of Brownwood, Texas, has in her possession a singing mouse. This wonderful little animal was captured in a trap in Mrs. Marshall's home several months ago. Previous to its capture the inmates of the house frequently heard loud and most beautiful singing which seemed to come from the walls of the building. The notes of the music were almost identical with that of the canary bird, except the volume of music was much louder. Many long and fruitless searches were made for the supposed hidden canary, and finally some of the people who knew of the remarkable musical phenomena had their superstition aroused and the report was circulated that the house was haunted. Mrs. Marshall, however, was willing to live with such a musical ghost. One more a beautiful dove-colored mouse was found in a trap the [illegible]try. The [illegible] tracted immediate attention, and while the household were gathered about the trap inspecting the captive it began to sing like a canary. The notes were strong and clear. The news that a musical mouse had been captured at Mr. Marshall's home soon spread throughout the town, and hundreds of people called at the place and saw the little animal and heard it sing. A handsome cage was provided for it and it soon became completely domesticated. It sings hour after hour and seems to enjoy the distinction which it has attained. The mouse has been visited by people from far and near, and no one is able to explain the remarkable gift which it possesses.—Austin (Texas) Cor. Chicago Record.

Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

The German Shakespeare society offers a prize of $20 for an essay on [illegible]

STOMACH
Out of Order?
Can't Eat, Sleep or Work!
JOHNSON'S STOMACH TABLETS
Create appetite, induce refreshing sleep, and make work a pleasure. One Tablet, one dose.
Immediate, Lasting, Agreeable. Large Box (25 Tablets) 10 Cents. Made at
The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.
For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

A Handsome Series of New and Useful Publications.

California is the natural paradise of the holiday maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its invitation universal and its resorts and attractions among the most noted in the world.

The Southern Pacific company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific Agent, or T. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent at San Francisco. If you apply by mail inclose a stamp for each publication.

"Resorts and Attractions Along the Coast Line," is a handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Shasta Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasure grounds.

"California South of Tehachapi" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot, Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed and full of information about the state's resources. It is the only publication of its kind conveniently folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz Mountains. It appeals more directly to that large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauqua of the West, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

Other publications are "Lake Tahoe," "Geysers and Lake County," "Yosemite," "Hotel del Monte," "Castle Crags," each brimful of information about the places named, and printed in the highest style of the art. M-18-14t

A Magnetic Swindle.

But a short time ago people of this city were gulled, duped and swindled by a magnetic healer. Since that time the government has put a quietus on the shady practice of magnetic healers and silent treatment people, doing business through the mail; however, in some places they have struck a new deal by trumping up cheap "paid for testimonails." A repetition of the BOY WONDER is on tap. Something TANGIBLE, SENSIBLE AND LASTING IS DEMANDED BY intelligent people. The Perfected Oxygenor King is the king of healers; it lasts a lifetime; it furnishes each individual with the greatest specific remedy for disease free of charge. OXYGEN GIVES NEW LIFE. The P. O. K. has the strongest indorsement ever given any remedy for the cure of disease. The official United States Health reports vol. xxiv., No. 8, nature's own method of freeing herself from disease.

FORT WAYNE OXYGENOR CO.,
Rooms 3 and 4 Schmitz Block.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

We are the best and most careful painless extractors in the city. No charge for painless extracting when new teeth are ordered.

All work guaranteed for ten years. Bring this ad. with you and we will give you a 25 per cent. discount.

SET OF TEETH.....$5.00
Best Teeth (S. S. white) $8
22k Gold Crowns....$5.00
Guaranteed Painless Extraction.....50c
Gold Fillings....$1.00 up
Silver Fillings.....50c

NOTE.—Don't mistake our name and number with several others who are in our immediate vicinity.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,
RELIABLE DENTISTRY,
SCHMITZ BLOCK. ROOM 8.

We export American brooms to various countries, and we send broom handles to Australia. American [illegible] of one sort and another are

POUNDED THE AIR

SKOPEC HAD THE HOOSIERS AT HIS MERCY.

NINE BATSMEN STRUCK OUT

HARPER WAS GIVEN POOR SUPPORT IN INFIELD.

HOLLINGSWORTH LED AT BAT

COLUMBUS WON A CLOSE GAME FROM MANSFIELD.

INTER STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Wheeling	21	9	.700
Dayton	19	12	.613
Toledo	17	12	.586
Fort Wayne	17	17	.500
New Castle	16	17	.485
Columbus	13	17	.433
Youngstown	11	20	.355
Mansfield	11	21	.344

The Fort Waynes played the first game of the season with Wheeling yesterday and were overwhelmingly defeated. Skopec and Harper were opposing twirlers and Skopec made a record for strike-outs, nine of the Fort Waynes "fanning the wind." Harper was not ineffective, but Krueger's errors at short were discouraging. The Fort Waynes could not bat, Hollingsworth being the only Hoosier batsman who secured more than one bingle off of Skopec's delivery. In one inning, Belden, Babb and Bergen struck out.

The Wheelings scored first in the fourth inning, when Lyons' base on balls, Congalton's two-bagger and Pequinney's timely single materialized into runs. In the fifth the Stogies profited by Fort Wayne's errors, making four runs on one hit. Taylor led off with a life on Krueger's error, Lyons' hit for a slashing two-bagger, scoring Taylor. Turner was safe on another error by Krueger, and Hollingsworht's error gave Congalton a life and scored Lyons. Pequinney hit to Letcher and Turner came in with the third run of the inning. A passed ball allowed Congalton to score. Fort Wayne's only score came in the fifth on Harper's base on balls, a hit batsman, an error by Ritter and Krueger's infield hit. Turner's two-bagger, Pequinney's base on balls and another error by Krueger and Skopec's scratch single gave the Wheelings two runs in th seventh, and in the ninth Turner's base on balls, one of the same kind to Congalton, Pequinney's clever sacrifice and Ritter's base hit contributed two more. Score:

WHEELING.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Roth'mel, ss.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Meany, rf..	4	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, lf...	4	1	0	2	0	1
Lyons, 2b...	3	2	1	2	3	0
Turner, 1b..	4	3	1	9	1	0
Congalton, cf	4	3	2	1	0	0
Pequiney, 3b	2	1	1	2	3	1
Ritter, c....	5	0	2	10	1	1
Skopec, p...	5	0	2	0	3	1
Totals ...	34	10	9	27	14	7

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brashear, 1b	2	0	0	13	0	0
Krueger, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	3
Letcher, cf..	4	0	0	3	1	0
Miller, rf....	5	0	1	2	1	0
Belden, lf...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Babb, 3b....	3	0	0	2	2	0
Holly, 2b...	4	0	3	4	1	1
Bergen, c....	4	0	1	2	1	0
Harper, p...	3	1	0	0	6	0
Totals ...	32	1	6	27	13	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Wheeling.	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	2	—10
Ft Wayne.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 1

Two-base hits—Lyons, Turner. Three-base hit—Congalton. Sacrifice hits—Rothermel, Meany, Pequinney, 2. Passed balls—Bergen, 2; Ritter, 1. Wild pitch—Skopec. Bases on balls—Off Skopec, 5 (Brashear, Krueger, 2; Harper, Babb); off Harper, 5 (Rothermel, Lyons, Turner, Congalton, Pequinney). Hit batsmen—By Skopec, 2 (Brashear, 2); by Harper, 2 (Lyons, Taylor). Struck out—By Skopec, 9 (Babb, 2; Harper, 3; Belden, Bergen, 2; Letcher). Double plays—Rothermel, Lyons and Turner; Letcher and Babb. Time of game—1:55 Umpire—Johnston.

COLUMBUS, 3; MANSFIELD, 1.

Columbus, O., June 2.—Score:

Columbus.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 3
Mansfield.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Batteries—Streit and Beville; Irwin and Belt. Hits—Columbus, 8; Mansfield, 4. Errors—Columbus, 2; Mansfield, 2.

GAMES POSTPONED.

Toledo, O., June 2.—Toledo-New Dayton, O., June 2.—Dayton-Youngstown, no game, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	22	11	.667
Brooklyn	19	14	.570
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburg	20	17	.541
Chicago	18	17	.514
Boston	12	18	.400
New York	12	20	.375
Cincinnati	12	21	.364

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Indianapolis	21	8	.724
Milwaukee	20	14	.588
Cleveland	17	16	.515
Kansas City	19	18	.513
Chicago	18	18	.500
Minneapolis	17	19	.472
Buffalo	12	21	.364
Detroit	11	21	.343

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 3.
Milwaukee, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 5.
Minneapolis, 8; Detroit, 1.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Stanley Robison says the St. Louis strike cost his club $15,000.

Flood hasn't played a game since he was sold to Cleveland and it is supposed that Cleveland and Buffalo are now fighting for his services.

The Fort Waynes will be lucky indeed should they win one of the three games to be played in Wheeling. The Stogies are the biggest kickers on the diamond this season.

Jack Glasscock must have felt real good after the game yesterday. He has always classed Skopec as the best left-hander in the league and then, too, he probably wasn't pulling for Fort Wayne.

Manager Finn's schedule brought Fort Wayne and Wheeling together for the first time yesterday and Youngstown has not met the Hoosiers at all, while Toledo and Fort Wayne and Dayton and Fort Wayne have met in three series.

LaJoie and Flick are both out of the game. Decoration day they had a fight in the Philadelphia club house and LaJoie broke his thumb striking at Flick. The big Frenchman will be out of the game for two or three weeks, but Flick may play today.

The Inter State managers talk too much about "farming" and don't work hard enough to strengthen their own teams. If they will investigate President Young's bulletins they will find that Harper and Krueger were both released to Fort Wayne.

The Eagles and the Spauldings will play a ball game tomorrow at the grounds on South Calhoun street. The line-up of the Spauldings is as follows: Vochts, c; Drummond, p; Thibbets, 1b; McClaren, 2b; Mulhern, 3b; Dean, ss; Spaulding, rf; Fosler, cf; Shelby, lf.

Only five or six persons were at the Columbus ball park the day following Decoration day to see the Dayton-Columbus game, which was not played on account of small patronage. The weather was threatening and it is asserted that the absurd rain check rule which makes a check void after three innings kept the "fans" away. President Riley returned the gate money.

The Blues, Newsboys and Broadways would like very much to organize a City league—one that would prove satisfactory. They would be pleased to have three additional clubs meet with them and organize a league—the Crescents, Specials and Bloomingdale preferred. The captains of these clubs are requested to notify the captains of the Newsboys, Blues and Broadways whether they are willing to organize a league and a meeting will be arranged.

Indianapolis and return, Sunday, June 10th, via L. E. & W. R. R. Rate $1.00. Train leaves at 5 a. m. 2t7

Ask for the Green Stamps. 19eodtf

MEN'S SUITINGS.

Spring line now in at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27tf.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the U. V. L. will give a tea at their room, corner of Main and Clinton streets, Monday, June 4, from 5 to 8 p. m. Supper, 10 cents. By request the celebrated Sweet family will be with us again at 7 p. m.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 18tf

Entire Jeffries-Corbett fight, including knock-out, at Masonic Tem-

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 2.—The grain and provisions markets were dull the first part of today's session of the board of trade. There were no cables from Liverpool. July wheat opened unchanged at 66c to 66⅞c, touched 67¼c and then eased to 66⅝c on selling by traders because of the relative weakness of northwest markets. Local receipts were 59 cars, 1 one of contract grade.

Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 596 cars, against 593 last week and 642 a year ago. The trade continued dull to the end. The market closed heavy, July ¼c under yesterday at 66⅜@66⅜c.

Trade in the corn pit was light, but the market was steady on light country offerings. Bulls did but little. July opened unchanged at 37¼@37⅜c and sold to 37⅜@37½c. Receipts here were 282 cars.

The close was very firm, July a shade over yesterday at 37⅜c.

The oats market was dull and featureless, but steady in sympathy with corn. July opened unchanged at 21¼c and sold to 21¼@21⅜c. Local receipts were 242 cars.

Provisions were dull but steady. July pork opened unchanged to 5c lower at $11.00@11.05 and sold to $11.12½@11.15; July lard began the session unchanged at $6.72½ and July ribs unchanged at $6.42½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—June, 65⅛@65¾c; July, 66⅛@66¾c.

Corn—June, 37⅛c; July, 37⅜c; August, 37½c.

Oats—June, 21c; July, 21⅛@21¼c; August, 20½c.

Pork—June, $11.05; July, $11.05; Sept., $11.10.

Lard—June, $6.62½; July, $6.60; Sept., $6.60.

Ribs—June, $6.45; July, $6.45@6.47½; Sept., $6.45.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.80; Sept., $1.26@1.27; Oct., $1.20¼@1.21.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $4.90@5.60; poor to medium, $4.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.95; cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $3.15@4.65; canners, $2.10@2.90; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $5.00@7.00; Texas grass steers, $3.75@4.40; Texas fed steers, $4.50@5.10; Texas bulls, $3.10@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 38,000; left over, 5,000. Market steady at decline; top, $5.15. Mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.12½; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.15; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $4.90@5.10; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.10.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, June 2.—Trading was quite active at the opening of the stock market, but changes were narrow and mixed. London showed no enthusiasm over American securities and no support was forthcoming from that source. Baltimore and Ohio rose 1⅜ and the Pacifics and Southwesterns were up a fraction. Otherwise losses were the rule. Support was lacking in the Steel stocks and the most active ones lost a point and over on the reports of additional mills closed down. Declines elsewhere were very moderate outside of Sugar and Baltimore and Ohio, which reacted 1⅜ and ⅞ respectively. As prices reached a gradual lower level, offerings diminished and trading became almost stagnant. Lackawanna moved up 1¼ and Colorado Southern first preferred a point.

Baltimore and Ohio rose to 83 and there were good advances in Sugar, Southern Pacific and a few minor railroad stocks. Louisville declined over a point and some of the Steel stocks more than that. Prices sold off after the appearance of the bank statement, partly on profit-taking and partly on disappointment over the heavy return of currency which was disclosed. Net declines in some cases reached between 1 and 2 points and the closing was heavy and unsettled.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, June 2.—Butter—Receipts, 4,145 pkgs; market steady; western creamery, 16½@20c; factory, 14@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,831 pkgs; market firm; fancy large white, 9⅜@9½c; fancy large colored, 9¼c; fancy small white, 8½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,221 pkgs; market quiet; western at mark, 12½@13c; western, loss off, 10½@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; refined, firm; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅛c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 2.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, [illegible] per cent; sterling [illegible]

business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅛@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84; silver certificates, 60@61c; bar silver, 60c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, June 2.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds weak:

U. S. 2s registered	99⅞
U. S. 3s registered	109¼
U. S. 3s coupon	109½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	114⅝
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115¾
U. S. 5s registered	113⅝
U. S. 5s coupon	113⅝

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, June 2.—The bank statement for the five business days of this week shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc.	$ 1,310,950
Loans, inc.	7,347,600
Specie, inc.	3,518,900
Legal tenders, inc.	628,100
Deposits, inc.	11,344,200
Circulation, inc.	499,800

The banks no whold $20,123,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

See the Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

PRUDENTIAL MEN ARE HERE

INSURANCE AGENTS ENJOY AN OUTING.

Are Guests of Superintendent Sauer at Robinson Park—Meeting This Morning.

Insurance agents of the Prudential Insurance company in the Fort Wayne district came to the city today to enjoy a brief respite from work, to get better acquainted with each other and to catch new ideas for booming their business. Many of the gentlemen brought their wives and children along to enjoy the outing and this afternoon the entire company are the guests of Superintendent Carl Sauer, at Robinson park.

The visitors arrived early and a pretty white ribbon badge of the Prudential is worn by each. They held a brief meeting at the Commercial club rooms and then boarded cars for Robinson park. They dined in the pavilion and this afternoon visited the theater and enjoyed the other beauties of the pretty park.

The Prudential men present are: Hon. Henry Bohl, superintendent, Columbus, Ohio; A. Siebold, William Gunder, H. F. Neufer, W. Bress, D. E. Brombaugh, G. A. Cox, L. G. Harris, Harry T. Shawl, C. L. VanGreave, F. H. Ayers, G. F. Young, F. E. Shreve, John A. Ketrow, Fort Wayne; N. G Niehoff, E. E. Kiefer, F. J. Kindley Huntington; W. L. Holler, Andrews; S. D. Anderson, C. H. Schoepfle, W. C. Kanaga, Bluffton; John McCaffrey, Montpelier; G. O. Schmadel, W. H. Collins, Auburn; John H. Hearst, Angola; M. F. Campbell, Butler; L. E Voucher, A. F. Barber, A. B. Schaffer E. M. Neal, F. C. Hoover, C. S. Hostetter, J. V. Eberle, Peru; J. S Thompson, T. E. Jamieson, Rochester; G. D. Clark, S. W. Straughan, D. B. Rollins, H. Niedhardt, Wabash; W. O. Young, North Manchester.

See the moving pictures Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

HEARS WITH HIS EYES.

Wabash Plaindealer: "A. Russell, of Fort Wayne, is in the city. Mr. Russell was formerly a conductor on the Chicago and Erie road, but was compelled to quit the road on account of losing his hearing and power of speech from an aggravated case of catarrh. His power of speech has returned, but his hearing was not restored. For a long time Mr. Russell carried a slate and pencil and conversed altogether by writing. But he now carries on conversation with any person by talking. It is difficult to make any one believe that his hearing has been entirely destroyed and that he virtually hears with his eyes. He watches the motion of the lips of the person with whom he converses and answers all questions promptly and correctly."

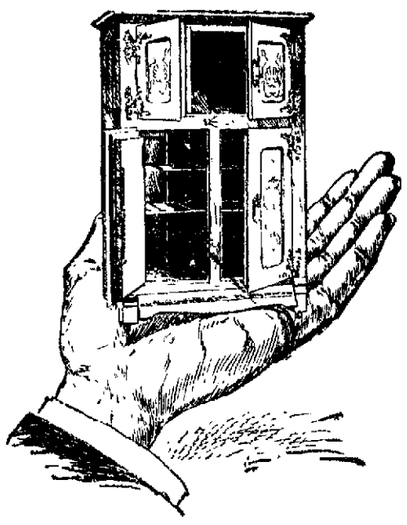
UNCLE SAM Stamps most valuable. 31-3t

Entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Building operations undertaken during the first three months of this year in New York amounted to $16,000,000, as against $38,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. The principal cause of this large falling off is to be found in the high price of materials.

For The Best

HERE IT IS?



Here is the Kind of Refrigerators that the People of Fort Wayne are Buying.

The Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator.

The principal reason why you should buy A LEONARD CLEANABLE is that it keeps things clean and pure—it uses little ice and it has . . . . . .

Eight Walls and Air-Tight Doors,

It is a clean luxury—it is a scientific Refrigerator. Examine this Refrigerator before buying, and you will buy no other. We have already sold more Refrigerators this year than we have ever sold in a whole season before.

Indiana Furniture Company,
166 Calhoun St. 21 & 23 E. Main St.
28 W. Main St.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

Marriage Bells Are Ringing

And the brides and grooms are coming to Pape's to get their home cozily and beautifully furnished. Wise brides, sensible grooms—for ours is a beautiful store, a well arranged store, a magnificently stocked store, and the one store that is more liberal than any other in the moderation of its prices for really reliable furniture that will stand the test of time. It's economy to do business with a store of this character.

The Pape Furniture Co.
26 To 30 EAST BERRY ST
THE QUALITY STORE.

We Make Frames. We Frame Pictures

WALL PAPER!

ALL GRADES. Most Artistic Line in the City.

...Call and see us...

Keil & Keil,
116 Calhoun Street.

We Lead, Others Follow.

The best evidence of our success is the fact that others try to imitate us. Our facilities for doing the best work are unequalled in the state. Our operators are graduates of the U. of M., Ann Arbor. Our references are to three leading banks. Our work is all protected by a written guarantee. Call and see us before going to any other dentist. We will please you in work and prices. Examination free.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 Calhoun St.
DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.
Phone 203.

THERE'S A SUCKER BORN EVERY MINUTE.

So give the babies a chance for life by using our improved nursing bottles and our strengthening and nourishing baby foods. Life for the little ones during the heated term means bottles that can be kept thoroughly clean and food that will make pure blood, bone and muscle, and our will.

H. C. GRA[illegible]

WE MUST REPEAT

When Everybody in Fort Wayne Tells the Same Story.

It is hard to say new things about Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure the lame and aching back, the sufferer from kidney disorders and the trouble of those whose urinary organism is wrong in its action. That they do this is so easy to prove that not a vestige of doubt remains. Public endorsement of local citizens is easily proven. Read this case:

Mrs. J. R. Brockerman, of No. 9 Liberty street, says: "My husband and I both found Doan's Kidney Pills sold at Meyer & Co.'s drug store a most worthy remedy and one that we can highly recommend. Before I took them my kidneys were in a very bad shape. My back ached continually and was so lame and weak I could not stoop and get up again. When I lay down my husband had to help me up. I had dizzy spells and everything whirled so that I almost lost my balance. Doan's Kidney Pills had a most beneficial effect on me. I enjoyed better health than I had before in months. My husband also took some of the two boxes we had, and he was greatly benefited."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

WELLINGTON CAFE.

83 Calhoun St.

Open Day and Night.

Short orders a specialty. Regular dinners and suppers. $5.00 meal tickets $4.00. A. B. Shank, Prop.

Special Prices For May Only!

For a short time we will make you

The Best Set of Teeth

$7.00! $7 00! $7.00!

Now is the Time! Teeth extracted without Pain, Free.....

When teeth are ordered. REMEMBER this offer is for a short time only. A written guarantee is given with all work. Call and see samples of our work and get your teeth examined FREE.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

BURKET & BAKER,

Tel. 627. Room 7, Arcade.

Open evenings and Sundays.

Are You Particular?

If you are, then I am

The Tailor

You want.

Am particular, too—Have to be, other wise you get your money back, and I am not in business for my health, you know.

Elegant Assortment of Spring Goods.

Suits and Overcoats to measure, $18 to $40.

Trousers, $4.50 to $10.

THIEME, THE TAILOR,

80 E. Columbia Street.

TO SYLVAN LAKE

WILL THE ELECTRICIANS GO 1,000 STRONG.

BAD WASHOUT AT RICHMOND

A CULVERT AND 100 FEET OF EMBANKMENT GONE.

GOOD RUN ON NICKEL PLATE

HEAVY TRAIN MAKES UP FORTY-TWO MINUTES.

The employes of the Fort Wayne Electric company will have an outing at Rome City one week from today, June 9. It is to be a purely pleasure affair and not for the purpose of making money, as are some of the excursions of a similar character. Arrangements have been effected whereby the company agrees to carry the excursionists to the resort at fifty cents per head and tickets will be sold at that figure. The employes will have an orchestra to furnish music for those who wish to dance and will have other entertaining features, but all will be free. It is expected that the excursionists on this occasion will number fully 1,000.

A BAD WASHOUT.

A culvert and possibly 100 feet of embankment on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, four miles north of Richmond, were carried out by the high waters last night. Traffic at that point was interrupted five or six hours, but trains are now running as usual. No accidents resulted from the washout.

A PRETTY GOOD RUN.

Despite the fact that Nickel Plate train No. 2 was forty-two minutes late in getting out of Stony Island yesterday, it came into this city exactly on schedule time. It first left Stony Island with engine 172, but just as the city limits were reached the locomotive "blew out a flue" and the engineer had to stop and back up to the round house, having just time sufficient to make the trip before the engine "died." The cripple was replaced by engine 175 and the train again started for Fort Wayne, arriving here, as stated, on time. Considering the condition of the track, the weight of the train and the late start from the Island, the run was very creditable. Engineer Ross Germain was at the throttle.

GERMAN BAPTIST BUSINESS.

German Baptists, or Dunkards, as they are better known to the general public, are making passenger business heavy in this part of the country at present. There are two meetings in progress in this state. The one at North Manchester is a national affair and is the most numerously attended. Pennsylvania train No. 9 last night carried three car loads of German Baptists, who were taken on at points in Ohio, to Columbia City, where they were transferred to the Wabash and taken to North Manchester. No. 15, on the Pittsburg, brought in from the east a number of these people and turned them over to the Wabash at this point. This party was en route to Camden, in Carroll county, where the old order of German Baptists is holding a meeting.

B. & O. SURGEONS.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Association of Baltimore and Ohio Railway Surgeons in session here has elected the following officers:

President—Dr. R. B. Short, Union Mills, Ind.

First Vice President—Dr. F. J. Evans, Chester, Pa.

Second Vice President—Dr. J. W. Hays, Albion, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. G. A. Davis, Summit, W. Va.

Assistant Secretary—Dr. W. A. Bailey, Leisenring, Pa.

Executive Committee—Dr. John E. Russell, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Dr. W. W. Weaver, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING BOILERS.

This morning the Bass Foundry and Machine company loaded for shipment to Bluffton the two boilers made for the waterworks pumping station in that city. The boilers are of a high standard of excellence and have a capacity of 125 horse power each.

WABASH TIME CARD.

Beginning tomorrow the Toledo excursion train on the Wabash will leave this city at 7:10, instead of 7:30. Persons intending to take in the trip will please bear this in mind and act accordingly, or they may be left. The time card published in The Sentinel two weeks ago will be put into service on the Wabash tomorrow. It is a decided improvement over the old schedule.

MR. REIBER IS DEAD.

John Reiber, the flagman who was injured at Woodstock by being run over by cars a few days ago, as stated in The Sentinel, died yesteday and will be buried in the cemetery in that place tomorrow. George J. Reiber, of the Pittsburg shops, a brother to the deceased, went to Woodstock several days ago and was with the unfortunate man when the end came. Mrs Reiber went up to that city today to attend the funeral.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Walter Morrow has taken a position in the blacksmith shop of the Wabash.

Yesterday the Wabash began sending its trains into Quincy over its own tracks.

Jacob Hilgerman has returned from Ada, Ohio, where he installed some dynamo machinery.

Nickel Plate Brakeman F. E. Todd, who has been taking a lay off, reported for work yesterday.

During the past week the Fort Wayne shops turned out engines 86, 103, 406 and 283 after general repairs.

General Foreman T. B. Hunt, of the Pennsylvania shops at Chicago, was in the city yesterday on railway business.

Engineer M. W. O'Brien and Firemen W. Kohlbach and Charles Souder, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' lay off.

Charles Kresse, a carpenter, has returned from Andrews, where business for the Wabash company kept him two or three days.

George Telley, night foreman of the Pittsburg round house, returned to his work last night. He had been sick for several days.

Clinton Franklin, railroad reporter on the Kansas City Journal, has been appointed traveling freight agent of the Kansas City Southern railway.

Thomas Telley, yard engineer at the Pittsburg, is taking a lay off and the place at the throttle has been taken by Engineer Theodore Titus.

Yesterday William L. Park became superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific. He had been with that road ever since 1874.

Frank Mannix, foreman of the erecting department of the Pittsburg machine shop, left this morning for Atwood, where he will fish a couple of days.

Alex Thavenet, switchman on the Pennsylvania transfer engine, resumed work this morning after a few days' absence on account of private business.

The two lodges of the order of Ben Hur are discussing an excursion to Indianapolis on June 21, when a celebration of the founding of the order will occur.

President R. Somers Hayes, of the St. Paul and Duluth, will arrive in St. Paul in a few days to make the formal transfer of his road to the Northern Pacific.

P. Lauer, of the Pittsburg shops, met with an accident yesterday which will place him on the disabled list for awhile, though the accident is not of a very serious nature.

General Manager L. F. Loree, in his private car, passed through the city last evening, en route to his home in Pittsburg. His car formed a part of train No. 8.

Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick, Paint Foreman T. J. Rodabaugh and Boiler Foreman Frank Sarver, of the Pittsburg, are in Chicago today on business for the company.

The farm in Illionis owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is to be sold and the proceeds of the sale added to the widows' and orphans' fund of the order.

C. J. Noll, a boilermaker's helper, resigned his position in the Pittsburg shops this morning and will engage in other work. He has worked in the shops since 1898.

George C. Dehne, former stenographer for Shop Clerk J. H. Hobrock, of the Pittsburg, is in the city to visit his relatives and friends. He is now with the Chicago and Alton road.

There is a rumor in the west that George W. Ristine will resign the presidency of the Colorado Midland to become vice-president of the Union Pacific and have full charge of the traffic department.

J. H. Eylenberg, Western Union operator at the Pennsylvania depot, is confined to his home by sickness.

Michael Gillen, of Marion, Ind., is visiting his son, Engineer B. Gillen, of 173 Pontiac street.

Among the absentees at the Pittsburg shops are J. Callihan, John Rost and J. Singleton, who are sick, and C. H. Smith, Julius Henry, H. Welsh and D. Barkley, who are looking after some private matters.

This month the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will receive five heavy passenger locomotives of a new design suggested by T. C. Lawes, superintendent of motive power of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Engineer B. Gillen, late of the Pittsburg road, has accepted a position as engineer on the Cincinnati Northern road and will go to Van Wert next week for that purpose. He will not move his family from this city until next September.

Private business called G. S. Cramer to Andrews today. He is a Wabash machinist and once lived in that town.

Engine 605, one of the big passenger flyers of the Wabash, left the shops in this city today for Peru. It will resume its old place—hauling the Continental limited—on the division between Peru and Tilton.

Martin Hobrock resumed his place in the Pittsburg machine shop this morning. For two weeks he was engaged in testing and repairing the machinery in the company's pumping stations on the western division.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana company is now receiving some of the new vestibuled cars that are being built at the Pennsylvania shops at Columbus for the road. Two of the cars were taken north on No. 7 this morning.

Mrs. William Haenel, wife of the Nickel Plate engineer, and their daughter, who are visiting friends in Ohio, are now at North Baltimore. They do not expect to return home until about June 15.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road expects to take the largest excursion party of the season into Cincinnati next Sunday. The party will come from Indianapolis and vicinity. The occasion is the meeting of the Bavarian societies in the Queen City.

Mrs. Harry St. Clair, of Logansport, Ind., who was re-elected at the national convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as secretary of the ladies' auxiliary to the brotherhood, has held that position for three years and is said to be a very capable woman.

Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe board, says the Carson and Colorado cut-off mentioned in Salt Lake dispatches in connection with C. P. Huntington's visit to that city, will be built and operated jointly by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe.

The electric works today loaded a car of machinery and station equipment for shipment to Ocean City, N. J. The dynamo was one of the large 4,000-light machines recently gotten out by Manager J. J. Wood. Another shipment today was a 1,500 light dynamo for Toms River, N. J.

Fireman Nin Kohlman, of the Nickel Plate, has returned from Ohio and resumed his duties on the road. He had a hand injured two weeks ago and while it was healing he visited in the Buckeye state. Fireman W. McCarthy has also reported for duty. He had been on the sick list a week.

Yesterday, while aiding in cutting a steel rail at the Pittsburg shops, J. H. Beitzell was struck on the arm by a piece of metal which flew off the head of the hammer. The steel embedded itself in the flesh and made a painful wound, which will cause the unfortunate man to lay off several days.

A mile in forty-seven seconds was the record made by a special train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie on Tuesday. This is at a rate of seventy-six miles an hour. From New Castle to Pittsburg, 52.9 miles, the run was made in fifty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds, three slow orders being observed.

Charley Cummins, who several years ago was employed in the Wabash telegraph department, is now working on the Nickel Plate and is stationed at Arcadia, Ohio. At present he is working in the yard office in this city in place of L. L. Hart, who for two months will be in Chief Train Dispatcher Caldwell's office.

The eastern roads have refused the Elks' petition for half-fare rates to Atlantic City July 10 to 12, when the order will hold a grand reunion at the resort. The railway companies explain that as the date of the reunion is about the middle of the excursion season a half-fare rate would demoralize the business. One and one-third fare was granted.

The grand lodge of the Switchmen's Union of North America at its last session selected Milwaukee as the place for holding the next convention. It was decided also to hereafter hold conventions annually instead of biennially. The question of an insurance feature of the order was settled by the establishment of a form of non-assessable insurance.

Wabash Plain Dealer: "The Plain Dealer has indubitable authority for saying that the Wabash railroad expects to drop the Eel River without further litigation and that within another year the company will be running its magnificent passenger trains, now going over the main line, over the Toledo branch. The Detroit and Toledo lines will be connected either at Montpelier and New Haven or Detroit and Toledo, the distance by way of the new Shore line and Toledo, between Detroit and St. Louis, being only four miles greater than on the present Detroit line."

Clerk H. A. Philley was somewhat puzzled this morning by a note which he found upon his desk when he reported for duty at the office of Road Foreman C. R. Colmey. It read as follows: "Deer Filley gud bie b gud tak kar of dr Haynie. E. F. W." At first Mr. Philley was inclined to the opinion that the spirit of Artemus Ward had returned to [illegible] and had visited his office at night. The familiarity of the writing and signature, however, soon dispelled such thoughts and brought a correct version of the matter. The note was one of Dr. Wagner's jokes and was written just prior to his departure for the east on a ten days' vacation.

It is evident that the Lake Shore people propose to spend money liberally on the Lake Erie and Western, which the company recently acquired, says the Indianapolis Journal. The chief engineer of the road, the superintendent of motive power and general superintendent of the Lake Shore have recently made careful examination of the conditions of the property, and are now prepared to recommend improvements which will make the Lake Erie and Western one of the standard roads crossing the state. Since the Lake Shore took control of the property there has been a marked increase in its freight traffic and as soon as its passenger train time-schedules are adjusted and become better known to the traveling public doubtless a marked increase in passenger business will be realized.

FRANK B. BURKE WAS IN TOWN

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR CALLED ON DEMOCRATS.

Tells That Prospects for Democratic Victory Are Bright in the Hoosier State.

Frank B. Burke, democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, was in Fort Wayne Friday afternoon and spent several hours circulated among local democrats. Mr. Burke was inquiring after his fences in Allen county and was not displeased at the prospects. The Allen county delegates were chosen while Benjamin F. Shively was a supposed candidate for governor and, of course, if Mr. Shively's name goes before the convention most of the delegation will be for him. Mr. Burke has some friends among the delegates and is certain to get a few votes and if Mr. Shively declines positively to be a candidate or accept the nomination Mr. Burke will get a big share of Allen county's support.

While in the city Mr. Burke circulated with Hon. R. C. Bell, William Kaough, W. W. Rockhill and others and last attended the meeting of the Fort Wayne lodge of Elks, where he was tendered quite a reception. Mr. Burke is a prominent Elk and has several times served as the exalted ruler of Indianapolis lodge. Late in the night he talked the political situation over with Messrs. Bell, Kaough, Moynihan and others and expressed the belief that Indiana was certain to go democratic. He had just been visiting Logansport, Elkhart and northern Indiana cities and asserts that there is much enthusiasm. The state platform, he says, will reaffirm the Chicago platform, but the big issues in the forthcoming campaign will be imperialism and the trusts. He was confident that thousands of votes will be gained by contesting McKinley's colonial policy and making a bitter fight on the iniquitous trusts. Mr. Burke left for Muncie at 7:30 this morning.

A FLOOD OF FOOLS.

The advertisements of the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' united shows calls special attention to their fun-making contingent of twenty-five clowns, and there is plenty of proof at hand that it is an unprecedented array, both in numbers and rib-tickling talent. This circus was the first one to make the clowning a real, live and laughable feature, and the resulting success has encouraged it to still bigger and better effort in that direction. Mr. James A. Bailey sent from Europe such a delegation of famous fools that they are said to have made the lobsters laugh in transit, and on our own side of the water furnishes a band of button-bursters, at which even the editor of a comic weekly would be forced to smile. This motley gathering made New York city hilariously howl over its "Soo-see band," its champion exhibition games of base ball, foot ball and golf; its pugilistic matches; its races, rivalries and hits and skits at the follies of the day. In fact, these twenty-five merry gentlemen appear to be much more than clowns in the ordinary acceptance of the term. They are artists, high-class comedians, impersonators, mimics, musicians, acrobats and pantomimists, and they are full of originality and vim. Associated with them are droves, schools, cavalcades and packs of clowns, with trunks and flippers, and in fur, hair and bristles—fun enough to fill all hearts with glee, and of the right kind to please all classes.

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.

Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for [illegible] aists are to be [illegible] at 79c a[illegible]

VICTORY FOR THE MEDICS

THE DOCTORS OVERWHELMED THE DENTISTS.

Scored Thirty-Two Runs While the Tooth Pullers Chased Two Men Around the Bases.

The physicians and surgeons of the city are all swelled up over the overwhelming defeat they administered to the dentists in a ball game at League park this afternoon. The doctors were greatly strengthened by the absence of Dr. Miller, who was out of town and did not take part in the game. Dr. Drayer's magnificent work on the rubber was a high surprise to the dentists who did not know until the game had started that it was this same Dr. Drayer who taught Mahatey how to pitch at Hanover college. The ball appeared like a balloon as it sailed toward the dentist batters and in almost every instance they dodged and the sphere passed over the center of the plate. The strike-out record is not printed here because Fort Wayne needs Dr. Drayer as city bacteriologist and doesn't want Ned Hanlon to "get onto his curves." Dr. Stemen's work with the bat was simply wonderful, and had Sid Hubbard witnessed the game the left field fence would certainly be ordered moved—in. Dr. Lomas and Dr. Deming were stars in their positions when they were on duty, but their understudies couldn't play a little bit. For the dentists the really good work was done by Drs. Rabus, Viberg and Thompson. The exhibitions given by Drs. Mungen, Adams and Keel would have been appreciated had they been playing lawyers or newspaper men, but against the great pitching of Dr. Drayer they were pigmies. When the score was 26 to 0 Dr. McOscar ordered a council of war and it was decided to at least maintain the ratio and they decided to score six more runs and allow the dentists two. When this score was reached the doctors quit scoring and Dr. Drayer "fanned" out the remaining dentist batters, and the game ended 32 to 2. The dentists are real mad and will play another game if Dr. Drayer is barred.

YOUNG AND OLD EMPLOYES.

Accentuated yearly in the United States, and more especially in large business centers, is the disinclination to employing a man of past middle age. Following the idea that activity is the greatest essential to success in American commercial pursuits the employer seeks among the very young for the help he needs in his business. This dominant idea seems to carry with it no prospective dangers sufficient to interest the average employer, notwithstanding the recurring instances of embezzlements and defalcations by the trusted youth of the commercial community, evidencing the unreliability of unformed minds or the lack of crystallized habits of rectitude. The mature and reliable man who can outdistance his youthful competitors in experience and endurance finds himself relegated to oblivion and often starvation. What the American merchant pays for this discrimination against tried and experienced help can hardly be estimated; but it is safe to say that the credit side of many a ledger would have a much better showing had a different policy been pursued. In Europe it is very different. There the young man finds his place on the threshold of business, and progresses as his merits will warrant until he occupies the most responsible positions in the establishment.—Scottish American.

A NEGRO VIEW OF CREATION.

The following incident was told by a missionary, one of the delegates to the ecumenical conference, who has spent the greater part of his life among the savages of South Africa. Travelers in that country are always much impressed by the intense dislike which the pure negroes evince for their mulatto brethren. The doctrine of universal charity is perhaps the hardest of all the Christian tenets for them to accept, particularly as applied to the mulattoes. Talking upon this subject with a native chief, the missionary observed one day:

"But why don't you love the mulattoes; they are men just like yourselves, and all God's children?"

"No, no," responded the black, shaking his head energetically; "God make coffee, God make milk, but God never make coffee-milk."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Jeffries and Corbett fight pictures Masonic Temple tonight.

Hartzell Ice Cream is the best.

1-eod-tf

There are ninety-eight steam fire engines in the city of Chicago. The frequency of fires in the Windy City seems to demand at least that number to fight the [illegible] so often [illegible]

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE KY SAN FRANCISCO CAL NEW YORK N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

POURING MONEY DOWN A RAT HOLE.....

Is equivalent to buying real estate in land or houses without the advice of some one well posted in present and future values. That is what I claim—that my advice will enable those who wish to invest to do it with a sure prospect of increasing values. I can make money for you if you consult me.

Louis F. Curdes,

3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

50c **Rome City** And Return **SUNDAY 6:45 a. m.**

A GOOD BREAKFAST

For the dainty appetite or for the hearty eater can be made from our tempting lamb chops or Frenched mutton chops, beefsteaks or veal. Our meats are of exquisite flavor, succulent, juicy and tender, and are cut and trimmed by experts for your table. If you haven't sampled our choice meats, you have missed a treat worth remembering.

Fred Eckart Packing Co.,

35 WEST MAIN STREET.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

Money to Loan

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 8 (second floor), 44 [illegible] St. Over [illegible]

The New York Store.

Important Sales

... IN THE ...

Carpet Department.

Our entire stock of Oriental Rugs, comprising some of the choicest specimens of Oriental art—Antique and modern in sizes, ranging from the small mat to the carpet size, must be closed out, as we do not intend to carry any Oriental rugs in the future. In order to close them quickly, we offer a discount

ON ALL ORIENTAL RUGS OF 25 PER CENT.

From our regular low prices. This is an opportunity to secure a rug at less than import cost today.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

Extra Superb Ingrain Carpets

In desirable patterns, selected from our regular 70 cent line. These are style we do not intend to duplicate. To close them out, we price them at

58 CENTS A YARD.

In our upholstery department we offer choice of our $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 Draperies and Portieres at the popular price of

... $5.00 A PAIR.

All better goods reduced in proportion. Early buyers will get choice bargains.

THE—

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records. Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

A. G. B. TEAS.

A. G. B. STANDS FOR A GREAT BARGAIN...

OUR A. G. B. TEAS ARE THE PICK OF THE FINEST LINE OF TEAS AND WERE PURCHASED AS A. G. B. FOR SPOT CASH. WE THEREFORE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER YOU THESE TEAS AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

SUN DRIED JAPAN. An elegant attractive fine drawing tea; worth 80c; OUR PRICE 50c.

UNCOLORED JAPAN; regular price, 80c; our price, 50c.

GUNPOWDER, THE VERY BEST; splendid draw; regular price, 80c; our price, 50c.

IMPERIAL; a tea that will please anybody; our price, 50c.

YOUNG HYSONS; the very best that money can buy, at 50c.

YOUNG HYSON; elegant trade; a value not often found; only 35c.

OOLONG; a Formosa Oolong of unusual quality; nothing like it anywhere at this price; 50c.

Our Next Talk to You Will be on Coffees. . : . . .

WATCH THIS SPACE. TRY them before hand. Read our locals on vegetables, etc., every day.

Greatest Grocery Co.,

Home 'Phone 315.

Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

PICK OUT THE BEST DRESSED MEN IN FORT WAYNE, AND THE CHANCES ARE VERY GREAT INDEED THAT THE NAME OF MAUTNER IS IN ALL THEIR COATS. THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A MAUTNER-MADE GARMENT IS THE STAMP OF STYLE AND SUPERIOR ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP THAT HE PUTS INTO IT.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, June 2.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ella Anderson is visiting at Marion, O.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fitch are at home from Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Watt leaves this week for a visit at Canton, O.

Mrs. J. I. White has gone to Denver, Col., for an extended stay.

Attorney O. N. Heaton has gone to Coldwater, Mich., to visit relatives.

Mrs. C. D. Myers, of this city, sang at a recital given today at Columbia City.

Dr. H. G. Merz and family are entertaining Miss Hannah Keller, of Oak Grove, Wis.

Tom Bailey has returned to his home at Huntingdon, Pa., after a visit with friends in this city.

Miss A. W. Ramsey has returned from a visit at Muncie, accompanied by Mrs. L. E. Ladd, of Middlepoint, Ohio.

Alfred B. Lukens is at home from New Yor. He was called there by the illness of his rgandfather, A. D. Brandriff.

Capt. Herman Hohnholz will leave next week on an extended trip to Germany to look after some business affairs.

Miss Florence Barrett has gone to Inidanapolis, where she will be the guest of Miss Alice Zollinger for several weeks.

Mrs. Harriett S. Blynn left this morning for a visit at Mansfield, Ohio, and upon her return will go to Clear Lake to spend the summer.

On Wednesday evening the Laetitia club will give a strawberry and ice cream festival, the proceeds to be applied towards furnishing the club's room at Hope hospital.

John Brown, a train climber, was the only prisoner in police court this morning, having been arrested by Detective Redmon. Mayor Scherer lectured Brown and ordered him to leave the city.

Dr. J. W. Younge left this afternoon for Culver, where he will remain until after the close of the commencement exercises of Culver Military academy, which will occur next Thursday.

The ladies' society of the First Baptist church was entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mason Long. An interesting talk was given by Mrs. Campbell, a returned missionary from India.

Handsome invitations for the annual commencement exercises of Culver Military academy have been received in the city. The exercises occur next week. The Fort Wayne students at the academy are Lawrence Younge, Carl Rurode and a son of C. C. Miller, of West Jefferson street.

Little Marguerite Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer, entertained a large company of her little playmates Friday afternoon. The event was in celebration of her fifth birthday anniversary and was held at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Becker, on West Berry street. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment for the little ones.

Something of a novelty was given last evening by the ladies of the Wayne street M. E. church at the church parlors in the form of a social which bore the mystifying title of "Yesterday, Today and Forever." It was largely attended and very successful, and the guests found three rooms which were centers of interest. In "Yesterday" one found old-fashioned furnishings, while ladies attired in the fashion of years ago served tea. "Today" was a modern reception room, where punch was served, and the contrast in the rooms was most startling. "Forever" was a bit of pleasantry that all seemed to appreciate.

NEW LOUISIANA POTATOES, 30c PECK.

NEW LOUISIANA ONIONS, 30c PECK.

ELEGANT STRAWBERRIES, 10c QUART, FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

New Fresh Lettuce, 6c lb.
Home-Grown Spinach, 12½c peck.
Home-Grown Asparagus, 3c bunch.
New Red Beets, 3c bunch.
Fresh Radishes, 3 bunches for 5c.
New Onions, 3 bunches for 5c.
Large Cucumbers, 5c each.
New Southern Cabbage, 6c lb.
Fine Ripe Tomatoes, 15c lb.
Bermuda Onions, 8c quart.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Go to the Temple tonight and see the Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures.

Insist on your grocer furnishing F[illegible]er Baking Powder.

Miss Ina Snyder is the guest of friends in Auburn for a few days.

Milo Meredith, of Wabash, was a guest at the New Aveline today.

Mrs. C. A. Robbins has gone to Warsaw and Winona Lake for a ten days' visit.

Mrs. M. A. Askew, of Albion, arrived in the city today for a visit with friends.

Dudley Campbell will leave in a few days for Denver for the benefit of his health.

Miss Jennie Hatfield, of Mossman, Yarnelle & Co., is confined to her home with illness.

Oscar Froust, of Milton, Pa., is in the city, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. M. Koons and family.

August Woehnker, messenger for the Postal Telegraph company, has been promoted to assistant clerk and collector.

Miss Emma Kendall, of Wabash, who has been spending some weeks in the city, left this morning for her home.

The trustees of the Allen county orphans' home will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at the office of Hon. T. E. Ellison.

Miss Harriet Miller, of Albion, arrived in the city today. Miss Miller will enter the training school for nurses at Hope hospital.

Extensive improvements are soon to be made in the Fort Wayne office of the Postal Telegraph company, and the room will be greatly beautified.

The ladies of the Maccabees, Hive No. 27, will give a tea next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Dr. Luella Derbyshire, on North Cass street.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will meet at the home of Mrs. R. T. Wisehart, 246 West DeWald street, Tuesday afternoon, June 5th.

Dr. E. J. McOscar returned from Detroit this morning and leaves Sunday evening for Atlantic City to attend the sessions of the American Medical association.

At Plymouth church next Sunday Rev. John W. Bailey, of Lockport, N. Y., will preach as a candidate for the pastorate in this city. Rev. Bailey is highly recommended as a scholarly gentleman and an eloquent preacher.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give an ice cream social on the evening of the 13th of this month in the school grounds on East Creighton avenue. The Walther League orchestra will furnish the music.

The Misses Kalbacher, the Misses Agnes and Cecelia Schnelker and Miss Maggie Clossen, of this city, were among the guests at an enjoyable progressive euchre given Wednesday afternoon by Miss Lida Schnelker at New Haven.

A blue-eyed baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Connell, of 482 Harrison street, last night. The little one weighs twelve pounds and seems to be just as healthy as she is large and pretty. She fills the want in that family and the joy occasioned by her advent is reflected in the radiant smiles which appear on the countenances of papa and mamma as their thoughts center upon the newcomer.

ATTORNEYS' FEES FIXED.

Judge Baker, of the federal court, yesterday passed upon the application of Breen & Morris and Vesey & Heaton, of this city, for attorneys' fees in the bankruptcy proceedings of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, wherein they were attorneys for the trustee, Charles H. Worden. Judge Baker ruled that they be paid $4,000 in addition to the $2,000 already allowed and paid them. The attorneys in their application to Judge Baker set forth at length a detailed account of their services in more than eighty cases of the affairs of the corporation, and while they left the amount of fees to be decided by Judge Baker, it was the opinion of the petitioners that $15,000 would not be too high a figure for the services rendered the estate.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Harry Bryant and Maggie Jacobs.

STRUCK BY A SLEDGE.

Frank J. Carto, an employe of the foundry department of the Western Gas Construction company, was struck in the face by a sledge hammer swung by a fellow-workman Friday afternoon and painfully injured. Mr. Carto accidentally got into the path of the swinging tool and was struck upon the upper lip. The steel penetrated to the mouth, making a painful wound. The injury was dressed by Dr. C. E. Barnett. Carto lives at 18 Hough street.

PUPILS GO TO PARK.

The eighth grade pupils of the public schools will give an excursion to Robison park next Wednesday, June 6, and the R. F. C. club will give their annual excursion to the pretty resort on the same day. To avoid confusion all members are requested to be at the club house at 7 a. m.

THE WELLINGTON CAFE

SUNDAY DINNER.

Cream of Foul.
Sliced Tomatoes. Olives. Radishes.
Brook Trout. Potato Balls.
Prime Roast Beef.
Roast Duck, Onion Dressing.
Boiled Ham with Spinach.
Leg of Lamb with Jelly.
Sweet Breads Braised.
Pine Apple Fritters. Orange Cider.
Mashed Potatoes. Sugar Corn.
Asparagus in Cream.
Sweet Potatoes. New Beet Salad.
Lemon Pie. Apple Pie. Rhubarb Pie.
Strawberry Short Cake.
Cream Cheese. Assorted Cake.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Ice Tea. Coffee. Milk.

June 3, 1900. Sunday Dinner, 35 cents. Served from 5:30 until 7:30 p.m.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.

"Plays and Players," a farce comedy admitting of the introduction of numerous high-class vaudeville acts, will be seen at Robison park June 3, giving a pleasing mixture of fun, music and vaudeville, with a strong and capable company of artists. It will particularly please the children and ladies. The company numbers fourteen people, including Scanlon & Stevens, Emory & Nodine, Warren & Howard, Dan Fenton, Billy McDermott, Edith Wells, J. J. Welch, Julia Cook and Marie DeBeau and Etta Russell.

NOTICE.

The First Spiritualist society holds services in Elektron building on East Berry street every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Spirit messages at close of each lecture. Evening subject, "Mediumship—How to Develop It." Rev. F. T. Ripley, speaker. Take elevator.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.
Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 1t2

Attention Democrats. State Convention Indianapolis. New Train via. The Wabash.

On June 4th and 5th, WABASH will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis, account democratic state convention, for $3.60. Tickets good to return until June 8th. By leaving on the new train at 5:50 a. m. you reach Indianapolis at 10:20 a. m. (via Peru). All WABASH trains connect for Indianapolis on the new time card, effective Sunday, June 3d, viz: 5:50 a. m., 9:39 a. m., 5:40 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Good connections are also made returning. 31-4t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16cod-tf 5 Bass Block.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beginning Sunday, June 3d, and each Sunday thereafter the WABASH Toledo Excursion train will leave at 7:10 a. m., not 7:30 a. m. It will reach Fort Wayne returning at 11:20 p. m., leaving Toledo at 8:00 p. m. Round trip tickets, $1.00. 31t10

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our friends and neighbors for sympathy and kindness extended during the sickness and death of our mother, Mrs. Albina Miller.

THE CHILDREN.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

To INDIANAPOLIS, STATE CONVENTION.

The following trains on the WABASH RAILROAD leaving Fort Wayne, Tuesday, June 5th, at 5:50 a. m., or Tuesday, June 5th, at 9:37 a. m., make direct connection at Peru and will bring the delegates to Indianapolis in time for organization.

All are requested to leave early and be on time.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
2-4 Chairman.

The wonder of the age—Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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Made over the Latest Style Last in all leathers, TAN or BLACK,

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—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Miss Bessie Meyers, of the north side, has gone to Toledo to spend two weeks with relatives.

PROTECTION TO COMPLEXION.

Many complexions are ruined through the effects of the hot sun. It requires great care to

keep the face soft and clear in summer.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED With the results if you use the preparations we sell. Lotions to overcome the bad effects of the sun; powders to make your skin smooth; Puffs, Chamois Skins, Flesh Brushes, Perfumes—whatever you want for the toilet we supply in its best form.

Kid Gloves cleaned, 15c per pair.

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THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER, IS LOCATED AT

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Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c.
'Phone 1472 Main.

Robison Park Theater

ONE WEEK COMMENCING JUNE 3

"PLAYS & PLAYERS."

A three act comedy, introducing the following well-known specialty people:

Warren & Howard,
Emery & Nodine,
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Billy McDermott,
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And many others.

Reserved seats at Alter's Cigar Store, southwest corner Main and Calhoun.

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WALL PAPER

See the Big Line. All Kinds and Prices. SURE to please you, at

90 CALHOUN ST.

"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

SEE THAT SPRAY?

GRASS CATCHERS to use on same.

We can sell you the tools that produce it; they are safe investments at this time of the year and now is the time to buy them. We have five reliable brands of LAWN HOSE to select from, ranging in grade from a three-ply to a six-ply, including the "New Method" brand, which we have sold for several years and can guarantee to carry 500 lbs. pressure. Also NOZZLES, SPRINKLERS and HOSE REELS.

If you are in need of a LAWN MOWER do not fail to look over our assortment before making your purchases. We also carry the CANVAS

SEAVEY'S
Both 'Phones 149.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store
19 and 21 W. Main St.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

LESSON FOR CHRISTIAN'S FROM CHRIST'S PURSUIT MID AWFUL TRIALS TO END OF HIS SAVING MISSION.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows in an unusual way the antagonisms that Christ overcame and finds a balsam for all wounded hearts. Text: John xvii., 4. "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

There is a profound satisfaction in the completion of anything we have undertaken. We lift the capstone with exultation, while, on the other hand, there is nothing more disappointing than, after having toiled in a certain direction, to find that our time is wasted and our investment profitless. Christ came to throw up a highway on which the whole world might, if it chose, mount into heaven. He did it. The foul-mouthed crew who attempted to tread on Him could not extinguish the sublime *satisfaction* which He expressed when He said: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

HE WAS WOUNDED.

Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, and he seemed to be dying, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound, and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician, and the physician wandered out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the ghastliest of all *wounds—that of* sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound—the balm of divine restoration. In carrying this business to a successful issue the difficulties were stupendous.

In many of our plans we have our friends to help us; some to draw a sketch of the plan, others to help us in the execution. But Christ fought every inch of His way against bitter hostility and amid circumstances all calculated to depres and defeat.

In the first place, His worldly occupation was against Him. I find that he earned His livelihood by the carpenter's trade—an occupation always to be highly regarded and respected. But you know as well as I do that in order to succeed in any employment one must give his entire time to it, and I have to declare that the fatigues of carpentry were unfavorable to the execution of a mission which required all mental and physical faculties.

BIG UNDERTAKING.

Through high, hard, dry, husky, insensate Judaism to hew a way for a new and glorious dispensation was a stupendous undertaking that was enough to demand all the concentrated energies even of Christ. We have a great many romantic stories about what men with physical toil have accomplished in intellectual departments, but you know that after a man has been toiling all day with adze and saw and hammer, plane and ax about all he can do is to rest. A weary body is an unfavorable adjunct to a toiling mind. You, whose life is purely mechanical, if you were called to the upbuilding of a kingdom, or the proclamation of a new code of morals, or the starting of a revolution which should upturn all nations, could get some idea of the incoherence of Christ's occupation with His heavenly mission.

In His father's shop no more intercourse was necessary than is ordinarily necessary in bargaining with men that have work to do; yet Christ, with hands hard from use of tools of trade, was called forth to become a public speaker, to preach in the face of mobs, while some wept, and some shook their fists, and some gnashed upon Him with their teeth, and many wanted Him out of the way. To address orderly and respectful assemblages is not so easy as it may seem; but it requires more energy, and more force, and more concentration to address an exasperated mob. The villagers of Nazareth heard the pounding of hammer, but all the wide reaches of eternity were to hear the stroke of His spiritual upbuilding.

A PLAIN ROBE.

So also his habits of dress and diet were against Him. The mighty men of Christ's time did not appear in apparel without trinkets and adornments. None of the Caesars would have appeared in citizens' apparel. Yet here was a man, here was a professed king, who always wore the same coat. Indeed, it was far from shabby, for after He had worn it a long while the gamblers thought it worth raffling about; but still it was far from being an imperial robe. It was a coat that any ordinary man might have worn on an ordinary occasion.

Neither was there any pretension in His diet. No cup bearer with golden chalice brought Him wine to [illegible] first having boiled it Himself. No one fetched Him water to drink, but, bending over the well in Samaria, He begged a drink. He sat at only one banquet, and that not at all sumptuous, for, to relieve the awkwardness of the host, one of the guests had to prepare wine for the company.

Other kings ride in a chariot; He walked. Other kings, as they advance, have heralds ahead and applauding subjects behind; Christ's retinue was made up of sunburned fishermen. Other kings sleep under embroidered canopy; this one on a shelterless hill. He rode but once, as far as I now remember, on a colt—and that borrowed.

POVERTY AGAINST HIM.

His poverty was against him. It requires money to build great enterprises. Men of means are afraid of a penniless projector, lest a loan be demanded. It requires money to print books, to build institutions, to pay instructors. No wonder the wise men of Christ's time laughed at this penniless Christ. "Why," they said, "who is to pay for this new religion? Who is to charter the ships to carry the missionaries? Who is to pay *the salaries of the teachers?* Shall wealthy, established religion be discomfitted by a penniless Christ?" The consequence was that most of the people that followed Christ had nothing to lose. Affluent Joseph of Arimathea buried Christ, but he risked no social position in doing that. It is always safe to bury a dead man. Zaccheus risked no wealth or social position in following Christ, but took a position in a tree to look down as he passed. Nicodemus, *wealthy Nicodemus*, risked nothing of social position in following Christ, for he skulked by night to find him.

All this was against Christ. So the fact that he was not regularly graduated was against him. If a man come with the diplomas of colleges and schools and theological seminaries, and he has been through foreign travel, the world is disposed to listen. But here is a man who had graduated at no college, had not in any academy by ordinary means learned the alphabet of the language he spoke, and yet he proposed to talk, to instruct in subjects which had confounded the mightiest intellect.

BREVITY OF HIS LIFE.

John says: "The Jews marveled, saying, How hath this man letters, having never learned?" We, in our day, have found out that a man without a diploma may know as much as a man with one, and that a college cannot transform a sluggard into a philosopher, or a theological seminary teach a fool to preach. An empty head, after the laying on of hands of the Presbytery, is empty still. But it shocked all existing prejudices in those olden times for a man with no scholastic pretensions and no graduation from a learned institution to set himself up for a teacher. It was against him.

So also the brevity of his life was against him. He had come to what we call mid-life. But very few men do anything before thirty-three years of age, and yet that was the point which Christ's life terminated. The first fifteen years you take in nursery and school. Then it will take you six years to get into your occupation or profession. That will bring you to twenty-one years. Then it will take you ten years at least to get established in your life work, correcting the mistakes you have made. If any man at thirty-three years of age gets fully established in his life work he is the exception. Yet that is the point at which Christ's life terminated.

Men in military life have done their most wonderful deeds before thirty-three years of age. There may be exceptions to it, but the most wonderful exploits in military prowess have occurred before thirty-three years of age.

GRAY-BEARDED SCRIBES.

But as a legislator—no man becomes eminent as a legislator until he has had long years of experience. And yet the gray-bearded scribes were expected to bow down in silence before this young legislator, who arraigned sanhedrims and accused governments. Aristotle was old; Lycurgus was old; Seneca was old. The great legislators of the modern world have been old. Christ was young. All this was against him. If a child twelve years of age should get up in your presence to discuss great questions of metaphysics, or ethics, or politics, or government, you would be as contemptuous as these gray-bearded scribes in the presence of this young Christ.

Popular opinion declared in those days, "Blessed is the merchant who has a castle down on the banks of Lake Tiberias." This young man said, "Blessed are the poor." Popular opinion said in those days, "Blessed are those who live amid statuary and fountains and gardens [illegible] of festivity." This young man responded, "Blessed are they that mourn." Public opinion in those days said, "Blessed is the Roman eagle, the flap of whose wings startles nations and the plunge of whose iron beak inflicts cruelty upon its enemies." This young man responded, "Blessed are the merciful." Popular opinion said, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In other words, if a man knocks your eye out, knock his out.

RETORT FOR RETORT.

If a man breaks your tooth, break his. Retort for retort; sarcasm for sarcasm; irony for irony; persecution for persecution; wound for wound. Christ said, "Pray for them that despitefully use you." They looked at His eye. It was like any other man's eye, except, perhaps, more sparkling. They felt His hand, made of bone and muscles, and nerves and flesh, just like any other hand. Yet, what bold treatment of subjects, what supernatural demands, what strange doctrine! They felt the solid earth under them and yet Christ said, "I bear up the pillars of this world." They looked at the moon. He said, "I will turn it into blood." They looked at the sea. He said, "I will hush it." They looked at the stars. He said, "I will shake them down like untimely figs." Did ever one so young say things so bold? It was all against him.

After the battle of Antietam, when a general rode along the lines, although the soldiers were lying down exhausted, they rose with great enthusiasm and huzzaed. As Napoleon returned from his captivity, his first step on the wharf shook all the kingdoms, and 250,000 men flocked to his standard. It took 3,000 troops to watch him in his exile. So there have been men of wonderful magnetism of person. But hear me while I tell you of a poor young man who came up from Nazareth to produce a thrill which has never been excited by any others.

FOUGHT NO BATTLES.

Napoleon had around him the memories of Marengo and Austerlitz and Jena; but here was a man who had fought no battles, who wore no epaulettes, who brandished no sword. He had probably never seen a prince, or shaken hands with a nobleman. The only extraordinary person we know of as being in His company was his own mother, and she was so poor that, in the most delicate and solemn hour that comes to a woman's soul she was obliged to lie down among drivers grooming the beasts of burden.

I imagine Christ one day standing in the streets of Jerusalem. A man descending from high lineage is standing beside Him, and says: "My father was a merchant prince: he had a castle on the beach in Galilee. Who was your father?" Christ answers: "Joseph, the carpenter." A man from Athens is standing there unrolling his parchment of graduation, and says to Christ: "Where did you go to school?" Christ answers: "I never graduated." Aha! the idea of such an unheralded young man attempting to command the attention of the world! As well some little fishing village on Log Island shore attempt to arraign New York. Yet no sooner does He set His foot in the towns or cities of Judea than everything is in commotion.

EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

The people go out on a picnic, taking only food enough for a day, yet are so fascinated with Christ that, at the risk of starving, they follow Him out into the wilderness. A nobleman falls down flat before Him, and says: "My daughter is dead." A beggar tries to rub the dimness from his eyes, and says: "Lord, that my eyes may be opened." A poor, sick, panting woman presses through the crowd, and says: "I must touch the hem of His garment." Children who love their mother better than anyone else, struggle to get into His arms, and to kiss His cheek, and to run their fingers through His hair, and for all time putting Jesus so in love with the little ones that there is hardly a nursery in Christendom from which he does not take one, saying: "I must have them. I will fill heaven with these; for every cedar that I plant in heaven I will have 50 white lilies. In the hour when I was a poor man in Judea they were not ashamed of Me; and now that I have come to a throne I do not despise them. Hold it not back, oh, weeping mother! Lay it on my warm heart. Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Again, I remark, there was no organization in His behalf, and that was against Him. When men propose any great work they band together, they write letters of agreement, they take oaths of fealty; and the more complete the organization, the more and complete the success. Here was One who went forth without any organization and alone.

If men had a mind to join in His company, all right; if they had a mind not to join in His company, all well. If they came, they were greeted with no loud salutation; if they went away, they were sent with no bitter anathema. Peter departed, and Christ turned and [illegible] at [illegible]; that [illegible] all.

All this was against Him. Did any one ever undertake such an enterprise amidst such embarrassments and by such modes? And yet, I am here to say it ended in a complete triumph. Notwithstanding His worldly occupation, His poverty, His plain face, His unpretending garb—the fact that He was schooless, the fact that He had a brief life, the fact that He was not accompanied by any visible organization—notwithstanding all that, *in an exhilaration which shall be* prolonged in everlasting chorals, He declared: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

See Him victorious over the forces of nature. The sea is a crystal sepulchre. It swallowed the Central America, the president and the Spanish Armada, as easily as any fly that ever floated on it. The inland lakes are fully as terrible in their wrath. Some of us who have sailed on it know that Lake Galilee, when aroused in a storm, is overwhelming; and yet that sea crouched in His presence, and licked His feet. He knew all the waves and the wind. When He beckoned, they came. When He frowned, they fled. The heel of His foot made indentation on the solidified water.

PERFORMANCE OF MIRACLES.

Medical science has wrought great changes in rheumatic limbs and diseased blood, but when the muscles are entirely withered no human power can restore them, and when a limb is once dead, it is dead. But here is a paralytic—his hand lifeless. Christ says to him, "Stretch forth thy hand," and he stretches it forth. In the eye infirmary, how many *diseases of that delicate organ* have been cured? But Jesus says to one blind, "Be open!" and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost or an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus smites one dead with a word. Chemistry may do many wonderful things, but what chemist, at a wedding, when the wine gave out, could change a pail of water into a cask of wine? What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scaly tribes, until, in a place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it, they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and began to pull, when, by reason of the multitude of fish, the net broke. Nature is His servant. The flowers—He twisted them into His sermons; the winds—they were His lullaby when He slept in the boat; the rain—it hung glitteringly on the thick foliage of the Parables; the *Star of Bethlehem*—it sang a Christmas carol over His birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge ta His death. Behold His victory over the grave!

ENERGIES OF OMNIPOTENCE.

The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the door of the sepulchre, but none on the inside. Here comes the Conqueror of Death. He enters that realm and says: "Daughter of Jairus, sit up!" and she sits up. To Lazarus, "Come forth!" and he came forth. To the widow's son he said: "Get up from that bier!" and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to His girdle, and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard him, "O Death! I will be thy plague; O Grave! I will be thy destruction!"

No man could go through all the obstacles I have described, you say, without having a nature supernatural. In that arm—amid its muscles and nerves and bones—were intertwisted the energies of omnipotence. In the syllables of that voice there was the emphasis of the eternal God. That foot that walked the deck of the ship in Gennesaret shall stamp kingdoms of darkness into demolition. This poverty-stricken Christ owned Augustus, owned the sanhedrim, owned Tiberias, owned all the castles on its beach, and all the skies that looked down into its water; owned all the earth and all the heavens. *To Him of the plain coat* belonged the robes of celestial royalty. He who walked the road to Emmaus the lightnings were the fire-shod steeds of His chariot.

THE BISHOP'S RESPONSE.

Yet there are those who look on and see Christ turn water into wine, and they say, "It was sleight of hand." And they see Christ raise the dead to life, and they say, easily explained; not really dead; playing dead. And they see Christ giving sight to the blind man, and they say, clairvoyant doctor. Oh! what shall they do on the day when Christ rises up in judgment, and the hills shall rock, and the trumpets shall call, peal on peal? In the time of Theodosius the Great there was a great assault made upon the divinity of Jesus Christ, and during that time Theodosius the Great called his own son to sit on the throne and be a copartner in the government of the empire, and one day the old bishop came and bowed down before Theodosius the emperor, and passed out of the room, and the emperor was offended, saying to the old bishop, "Why didn't you pay the same honor to my son, who shares with me in the [illegible] ever [illegible] the old bishop turned to the young man and said: "The Lord bless thee, my young man," but still paid him no such honor as he had paid to the emperor. And the emperor was still offended and displeased, when the old bishop turned to Theodosius the Great and said to him: "You are offended with me because I don't pay the same honor to your son, whom you have made the co-partner in the government of this empire, the same honor I pay to you, and yet you encourage multitudes of people in your realm to deny the Son of God equal authority, equal power, with God the Father."

HAVE A SYMPATHIZER.

My subject also reassures us of the fact that in all our struggles we have a sympathizer. You cannot tell Christ anything new about hardship. I do not think that wide ages of eternity will take the scars from his punctured side and his lacerated temples and his sore hands. You will never have a burden weighing so many pounds as that burden Christ carried up the bloody hill. You will never have any suffering worse than he endured, when with tongue hot, and cracked, and inflamed, and swollen, he moaned: "I thirst!" You will never be surrounded by worse hostility than that which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down his prayers, and snuffing up the smell of blood. Oh, ye faint-hearted, oh! ye troubled, oh! ye persecuted one, here is a heart that can sympathize with you.

Again, and lastly, I learn from all that has been said today that Christ was awfully in earnest. If it had not been a momentous mission he would have turned back from it disgusted and discouraged. He saw you in a captivity from which he was resolved to extricate you, though it cost him all sweat, all tears, all blood. He came a great way to save you. He came from Bethlehem here, through the place of skulls, through the charnel house, through banishment. There was not among the ranks of celestials one being who would do as much for you. I lay his crushed heart at your feet today. Let it not be told in heaven that you deliberately put your foot on it.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

While it will take all the ages of eternity to celebrate Christ's triumph I am here to make the startling announcement, that because of the rejection of this mission on the part of some of you, all that magnificent work of garden, and cross, and grave is, so far as you are concerned, a failure. Helena, the empress, went to the Holy Land to find the cross of Christ. Getting to the Holy Land, there were three crosses excavated and the question was, which of the crosses was Christ's cross. They took a dead body, tradition says, and put it upon one of the crosses and there was no life; and they took the dead body and put it upon another cross, and there was no life. But, tradition says, when the dead body was put up against the third cross it sprang into life. The dead man lived again. Oh, that the life-giving power of the Son of God might dart your dead soul into an eternal life, beginning this day! "Awake, thou that sleepest, and rise from the dead and Christ shall give thee life!" Live now! And live forever.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

NOVELS SEEN AS PLAYS.

That the public, in America as in England, crives for at least a limited supply of materialized fiction on the boards, is proved by the stage records of the present century. When those of us who are now fathers went to school, the authors most frequently dramatized were Dickens, Scott and Harrison Ainsworth. Dickens has managed to retain his hold upon our theatrical sympathies. But he would be a bold and reckless dramatist, indeed, who would now venture to transport Ainsworth, or even Sir Walter, from the library to the playhouse.—The Criterion.

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A KAFFIR NEWSPAPER.

It is not generally known [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] ularly supposed to be a tribe of wild savages, publish a newspaper. It is called the Imvo, and has for its editors Mr. Tengo Jabaire and Mr. Makubalo. Contrary to the reports of the leanings of the Kaffirs in the present war, the Imvo strongly sympathizes with the Boers.—Baltimore News.

Mot[illegible] bicycles [illegible] have already attracted the attention of European tax leviers, and in Antwerp these vehicles are doubly taxed, first by the province to the extent of 50 francs on motor carriages and 20 francs on motor bicycles, and second by municipal tax of 100 francs on the former and 50 francs on the latter. [illegible] for. [illegible]

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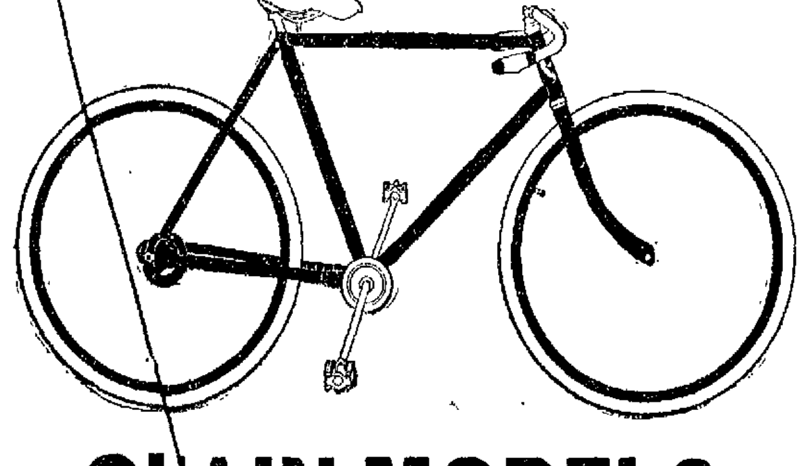

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WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

SOME RESPECTS IN WHICH COMING CAMPAIGN IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN HISTORY.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In one important particular the political conditions in advance of the meeting of the conventions of 1900 are without precedent in the history of the United States. In both the great parties the choice of the nominee for president has been determined beforehand. In each party the vice president's is the only place on the ticket which is in doubt. The present canvass is the first time that this has been the case. Several times the nominee for president in one party or the other was so well known in advance of the beginning of the campaign that the question of the selection of the nominee for vice president was the only one which demanded any attention. This was the case when Jefferson in 1804, Jackson in 1832, Grant in 1872 and Cleveland in 1888 were nominated the second time. Van Buren was renominated unanimously in 1840, though there was some opposition to him a few months before the convention on the ground that the panic of 1837, which began a few weeks after his inauguration, would injure him in his second campaign, as it undoubtedly did. Clay was nominated unanimously by the whigs in 1844, though other aspirants, Webster among them, were mentioned in connection with the candidacy a few months before the convention. Of course the case of Washington need not be cited, for Washington was not a candidate of any party, and he received the unanimous vote of the electoral college at each of his elections. This is the first time, however, in which the head of the ticket in both parties simultaneously has been settled on in advance.

The election of 1804 was the first one in which candidates for president and vice president, respectively, were specifically designated. Previous to that year each member of the electoral college cast his two votes for men without designating which one of them he wanted for the higher office, and the man who got the most votes, if a majority of all, was made president, and the one standing next to him in number became vice president. The twelfth amendment to the constitution, however, which was adopted in 1804, directed each elector to specify which candidate he proposed for president and which for vice president. The amendment was incited by the tie vote in the electoral college between the two republicans (democrats), Jefferson and Burr, in 1800. Though most of the republicans wanted Jefferson for president instead of Burr, the tie between these two, which sent the election to the house of representatives, in which the federalists had a majority, nearly made Burr president, as the federalists, who were deprived of the chance of voting for any of their own candidates, hated Burr less than they did Jefferson, and for a time there were indications that they would put Burr in the higher office. Hamilton, the most influential of the federalist chieftains, who was then out of office, did more than any other one man to defeat this intention of members of his party to put Burr in the white house, and his work at this time was one of the causes of the feud between the two, which led to the duel and to Hamilton's death in July, 1804, just before the re-election of Jefferson. At that time nobody else than Jefferson was thought of for president on his side, and George Clinton, of Burr's state of New York, was put up for vice president instead of Burr.

The federalist party at this time was on the decline, and although it rallied in 1812, on account of the weakness of Madison, the follies of his embargo policy and the belief in the minds of many of Madison's own party that he lacked the courage and vigor to deal with the situation which the war with England created. Moreover, the federalists in that year adopted for their candidate De Witt Clinton, George Clinton's nephew, who was put forward by an element of the party of Jefferson and Madison in New York, and thus got many votes from democrats who opposed Madison for one reason or another. The obstructiveness of a faction of the federalists in New England during the war with England, and the Hartford convention demonstration, which was suspected of plotting disunion, gave a death blow to the federalists, and their party cast only thirty-four votes in 1816, as compared with 183 for Monroe.

At the time when Jackson, in 1832 was the unanimous choice of his party for re-election, the Jeffersonian republicans had already taken a designation democrats, by which they have been known to this day. The year 1832, moreover, was the first canvass in which candidates for president and vice president were nominated by conventions of the congressmen of each party, by the initiatives of legislatures, by the suggestions of conventions in counties or other political divisions, or by common consent. In 1831, however, the anti-Masonic party chose candidates for president and vice president for 1832 in a convention whose members were selected on the basis of the representation of the respective states in congress. This idea, which had been suggested by men of all parties before that time, immediately went into vogue, and, in general, has been followed by all parties since then. Jackson, who was elected for the first time in 1828, immediately obtained such an ascendancy in his party that no other member of it was thought of in connection with the candidacy in 1832.

Jackson's favor for Van Buren secured the latter's unanimous nomination for president in 1836, and the practice of his party of giving two terms to all its presidents secured him the unopposed candidacy in 1840, the year in which Harrison, the whig candidate, swept the country. In each of these years, however, there was some antagonism in his own party to Van Buren's candidacy, chiefly so far as regards the earlier year, by the Calhoun men, who disliked Van Buren because he was a friend of Jackson, and also because, through Jackson's favor, he had supplanted Calhoun in the regard of the democracy of the nation. Such antagonism as was shown toward Van Buren before the meeting of the convention of 1840 was due to the peculation of some federal officials, and a few of which had been appointed by Jackson and retained by Van Buren, and to the final convulsion of 1837, some of the shrewder democrats fearing that these things would give the whigs the victory. Nevertheless, the majority of the democrats retained their confidence almost to the end of the campaign, although Harrison received 234 votes, as compared with sixty for Van Buren. The whigs carried nineteen states in that year and the democrats only seven.

The whigs were now the party which nominated a candidate unanimously and Clay was the man. Clay had really been the leader of the whig party from the time, in 1834, when the national republicans (under Clay's lead), the anti-Masons, and the persons who bolted from the democracy for one cause or another, coalesced and adopted the whig name. He had been cheated out of the nomination in the Harrisburg convention of December, 1839, by a few wire-pullers and sharp politicians, who believed that his defeats in 1824 and 1832 had given him a "hoodoo," and who wanted to utilize the military reputation which "Tippecanoe" Harrison had gained in the war of 1812, and thus Harrison and not Clay was nominated at Harrisburg, although the masses of the whigs wanted Clay. Harrison's death a month after his inauguration in 1841 sent the vice president, Tyler, to the head of the government, and a wrangle immediately began between him and Clay when Clay attempted to pass a United States bank bill, which Tyler vetoed in the two shapes in which he received it. The quarrel between Tyler and Clay weakened the whig party for a time, gave great pleasure to the democrats, enabled the democrats to carry most of the states in the elections of 1841, 1842 and 1843, gave the democrats a majority in the house of representatives chosen in 1842, and seriously demoralized the whigs for a time. They regained confidence, though, before the campaign of 1844 began, nominated Clay unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm, but with his customary ill luck he was defeated at the polls.

Clay exclaimed to Henry A. Wise, just after Harrison's tidal wave majority in 1840: "I am the most unfortunate man in the history of American politics. Whenever no whig can carry the country I am nominated, but whenever any whig can win the nomination goes to somebody else." The specific cause of Clay's defeat in 1844 was his letters to an Alabama whig, in which he declared that he had no personal objections to the annexation of Texas if this could be brought about honorably and without a war with Mexico, and held that the question of slavery ought not to have no bearing on the question one way or the other. These letters, which were made public during the canvass, defeated Clay. Texas annexation was the burning issue in the campaign of 1844, and the democrats rejected Van Buren in the convention because he was opposed to annexation and nominated Polk, who was a pronounced advocate of that policy. The south, whigs as well as democrats, favored annexation, partly on account of the addition to the national area which annexation would bring, and large because of the increase in the slave territory and the consequent addition to the [illegible] it would cause. Annexation was opposed by the northern whigs, partly because it would be likely to lead to war with Mexico, as it did do, but largely because it would add to the number of slave states. Clay's concessions to the slavery interest in his Alabama letters enraged many of the anti-slavery members of his party, and sent enough of them in the decisive state of New York over to James G. Birney, the liberty party's candidate, to give that state and the presidency to Polk, the democrat.

In all the other conventions since that of the whigs in 1844 there have been contests for the candidates for the presidency except in that of 1872, which renominated Grant, and in the one in 1888, which put up Cleveland the second time. Virtually, to be sure, there was no contest in the convention of 1864, which nominated Lincoln for the second term, for Missouri's vote for Grant in that convention could have accomplished nothing in any event, as Grant would not have accepted the candidacy at that darkest period of the war, even if he had received a majority of the votes of the convention. But the opposition to Lincoln among the radical element of the republicans in the early part of 1864 was stronger than this demonstration by Missouri would indicate. A convention of this faction met in Cleveland on May 31, 1864, a little over a week before the meeting of the convention which renominated Lincoln. The Cleveland gathering nominated Fremont for president and Gen. John Cochrane for vice president. Both accepted the nomination, but they formally withdrew from the canvass on September 21. Thus all the republican vote went to Lincoln in the canvass. He also had the support of a large part of the war democrats, an element of which was represented in the convention in Baltimore which renominated him. In that year Lincoln was called the union candidate, although, of course, a large majority of the delegates who nominated him and of the voters who elected him were republicans.

Lincoln's electoral vote in 1864 was 212, as compared with 21 for McClellan, the democratic nominee. He carried twenty-two states and McClellan got only three—New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky—but his lead in the popular vote was far smaller than this, his total being 2,200,000 and McClellan's 1,800,000. In New York Lincoln had a majority of only 7,000 out of 730,000 votes, while his lead in Pennsylvania was but 20,000. Lincoln feared, as late as the middle of August of that year, that he would be beaten, and many of the other republican leaders took a similar gloomy view of the situation, but the victories of Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut between that time and the day of the election brought victory at the polls.

Grant got the unanimous vote of the convention of 1868, but this was beyond the general expectation. It was supposed until the convention actually met that some of the older republican leaders would get a few votes by way of courtesy. But there was no doubt at all, from 1870 onward, that Grant would be the choice of the convention of 1872 without any opposition. A faction of his party was against him, it is true, and the opposition began to manifest itself as early as 1870, and, by an odd coincidence, it first took concrete shape in the state, Missouri, which first (in the 1864 case already mentioned) of all the commonwealths proposed Grant for the presidential nomination. The bolting republicans, who opposed the harsher features of the reconstruction scheme, especially those incorporated in the Drake constitution adopted in Missouri in 1865 and who took the name liberal republican party, revolted in 1870 against the disfranchisement feature of the Drake constitution, and, through a union with the democrats, carried the state, electing B. Gratz Brown, one of the most active and popular of the former republican leaders of the state, governor. The liberal republican movement spread all over the country, caused a schism in the party in every state, and the seceders in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley for president and Missouri's governor for vice president. The democrats in that year accepted the liberal republican ticket and platform. The defection, however, weakened the republicans only slightly, and their devotion to Grant was not diminished. He was unanimously nominated, with the greatest enthusiasm, and swept the country at the polls.

The situation with regard to Cleveland in 1888 was similar to Grant's in 1872, with this difference, that there was no material defection among the democrats in 1888.

In all the years of unanimous nominations here mentioned, however, the opposing party—national republican, whig, democratic and republican—had active contests in the conventions. The year 1900 is the first instance in the history of the country in which the presidential candidacy of both the great parties has been settled in advance, and the only part of the ticket of each which is in doubt is the second place.

There are over 15,000 Japanese [illegible] Korea, as well a large [illegible]

SUBMARINE BEINGS.

Stories of Mermaids and Mermen are Not Altogether Devoid of Confirmation.

It is not impossible to believe, from the accounts of credible witnesses, that there are such things as mermen and mermaids, although the likeness of these creatures to the human species has been greatly exaggerated in the pictorial representations with which we are familiar. By some writers the creatures upon whose real existence these fantasies have been built are called sea apes. In the sea of Angola we learn that they are frequently caught, and that the negroes eat their flesh, which is said to resemble pork both in appearance and taste. When the females are taken they are heard to shriek and cry like women. In the Universal dictionary, published by John Theodore Jablonsky, now a rather rare work, is the following description of these curious creatures:

"Meer-man, meer weib, meerminne, that is sea-man, mer-maid, or siren, called by the Indians, Ambisi angulo, otherwise Pesiengoni, and by the Portuguese, Pezz Muger, is a fish found in the seas, and some rivers in the southern parts of Africa and India, and in the Philippine and Molucca Islands, Brazil, North America, and Europe, in the North Sea.

"The length of this fish is eight spans, its head is oval, and the face resembles that of man. It has an high forehead, little eyes, a flat nose, and large mouth, but no chin or ears. It has two arms, which are short, but without joints or elbows, with hands (which are not very flexible) connected to each other by a membrane, like that of the foot of a goose. The females have breasts to nourish their offspring, so that the upper part of their body resembles that of the human species, and the lower part of a fish. Their skin is of a brownish grey color, and their intestines are like those of a hog. Their flesh is as fat as pork, particularly the upper part of their bodies, and this is a favorite dish with the Indians."

After somewhat of a digression, the author proceeds thus: "As I may safely give credit to this person, namely, the Rev. Mr. Peter Angel, who is still living, and minister of the parish of Vand-Elvens Speld, on Sundmoer, I shall relate what he assured me of last year when I was on my visitation journey. He says that in the year 1719 (he being then about twenty years old), along with several other inhabitants of Alstahong, in Norland, saw what is called a merman, lying dead on a point of land near the sea, which had been cast ashore by the waves, along with several sea-calves and other dead fish. The length of this creature was much greater than what has been mentioned of any before, namely, above three fathoms. It was of a dark grey color all over; in the lower part it was like a fish, and had a tail like that of the porpesse. The face resembled that of a man, with a mouth, forehead, eyes, etc. The nose was flat, and, as it were, pressed down to the face, in which the nostrils have ever been visible. The breast was not far from the head; the arms seemed to hang by the side, to which they were joined by a thin skin or membrane. The hands were, to appearance, like the paws of a sea-calf. The back of this creature was very fat, and a great part of it was cut off, which, with the liver, yielded a large quantity of train oil. That this creature, which is reckoned among the whale kind, is a fish of prey and lives upon the smaller sort, may be concluded from what Mr. Luks Debs relates in his description of Faroe. He tells us that they have there seen a mer-maid with a fish, which she held in her hand. His account is as follows:

"'There was also seen in 1670, at Faroe, westward of Quelboe Eide, by many of the inhabitants, as also by others from different parts of Suderoe, a mer-maid close to the shore. She stood there for two hours and a half and was up to her waist in water; she had long hair on her head, which hung down to the surface of the water, all around about her; she held a fish with its head downward, in her right hand. I was told also, that in the same year the fishermen in Westermanhaven, on Stromoe, had, in their fishing north of Faroe, seen a mer-maid.'" There is a curious account of the sixteenth century, describing how one of these creatures was brought to Copenhagen and buried in a cemetery there by order of the Danish king, because its head resembled that of a human being, with cropped hair, and covered with a monk's hood of membraneous fibre.

EASY TO FORGET SPELLING.

"The practice of using an amanuensis has become almost universal among busy men of affairs," said a Magazine street wholesaler, "and it's death on orthography. I defy any man who has dictated to a stenographer for as long a period of time as two years to sit down and write an ordinary business letter [illegible] without making blunders in spelling. Skill in English orthography is purely an arbitrary accomplishment. It's a feat in mnemonics and doesn't necessarily presuppose the possession of any special intellectual gifts. The only way that the average man retains his ability to spell with reasonable correctness is by keeping constantly in practice and seeing the written words before his eyes. Let his suspend that mental exercise for a short time and the first thing you know he'll be spelling elephant with two f's.

"The stenographer habit is as bad as cocaine—when once you begin it you've got to keep it up or you're lost. If I attempted to write a letter of any length at present my correspondent would be certain to set me down as a scandalous ignoramus, and I believe nine-tenths of the business men in the city are in the same boat. The memory of most people, by the way, is chiefly graphic, as far as spelling is concerned. I mean by that that they have to write a word down on paper and see how it looks before they are certain about its orthography. That is why they become rusty so quick as soon as they give up the personal handling of the pen. In madevial times the upper classes didn't pretend to know how to write. They left that to professional scriveners, and we appear to be drifting back to that happy condition of affairs."

PATTI HAD HER OWN WAY.

Mme. Patti appeared recently as Lucia in her little theater at Craig y' Nos, and a fortunate guest, who saw and heard her, reports: "She dispensed with a wig in this part, for Patti has bleached her own raven locks a fiery gold." This fact is significant and recalls this same Lucia, these same "raven locks," and a rare performance of the "Bride of Lammermoor," in New Orleans, one night in the early '60s.

In the autumn of 1869 Adelina Patti, then a slip of a girl, barely sixteen years of age, with ropes of jet black hair and the throat of a nightingale—the throat which has since made her rich and famous—sang, for the first time in public, the part of Lucia in that fine old opera, the "Bride of Lammermoor," to a New York audience. As the Scottish heroine, of course, Adelina was compelled to cover up her ebon braids with a wig of flaxen hair. Later on she roached New Orleans. In that city Patti, with her sister Carlotta and her brother Carlo, had spent her early childhood and she knew and loved nearly all those who came to greet her as an operatic star at the French opera house.

Just before the curtain rose, on the opening night, Mr. Strakosch, who was to conduct the opera, appeared in the greenroom and was amazed to find the "Bride of Lammermoor" waiting to go on the stage with her own black tresses waving down her back, instead of the pale, corn-colored locks of the Scottish lassie.

"Why, Addie, what does this mean?" excitedly inquired the great impressario.

"That I am going to wear my own hair tonight," answered the budding prima donna.

"But you must not. It is inartistic, inaccurate, absurd."

"Oh, no, it is not absurd," calmly responded Patti. "My old friends in New Orleans only know me as a black haired, skinny, little Italian, and not as a golden crowned Scottish girl; besides, I will not disguise myself tonight to please anyone."

The distracted manager argued, protested, threatened and cajoled, but "Addie" stood firmly to her purpose. A tremendous welcome was accorded the youthful diva, but the audience greeted Lucia, not as a fair polled bride, but as their own "black haired, skinny, little Italian."—From Success.

KNOWING HOW TO FALL.

"About the first thing I teach my pupils," said a trainer of circus gymnastics, "is how to fall. That, you know, is the secret of the great 'high dive' from the roof, which remains up to date the greatest feat in the way of gymnastic tricks that the world has seen."

"It looks almost too perilous to be interesting," remarked a friend.

"But it is not in the least dangerous if one only knows how to fall," he continued. "Now, if the untrained performer should attempt to fall in a net from any height whatever he would be almost sure to break some bones. Should he stretch out his arm to save himself he would be very likely to break it in two places. Should he light on his heels he might break his leg, or, more likely, pitch forward and break his jaw. But just fill your lungs with air and hold them full, double yourself up into a knot, claving no limb free, and fall on the back of your shoulders, just above the shoulder blades, and you can fall from what height you like and come to no hurt. This explains the cannon and catapult tricks. Why, once we attempted the catapult trick in a hall where the roof was so low that we had to sink the catapult below the floor. The gymnast forgot all about having his net lowered a correspondingly [illegible] forward and upward at the same time—didn't he come down underneath the net and land slap-bang on his shoulders on the bare floor? We picked him up for dead. You may hardly believe me, but it had only knocked the wind out of him and shaken him up a bit. The next night he was performing as well as usual. That just shows what the muscles of the shoulders, together with an elastic cushion of air in the lungs, will resist."—Washington Star.

ENGLISH MARKSMANSHIP.

The British infantry, it is as well to remember at the outset, has never distinguished itself by its marksmanship, says the Fortnightly Review. If we can believe competent critics, it must have been quite as bad in the first quarter of the century as it has been during the last quarter, though in the former there was more excuse for it, for the performances of Brown Bess were truly marvels of bad shooting.

General Hanger, who had a British command during the American war of independence, tells us, in his interesting little book, written in the year 1814, that he was so disgusted with the shooting of the British soldier that he worked out a scheme of organizing a troop of 2,000 riflemen, armed with rifles similar to the American backwoodsmen's small-bore, with which these deadly marksmen made good practice at what were then unheard of distances, i. e., 300 and 400 yards, at which they picked off single men.

General Hanger says of the British soldier that he can never be taught to judge distances. "Place an object in the shape and size of a man at 150 yards distant, ask him how far that object is from him; one will say 100 yards, another 200 yards. Place the same object 300 yards, you may as well not ask him the distance at all, for that distance is totally beyond his scale of judgment." Of the troops fighting against American and French sharpshooters he expressed the most scathing criticism: "A soldier's musket, if not exceedingly ill-bored and very crooked, as many are, will strike the figure of a man at eighty yards, it may even at 100, but an enemy must be very unfortunate, indeed, who shall be wounded by a common musket at 150 yards, provided his antagonist aims at him; and as to firing at a man 200 yards with a common musket, you may just as well fire at the moon and have the same hopes of hitting your object. I do maintain, and I will prove whenever called on, that no man was ever killed at 200 yards by a common soldier's musket by the person who aimed at him."

General Hanger was no more successful in gaining the ear of the war office than were any of the countless subsequent would-be reformers. The antiquated flintlock musket, or fusil, which James I. had first introduced in the English army and which facing the French sharpshooters. It actually remained the army weapon until 1842, in spite of the fact that Berthollet had invented the principle of percussion as early as 1788, and Forsyth had patented his percussion cap in this country in 1807.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.

In the belfry of St. Joseph's church is an ancient and historic clock. This old chronicler of time was made in 1773, and was presented to Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, by Louis Philippe, king of France, about the year 1826. Louis Philippe, it has always been said, taught a class in French at St. Joseph's college and boarded in a building which stood on Arch street, near the bluff, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1857, which nearly wiped out the entire eastern end of the town. On his return to France, Philippe presented the old clock, together with the bell, to Bishop Flaget. The bell was broken a number of years ago and was recast. Despite the old age of the clocks, its works are still in the very best condition, with the single exception of the hands. The cogs that work these are somewhat worn by the ravages of time and their long service, causing them to drop a little. On the clock, in plain view, is the inscription, "Anto Sacre; feat Alosti, anno, 1773."—From the Bardstown (Ky.) Observer.

A RELIC OF LIVINGSTONE.

A section of the tree over David Livingstone's grave, bearing the inscription carved at the time by his native followers, has been received by the Royal Geographical society in London, and placed with the other Livingstone relics in its possession. The tree had decayed, and an iron telegraph pole now marks the spot where the great explorer died. The big block with the inscription was carried on men's backs from Chitambo's village, near Lake Bagweolo, in the heart of Africa, to the coast.—Indianapolis News.

Quails swarm by the million in Egypt. This fact was not generally known until a protest was recently raised by Frenchmen against carrying the birds across French territory for English use.

WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSETS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

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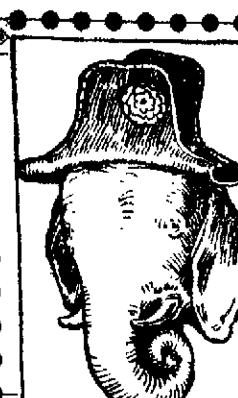
"OH, MAMMA, Something is Bitting Me."

MOTHERS READ.

Most every, if not every mother, knows what it means when her little one cannot get to sleep, but cries out, "Oh, mamma, something is biting me." It is not piles that may be alleviated by a salve—no, it is the troublesome little pin worm that wriggles and twists and irritates the child until it becomes nervous, fretful and peevish. The simplest remedy, harmless to the child; but death to the pin worm, is Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. If you or any of yours are annoyed by the little pests, pin worms, send 25 cents in postage stamps to George G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., and he will send you a bottle of the [illegible]



THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

BY SEWELL FORD.

On Tuesday, June 19, about 20,000 loyal and enthusiastic Republicans will gather in Philadelphia. They will proceed, in the deliberate manner of all large bodies, to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Only about 900 of those present will be authorized delegates. As many more will be alternates. A hundred or so will serve as officers of the convention. The other 18,000 will stand around, talk a great deal, shout whenever there is opportunity and add to the general picturesqueness and importance of the affair.

This will be the twelfth national convention held by the Republican party. The first one was held in Philadelphia, as this one will be. That was in 1856, when John C. Fremont was nominated.

GEORGE N. WISWELL.
[Sergeant at arms.]

Philadelphia has not had a Republican national convention since 1872, when Grant was unanimously renominated.

Like the convention of 1872, it is expected that the coming one will be simply a grand ratification meeting at which the McKinley administration will be indorsed and the present chief executive named as a candidate to succeed himself.

Philadelphia wanted this convention so much that she paid $100,000 in cash and is to spend nearly as much more in entertainment. One of the chief items of expense is the provision of the convention hall. You may count on the fingers of one hand the buildings large enough and at the same time suitable for accommodating a national political convention. Chicago has one and New York has another, but both these cities have come to the conclusion that political conventions are expensive luxuries. They do not pay.

Generally it has been found necessary to put up a building especially for convention purposes. These temporary structures have often been barnlike, ramshackle affairs, lacking ventilation, acoustic properties and all comfortable qualities. In them the delegates have sweltered and anticipated sudden death from collapsed walls. It is almost wonderful that no serious accidents have ever marred any of the big conventions.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

But the building in which Philadelphia will house the Republican delegates is said to be well fitted for the purpose and far more substantial than many structures formerly used for such purposes. It was built for the National Export exposition and not only possesses architectural attractions, but is solidly built. The Philadelphians insist, too, that the big auditorium which is to be created under its roof will have all sorts of desirable qualities.

The auditorium was originally used as the main exposition building and was divided into several halls. Out of these the carpenters have constructed one mammoth hall with a floor space of 88,500 feet and a seating capacity of 18,000. The floor will be elevated in tiers and there will be numerous large aisles. There will also be committee rooms, press bureaus and telegraph offices. It is costing about $35,000 to put the building in shape.

The acoustics of the great building, which are already excellent, will be further improved by the erection of an immense sounding board directly over the stage, and experts claim that the hearing properties will then surpass those of any hall ever used for a similar purpose. The new stage will be semicircular and raised in steps, so that the speaker may be seen from any point in the building, the speakers' platform being placed well forward.

The committee has also given careful attention to the matter of handling the crowds at the hall, and extensive arrangements are being made to insure order, to limit admission to the building to those having credentials or tickets and to obviate all crowding or difficulty in reaching seats.

The delegates will be arranged according to states, each state having a separate section, in the center of which will rise a big placard bearing the state's name, very much as sections are arranged at stock exchanges.

Provision is made for a small army of newspaper men and telegraphers, so that the will of the convention may be announced to the country the moment a platform is accepted and candidates are chosen.

The convention hall is located at Thirty-third and South streets, within 15 minutes' ride of the heart of the city, and, surrounded by the various buildings of Philadelphia's most noted seat of learning, the University of Pennsylvania. Only half a square away is the magnificent University museum, recently opened in memory of the late Dr. Pepper, and Franklin field, the scene of many hard fought intercollegiate contests, is directly across the street. But a little farther removed are laboratories, dispensaries, hospitals and other buildings devoted to intellectual development.

National conventions are always costly. It has been estimated that the people of the United States spend more than $10,000,000 once in every four years merely on the business of nominating presidential candidates. This seems almost improbable until you begin to reckon up the various items.

Let us say, for example, that 20,000 Republicans will go to Philadelphia.

Each one will spend on an average $20 in car fare, which, considering the round trip and the fact that they come from California, from Maine and from Texas, is conservative. There is an item of $400,000 at once.

Suppose, in the three or four days that they remain in the convention city, they spend an average of $10 each. There you have $200,000 more.

Now, take account of the telegraph tolls on the columns of news dispatches sent from the convention to every section of the country. In 1896 it is estimated that the newspapers of the country paid for their convention news $66,250, and this does not include the salaries of the reporters.

These are only a few of the expenses, but you can see how they foot up. Yes, we pay well for our political excitement, but where is the economist who would suggest curtailing of expenses? What would he leave out? No, we could not spare the big crowds, the pages of printed reports, the music, the fireworks or the refreshments.

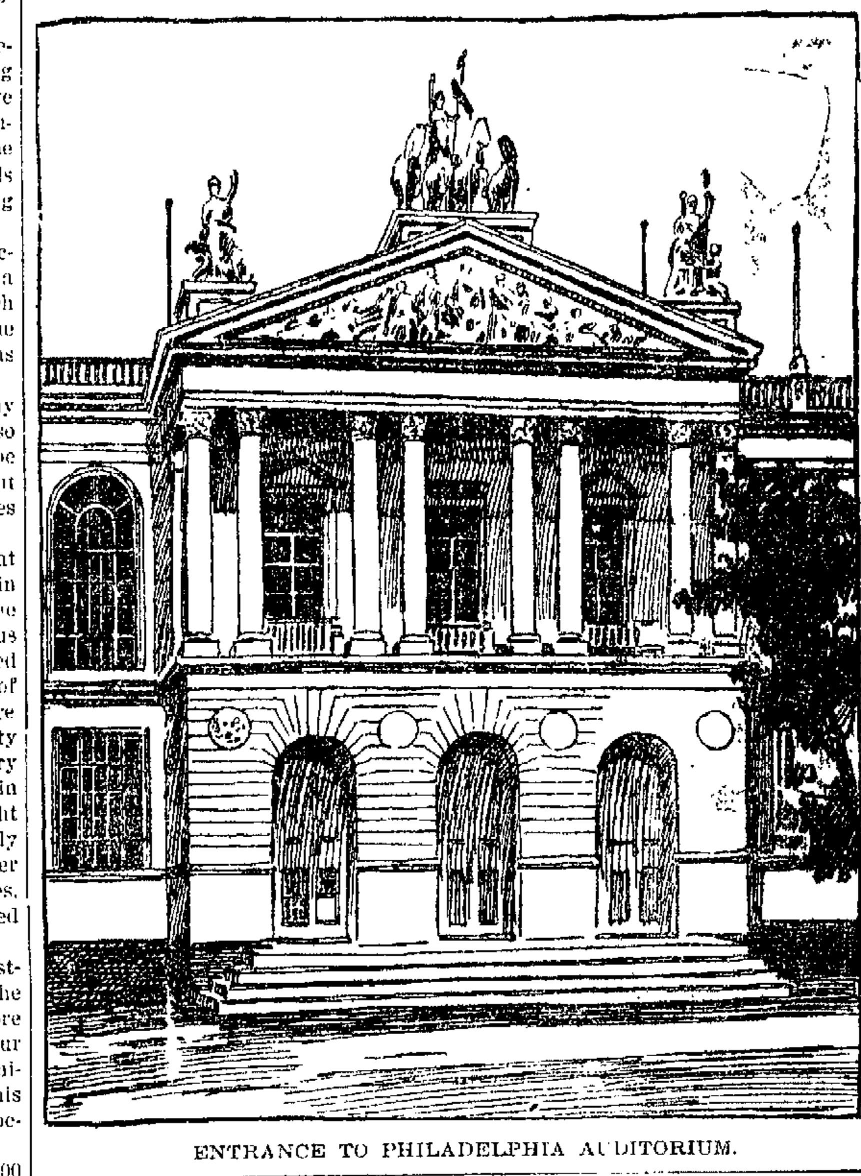
These are the things upon which partisan spirit feeds.

The machinery of a great political convention is very simple in theory and very complex in practice.

In theory you have the nine hundred and odd delegates who meet, organize into a body, prepare a platform in which they set forth the political principles of the party and proceed to ballot for candidates. The man who gets the most votes is chosen as the standard bearer.

Why, a schoolboy could understand that.

But actually a national convention is something very different. It is much more subtle. The influence which one strong mind has over others, the evolution of an intangible and unspoken sentiment into a well defined movement, the struggle of concentrated mental energy against a mass of unstable individuality—all these things enter into the doings of a political convention.



ENTRANCE TO PHILADELPHIA AUDITORIUM.

Sometimes the deep laid, well matured plans of strong leaders—plans which have been months in the molding, which have been perfected secretly at midnight—are forced upon the surprised delegates and driven through by sheer strength.

Then, again, it is a half hysterical woman who only jumps on a chair and shouts and waves her parasol while several thousand usually calm, self possessed men are hypnotized into following her lead.

Probably the most unsubstantial honor and yet one highly prized is that bestowed on the chairman of a national convention. In the first place, the honor is brief. The permanent chairman is not selected until the convention is organized. Then for a few brief hours he is much observed. His name is on all tongues. But then come the nominating orators with their pyrotechnics of eloquence, the fever interest of the balloting, and before the chairman realizes it the great body which has set him for a moment before the country has done its work and dispersed.

The really important officer of the convention is the sergeant-at-arms. He begins his work long before the convention meets, and he is a figure of prominence every moment it is in session. The chairman has almost no patronage at his command, but this other functionary gives it out in chunks. His title would be far more accurate were he termed the convention's business manager.

The sergeant-at-arms is appointed by the convention's subcommittee of the national committee. All matters of general convention policy are discussed and settled by the subcommittee, but the carrying out of the details is intrusted to the sergeant-at-arms solely. In short, the sergeant-at-arms is in the way of doing either a good deal of good or a good deal of harm, according to his lights.

Financially his responsibilities are heavy, since besides the large amounts he pays out in local expenses he has to arrange in a measure for the expenditure of several times as much more, and thus the total expenses of a convention may be greatly increased or decreased by the sergeant-at-arms. It certainly may be said with truth that he must be a man of exceptional judgment, great capacity and unusual executive force.

If the duties of the convention sergeant-at-arms were fully indicated by the foregoing paragraphs, he would have comparatively an easy time, but his work would be only partially done were he to stop with getting the hall in good order and making the arrangements for the press.

Providing for the comfort and convenience of the delegates is really the most important of all his tasks. This involves arranging the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries so that all shall be satisfied and furnishing the various subcommittee rooms and the like. There are tickets and badges to be printed, and, though you might not think it, this is a job of no small magnitude. Giving out the contract for printing the tickets is one of the first things attended to. It has already been looked after by the Republican sergeant-at-arms of this year's convention and probably by the corresponding Democratic functionary also.

Arrangements have also to be made by the sergeant-at-arms with the hotels as to headquarters for the various delegations and with the railroads concerning rates of fare and the running of special trains. Cordial relations must be cultivated with the local police and fire departments, and there are almost numberless other matters of detail that the convention's business manager must see carried through to a successful finish.

The appointing of assistant sergeants-at-arms is by no means one of the least of his troubles. There are generally 150 of these at least, apportioned among the various states, and the demand for places on the staff of the convention's manager is extremely lively. Nominally he decides who shall serve, but actually his decisions are based upon the recommendations of the delegates. Each of these is almost sure to ask for more places than can be given, and the sergeant-at-arms sometimes has a hard time to avoid making enemies in rejecting those for whom places cannot be found.

Unlike the deputy sergeants-at-arms and the doorkeepers, the office help, messengers, watchmen and scrubwomen are paid for their services, but the sergeant-at-arms himself receives no direct pay. His expenses are borne by the committee, but he goes through all the work and worry of getting the convention preliminaries into shape and keeping the crowds in good order during its sessions for the honor there is in it and the wide acquaintance it will give him among the prominent men of his own party.

Because of these things the place is in great demand every four years, and

PERRY S. HEATH.
[Chairman of committee on organization and literature.]

some of the liveliest fights in the history of the two national committees have been waged over the conflicting titles of various candidates.

The man who will act as sergeant-at-arms for the coming Philadelphia convention is Mr. George N. Wiswell of Milwaukee. He has acknowledged ability for organization and executive work. In the handling of political conventions he is already experienced, having been assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national conventions at Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892 and at St. Louis in 1896.

Sergeant-at-arms Wiswell will have the assistance and advice of Colonel Swords, who has probably had more experience in the direction of conventions than any other man in the country.

Among other members of the Republican national committee who will be very much in evidence in Philadelphia during the convention is Major Charles Dick. Major Dick is at all times a busy man, and he will be very much so when the delegates are assembled.

Just at present Dick is major general, commanding the national guard of Ohio; chairman of the Republican committee of the state, the representative from the Nineteenth, or Garfield, Wade and Giddings district, and secretary of the ... ittee, incidentally it may be observed that this active young man is also a member of a law firm and does his share of the work, so that his two partners have no cause to complain.

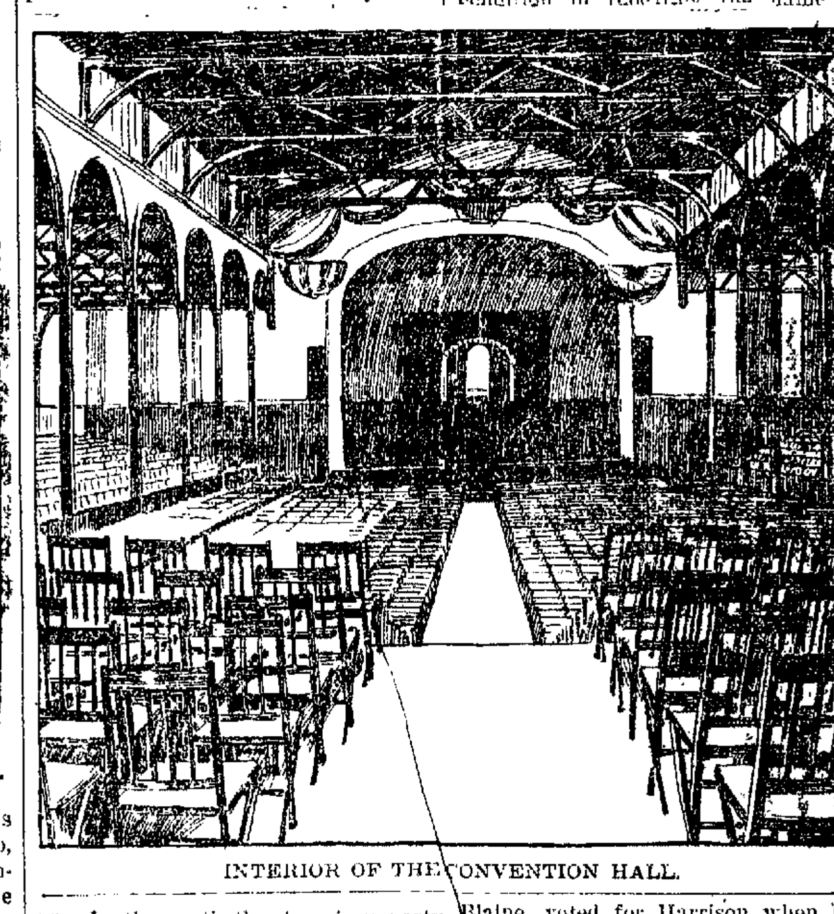
If Senator Hanna's rheumatism puts a veto on the president's request that he manage next year's campaign, it is a moral certainty that Mr. McKinley will ask Dick to undertake the herculean task. Even if the senator remains at the head of the committee, the ubiquitous and never ruffled Dick will be the chief of staff. He will be the Kitchener of the campaign. Dick was chief of staff in 1896, although nominally he was but an assistant secretary of the national committee. William McKinley Osborn, now consul general at London, held the title.

Another member of the national Republican committee who will be in the forefront of things at Philadelphia in June is First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who is chairman of the committee on organization and literature. Mr. Heath is a well known newspaper man who is slated for higher honors.

Then there will be numerous old war horses who will be able to recall the early history of the party. Perhaps there may be one or two present who were actual spectators of the events which occurred in Philadelphia in 1856, and which resulted in the birth of the Republican party. The convention which nominated John C. Fremont was much unlike a modern national convention. In the first place, there were less than 600 delegates assembled, and they by no means represented the whole country.

The issues which then made politics so stirring have been so long dead that they have almost been forgotten.

At the beginning of the year 1856 there were four parties in the eastern states—the Democrats, the Whigs, the Know Nothings and the Republicans. The Whigs and Democrats inclined to unite against the Republicans, who were fast gaining strength. Most of the Know Nothings joined the Republicans. In the west, except in Ohio, where the Whigs still prevailed, the parties were Democratic and Republican.



INTERIOR OF THE CONVENTION HALL.

In the south the American party absorbed the Whig strength.

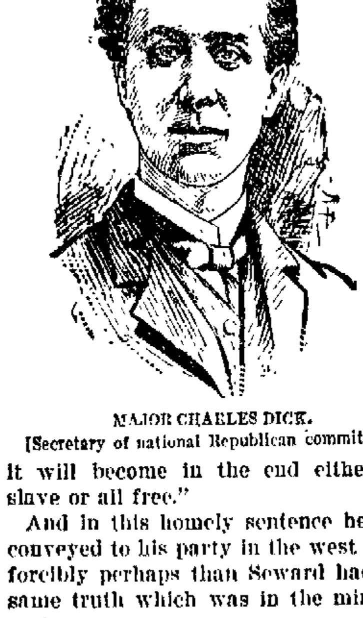
The first Republican convention was anomalous in American history. Its delegates were not chosen by any set rule, and no regard was paid to the number of votes to which a state was entitled. All the northern states were represented. John C. Fremont was nominated for president. An informal ballot was taken for vice president. It resulted in 259 for William L. Dayton of New Jersey, 110 for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Mr. Dayton was then unanimously nominated.

The selection of Fremont was due to his previous nomination by the seceding Know Nothings. The Republican platform denounced slavery and demanded that Kansas be admitted as a free state.

Perhaps the greatest surprise ever sprung on a Republican convention was the discovery of Lincoln. Up to within a few months of the convention it was a foregone conclusion that Seward would be the nominee. There was some talk of Lincoln for second place. Then the "Rail Splitter" was invited to go east and make an address to the New York Republicans.

Even before Seward made his announcement of the coming conflict Lincoln had declared in a speech that this nation could not exist half slave, half free.

"I do not expect to see the Union dissolved," said he, "but I do expect that



MAJOR CHARLES DICK.
[Secretary of national Republican committee.]

it will become in the end either all slave or all free."

And in this homely sentence he had conveyed to his party in the west more forcibly perhaps than Seward had the same truth which was in the mind of each.

Strange and uncouth looked this man of the prairies to the cultured people of New York, but they listened to his inspired words and were won over. When the convention met in Chicago, May 16, 1860, the

much split up, with Seward in the lead. As the balloting progressed, however, the states swung into line for Lincoln.

Occasionally a political convention furnishes a stirring and dramatic scene which is long remembered. It is not often that they are entirely dull. The coming gathering in Philadelphia promises nothing like the battle royal which was seen at Cincinnati in 1876, when Blaine and Conkling faced each other on the platform as they had often faced each other on the floor of congress.

Never were more brilliant nominating speeches made. That of Ingersoll, in which he named the Plumed Knight of Maine, is counted among the political classics. It was at this convention that the Cameron forces were held so strongly together that when Indiana gave her vote to Hayes at the fifth ballot the stampede of delegates followed and the dark horse came under the wire.

The Republican convention of 1900 will be more apt to reproduce something of the scene at Chicago when in 1868 Grant was first nominated. The Grant convention was full of the enthusiasm that must inevitably associate with the name of the victorious general of a great war. There was no contest, and the spectacle was rather a mass meeting to celebrate the restoration of the Union and the end of the term of the almost impeached Johnson than a convention of a political party.

For hours the vast assembly did little but stand on its feet and cheer and sing patriotic songs. Old Jesse Grant, father of the general, stood near the front of the stage, the tears coursing down his cheeks, witnessing the glorification of his son.

Only once in the history of Republican conventions has that scene been equaled, and that was in Minneapolis in 1892 when more than 10,000 people cheered for a full half hour as they chanted, with a pretty woman standing on a chair and beating time, that familiar slogan of—

Blaine, Blaine,
James G. Blaine!

And the delegates, after they had shouted themselves into an exhausted condition in repeating the name of Blaine, voted for Harrison when the time came.

This year there will be more than unusual interest in the contest for second place on the ticket. We are constantly told that the vice president is a mere figurehead and that the senate rostrum is the top shelf of political oblivion. Yet there is never a lack of aspirants for this discredited post. As a matter of fact, there are few men whose political ambitions are so lofty that they would scorn the vice presidency, so we may expect a lively scramble for the place.

There is also certain to be a lively interest in the building of the platform. No party was ever so wholly united that varying ideas as to party policy have been eliminated. There are always radicals and conservatives. So at Philadelphia there is bound to be much talk about the planks which go to make up the platform.

What will be the nature of the dramatic scene which will make this convention unlike all others? No one can tell. For this reason the country at large waits with interest the turning of that leaf of the future on which we may read the story.

Holding the Ladder.

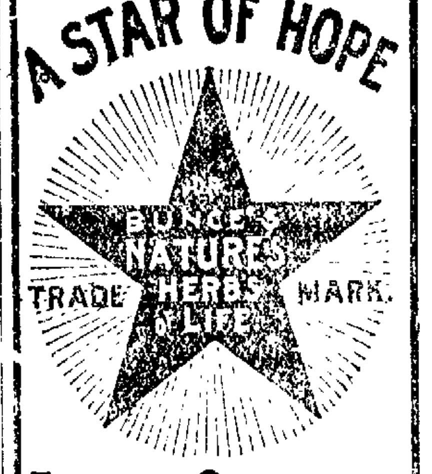
A workman in Cooper institute, having occasion to ascend a ladder to do some repairing in one of the public rooms, called to an old man whom he happened to see standing by watching him, "Here, old fellow, hold the ladder for me, won't you?" The "old fellow" started forward and held the ladder for the workman while he climbed up and did his work.

"That unpretentious and willing old man," says The Independent, "was Peter Cooper." It was just like him. Peter Cooper's aim in life and the beneficent institution founded by him might well be characterized by the words "holding the ladder." Thousands of rightly ambitious men and women owe the possibility of their advancement to Peter Cooper. He has held, and still holds, the ladder, and hundreds upon hundreds of successful and grateful climbers as they rise bless his memory. We cannot all build such piles as Cooper Union, but we can hold the ladder somewhere, somehow, for somebody.

Gout In Hens.

Gout has been produced in hens by a Breslau doctor who fed them with meat. He gave the hens nothing but horseflesh without fat and as much water as they liked, with deplorable results to the unfortunate fowls. Having instilled the disease, he then undertook to drive out the uric acid by administering egg shell, which relieved the hens to [illegible] degree.

A STAR OF HOPE



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A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
25c For any PAIN inside or out.
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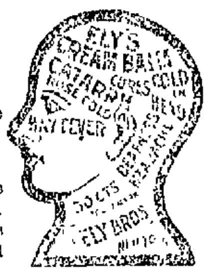
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
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EVENT OCCURS TOMORROW

THE CHURCH IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM DEBT.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

WAS ORGANIZED IN PIONEER DAYS OF FORT WAYNE.

The dedication of the First Presbyterian church will take place tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, and the congregations of the different churches of that denomination in the city will participate in

REV. D. W. MOFFAT, D. D.
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

the services. The services will be simple and will consist of special music by the choir, dedicatory sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. D. W. Moffat, and short talks by pastors of the other Presbyterian churches of the city.

The first Presbyterian church is the oldest religious organization in the city and one of the oldest in the west. The first steps toward the organization of this church were taken by Allen Hamilton, then postmaster, in December, 1828, and he was instrumental in securing the services of Rev. Charles E. Furman to do missionary work in the city. Rev. Furman arrived in Fort Wayne in November, 1829, after a difficult journey, and at once set to work among the inhabitants of the post. Fort Wayne was at that time a town of about 400 inhabitants, many of whom were Indians, and in a communication to the Missionary Rooms, in New York, Rev. Furman said: "From this place 100 miles in every direction it is a perfect wilderness. This county only contains about eight hundred inhabitants, of which four hundred live in town. I never knew, for the same number of inhabitants, in any place so many attendants upon the preaching of the Gospel." So much for the religion of Fort Wayne at that time.

Rev. Furman remained here about eight months and was succeeded by Rev. James Chute, who came in June, 1831. On the 1st of July, following, at the request of the few Presbyterians who then resided here, he organized the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, consisting of eleven members. On October 4th, of the same year, the church was received under the care of the Miami presbytery, the place of meeting of which was distant about 120 miles. The progress of the church was much retarded within the succeeding six years on account of lack of an adequate place of worship. About the first place of worship was upon a rude shelter of boards at the corner of Columbia and Harrison streets.

After many wanderings and having suffered many reverses, the little congregation finally secured a building of its own, a small frame structure, forty feet square, near the extreme east end of Berry street. In this church building was organized the presbytery of Fort Wayne.

The congregation then entered upon a period of prosperity and the growth in succeeding years was healthy. Soon the little frame church would not accommodate the growing congregation, and in the early forties ground was purchased at the southeast corner of Clinton and Berry streets, the present site of the postoffice, and the new church was completed in 1846 and dedicated in 1852. Subsequently the church was greatly enlarged. A mission was established on Holman street, and the initiatory steps toward organizing another Presbyterian church were taken. The Second Presbyterian church, now Westminster church, was organized from the parent church in May, 1844, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the third church was formed in December, 1867, with Rev. Nathan Smith as pastor.

The pastors of the First church since its organization have been: Rev. James Chute, 1833 to 1835; Rev. Daniel Jones, 1836 to 1837; Rev. Alex. T. Rankin, 1837 to 1843; Rev. William C. Anderson, 1844, six months; Rev. H. S. Dickson, 1844 to 1847; Rev. Loman Hawes, supply for six months; Rev. J. G. Richeldeffet, 1848 to 1851; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, 1851 to 1855, when Rev. John M. Lowrie was called. Dr. Lowrie remained from November, 1856, until his death on September 26, 1867. The pastorate of Dr. Lowrie extended over a period of rapid growth of the city and the membership under his able generalship increased from 171 to 318 members. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., who remained three years, when Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., the present pastor, was called from the West street church, of Georgetown, D. C. Dr. Moffat's pastorate began on May 1st, 1872, and has continued from that time to the present day, a period of twenty-eight years. To Dr. Moffat's influence and industry is due much of the credit for the present standing of the church. During his long pastorate the membership has more than doubled and the church has entered upon an era of prosperity and advancement that will ever be a monument to his labors. Dr. Moffat has been several times elected to the position of moderator of the Fort Wayne presbytery and has done much for the advancement of Christianity in this district. Dr. Moffat is a man of sterling worth, a true upholder of Christianity, and one respected and beloved, not only by Presbyterians, but by all with whom he comes in contact.

The church at the corner of Clinton and Berry streets was burned in December, 1882, and the ground upon which it stood was afterward sold to the government. For awhile services were held in the circuit court room and afterwards for a period of two and one-half years the congregation worshipped in the Jewish synagogue, at the corner of Wayne and Harrison streets. In the meantime the lot at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets had been purchased and the erection of the present noble structure was commenced. The lecture room was completed in October, 1885, and the church proper was completed in 1886, and on May 1st, of that year, the first service was held.

The present church is the handsomest in the city and was erected at a cost of $70,487.14. The interior of the church is beautifully finished and the furnishings, including pews, organs, etc., cost in the neighborhood of $12,000. The total expense incurred in the purchasing of the property and the erection of the building was $100,815.88. The present congregations numbers about seven hundred and the membership of the Sunday school is over three hundred. When the building was completed in 1886 the total debt amounted to $25,000 and an additional expense of $7,000 was incurred by the erection of the tower. This, together with the interest, made the debt about $42,000, every cent of which has been paid entirely by the congregation, no help of any kind having been received from outside. The First Presbyterian church is one of the most liberal contributors to the various missions, both home and foreign, and is ever foremost in giving to local religious work and miscellaneous causes.

ROSEBROUGH RELEASED.

Dayton, Ohio, June 2.—It is believed by some that Joe Rieman, Dayton's first baseman, is to be traded to some other club before many days elapse, although the report is unconfirmed. Considerable surprise has been occasioned among base ball enthusiasts by learning that Pitcher Rosebrough has been unconditionally released by the management of the Dayton base ball club. It was known that a weeding out was in incubation, but is was not generally believed that Rosebrough would be the victim. On account of a cold contracted recently he has not had his usual speed, and the management is not blamed.

CHOSE A TOWNSHIP TICKET

JOHN WEISS WAS NAMED FOR TRUSTEE.

Marion Township Democrats Enthusiastic and Confident of Success—Other Nominees.

The democrats of Marion township met at Center school house Friday afternoon and nominated a township ticket to be voted for at the November election. There were 159 votes cast and of these John Weiss received eighty-four for trustee and was nominated. The other nominees are Ernest Witte for assessor and Marion Smith, David Gibson and George Koehlinger for county councilmen.

CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, June 2.—The cabinet crisis continues. The Marquis Ito will probably be called upon to form a ministry.

UNCLE SAM Stamps public good

THINK WAR OVER.

BRITONS PLACID IN THEIR BELIEF IN VICTORY.

NO INTEREST IN SITUATION

ROBERTS A GREATER HERO THAN WELLINGTON WAS.

HIS HONORS TO BE SIGNAL

WILL GET PEERAGE AND THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, June 2. Popular opinion has proclaimed the advent of victory and whatever happens henceforth in South Africa, the interest of the British public will be but little, unless the event is endorsed by a peculiarly personal element. The nation has made up its mind that the war is over, that the prestige of British arms is restored, that President Kruger is vanquished, that priceless territory has been annexed, that humanity has not been staggered, and that, led by that little Sir Galahad, "Bobs," Great Britain's army has fulfilled the most optimistic expectations. It is scarcely surprising in view of the bewildering rapidity of Lord Robert's progress during the past week that the anxiety attendant on the initial reverse of the war is completely forgotten in the jubilation of today, or that the troubles still ahead of the army in South Africa scarcely receive a passing thought, but nevertheless among the few more serious minded who have intimate knowledge of the Boers and the plans of the war office there exist grave apprehensions of developments in the near future. In the systematic retreat of the Boers they see the possibility of long drawn out guerilla fighting, treks into Rhodesia, internal disorganization in the Transvaal, due to bandits, and a thousand and one lawless elements that evolve themselves from a heterogenous army after it ceases to become an organized body. Some of the acute authorities on South African movements say Major General Frederick Carrington's work in Rhodesia may only begin when Lord Roberts finishes. Such speculation, however, can only be left for time to prove and this war so far has abounded in surprises which have completely upset the surmises of those best fitted to express opinions. Probably the most reasonable forecast of immediate developments in the Transvaal can be gained by removing the events in the Free State or Orange River colony. There, though the country is formally annexed and is subjected to a winnowing peace by a long line of British troops, virile opposition still exists. The preponderance of numbers is bound to eventually reduce the inhabitants to subjection, and so it will be probably with the Transvaal, the occupation of Pretoria and Johannesburg being followed by operations similar to those uninteresting movements now undertaken by Generals Rundle and Brabant in the Orange River colony. The personal status of President Kruger since he left the capital is creating some discussion. A representative of the Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury will consider him to be president of the South African republic until Lord Roberts is ready to annex that territory. Hence, wherever President Kruger may be, even if he goes into Portuguese territory, and any communications, which he might make to the British on other governments looking to a cessation of hostilities would receive official recognition and be answered, though it is safe to say Lord Salisbury would merely refer President Kruger to Lord Roberts. Some such message from "Oom Paul" is now expected at the foreign office. If the indicated line of procedure in answering it is carried out it can result in nothing unless President Kruger is willing to assist Lord Roberts in persuading the people to lay down their arms. On one thing the British government is determined i. e.: President Kruger cannot stay in the Transvaal. In the event of his capture he must be transported, not necessarily in durance; but he must be got out of the territory which Lord Salisbury expects will shortly be part of the British empire. Every effort will be made to capture President Kruger, but the government officials are inclined to believe he will manage to get into Portuguese territory, where the British will be unable to touch him. One of the most curious features of the closing chapters of the great war is the oblivion into which General Buller has fallen. A few months ago it was Buller who would stem the tide of Boer invasion; it was Buller who would enter Pretoria on Christmas day. Yet now General Buller is scarcely mentioned. Generals French, Hamilton and others are all more frequently talked of and cheered than the former commander-in-chief, who seems to have become a negligible quantity in the shadow of others.

Words fail to describe the national gratefulness to Lord Roberts. Wellington never was to England what Roberts is today in the eyes of the general public. A dukedom and the garter at the queen's disposal, through the death of the Duke of Argyll are the least rewards that could be bestowed on him.

Already people are talking of the scenes which will mark his homecoming. Conscientious military critics occasionally try to bring on Lord Kitchener's name, but their efforts have small effect on the popular sentiments.

DAMAGE SUIT WAS SETTLED

MRS. CARROLL GETS $1,000 FROM THE WABASH.

Verdict Rendered by Agreement in Wells County Court—The Latest Court News.

The big damage case sent from Allen county to Wells was settled in court Friday. It was the case of Cathatine Carroll, administratrix of the last will and testament of John Carroll deceased vs. the Wabash Railroad company. The case was submitted to the court, evidence heard and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,000 rendered. No interest on judgment for thirty days, at 6 per cent. thereafter until paid. Execution stayed for thirty days. Mr. Carroll was killed by a train on the Wabash railroad.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Vesey made his decision in the case of Partner vs. Moore at noon and found for the plaintiff in the sum of $11.14.

The jury in the case of William B. Little vs. Felix Grosjean, a suit to recover the alleged value of a corn husker, retired at 11:40 and in fifteen minutes agreed upon a verdict for defendant.

George Castle has commenced suit against the College Place Improvement company and Will H. Gouty, in which he asks for reformation of contract and judgment for $200. H. I. Smith is plaintiff's attorney.

In the circuit court Judge O'Rourke gave judgment for plaintiff for $183.42 in the case of Jacob Winters vs. Henry E. Bell.

Judge Vesey, on motion of interested parties, has dismissed the cases of Beaver vs. Maxfield and Trentman vs. Kruh.

Supt. H. W. Felts has filed a requisition for supplies for the county asylum for the coming quarter and the board of commissioners will advertise for bids through County Auditor Meyer.

The township trustees are filing with the board of commissioners their quarterly statements of disbursements on account of the poor.

The township assessors are making their reports of personal property assessments for the year.

Milo Beard, Warren Robinson and Nelson Bart have filed a petition with the board of county commissioners to change the boundary of Wayne and Aboit townships by transferring the lands they own from Pleasant township to Wayne township for school, road and voting purposes.

CONDITION IS IMPROVED.

The condition of John Kimball, the aged man who was seriously injured by a street car on Decoration day, is slightly improved today. The patient had a slight turn for the worse on Friday, when pleurisy developed. At present it is impossible to fortell what the result of the injuries may be. Mr. Hardendorf, who was injured at the same time, is improving slowly.

Hummer is a pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

Jeffries Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

Hartzell's Ice Cream is pure. 1-eod-tf

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.

Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 112

Green Stamps are worth money. 10eod-tf

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Don't miss it—Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Try Hummer Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will hold an all-day session in the parlors of the church on Thursday, June 7th.

BOTH PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

Pe-ru-na Made Them Strong and Happy.

Women everywhere are writing Dr. Hartman concerning the ailments peculiar to their sex. The two following letters, published by the consent of the writers are specimens. No wonder these ladies are enthusiastic. They had been sick a long time. Their cure was unexpected. The first one, Mrs. King, of North Carolina, writes: "I was afflicted for twenty years and did not know what ailed me. My husband employed three doctors, but they did me no good. I took different kinds of medicine, all to no effect. In 1895 a friend told me I had catarrh. I had a bad cough and running at the nose all the time. I was advised

Mrs. M. H. King, Waterloo, N. C.

to try Peruna and I took four bottles. I am now well of the catarrh. I believe Peruna saved my life. The doctors and all others failed. I can recommend your Peruna to all my friends. It is the best medicine in the world. You may use my name whenever you please."—Mrs. M. M. King.

Mary F. Bartholomew, of St. Francisville, Ill., says: "About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble (pelvic catarrh.) I doctored with several skillful physicians, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I remained in this condition about two years, under the attendance of four physicians.

"I concluded I would write Dr. Hartman for advice. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Peruna. My friends and neighbors never expected to see me well again. I am now able to assist with my household duties. I think my recovery is a surprise to every one who knew me. My appetite was so poor I could eat scarcely anything; but I can eat any and everything now without pain. I cannot recommend your medicine enough."

Catarrh is the bane of womankind. Nearly every case of so-called female complaint is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs. A woman free from catarrh is generally a well woman. Catarrh of the pelvic organs makes more women miserable than all other diseases combined.

For Dr. Hartman's latest book on female diseases, address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sent free for a short time.

Not Made by the Trust.

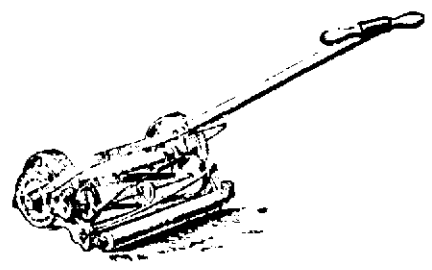
IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

Manson Bicycle $35.

We fit MANSONS with M. & W., G. & J., Goodrich, Hartford, Newton or Vim tires; give any tire, saddle or bar and GUARANTEE IT AS ABOVE FOR THE SEASON. WE TRUST. WE TRADE.

BROSIUS & BROSIUS, 31 CLINTON STREET.

Don't Wait Until Your Lawn is Grown For Cutting, But "Call" Now



And we will show you our line of Lawn Mowers. Also Garden Hose and Hose Reels, Lawn Rakes and Garden Barrows, Screen Doors and Windows.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,

9 EAST COLUMBIA ST. Phone 484.

WILL CONVENE AT CITY HALL

REPUBLICANS PREPARE FOR THEIR COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Committee Appointed to Arrange the Hall for the Convention—Township Conventions.

The republican county central committee held a meeting today in the committee rooms in the Bass block and completed arrangements for the county convention, which will be held in the city hall on Saturday, June 16. Chairman Keegan appointed John T. Dougall, Thomas F. DeVilbiss and Theodore Thorward a committee to arrange and decorate the hall for the convention. It was stated that candidates will be nominated for all the offices and a slate of gentlemen who will accept nominations has been practically agreed upon.

The Wayne township convention will be held immediately after the adjournment of the county convention in the same hall and the Wayne township delegates to the county convention will name the Wayne township ticket. It has not been decided who will preside at the county convention, although the names of James B. Harper and John Morris, jr., have been suggested.

THE DEATHS.

BASHARA.

George Bashara, father of Salem and George Bashara, the well-known Syrian merchants, died shortly after midnight at his home, 59 East Main street, at the age of sixty-six years. The deceased was a native of Syria and came to America about eight years ago. His death was due to inflammation of the brain. Surviving him are the wife and several children.

The funeral services will be held from the Cathedral Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at the Catholic cemetery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. W. V. Ruhl is in Antwerp, Ohio, on a professional visit.

Frank Edmunds is able to be out again after an illness of two weeks.

Miss Gwyn Sterrit is spending the month with friends in North Manchester.

Dr. Edwin Biewend and Prof. Birwend, of St. Louis, are in the city, visiting friends.

Mrs. Mandeville Chambers leaves Monday for an extended visit in Adrian and Hudson, Mich.

L. G. Jacobs returned today from Capital university, at Columbus, O., to spend his summer vacation.

The Linden quartet sang at the commencement exercises of the Kendallville high school last evening.

Dr. Henry Ranke leaves this evening for Atlantic City to attend the meeting of the American Medical association.

Miss Minnie Witte and Miss Louise Hitzeman will leave tomorrow for Rome City, where they will spend a week's vacation.

S. W. Bell, of Chicago, who wired the new court house, has taken a position with the Edmunds Electric company. He will make his home in this city permanently.

Miss Nettie Frazure entertained a few friends at her home Friday evening in honor of her friend, Miss Susie Barnett, who will leave in a few weeks to make her home in Iowa.

The Edmunds Electric company has about finished the contract of installing a lighting plant in the Mayflower mills. A dynamo and three hundred lights compose the plant.

The races to have been given on Decoration day at the mile track by the Bicycle Dealers' associatiton, were held this afternoon at the park. The track, though a trifle rough, was in fairly good condition, and the crowd present was of good size. The City band furnished music during the races.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.
C. Gorge, late Chef, Delmonico's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

The switches in the yards of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway at Fort Madison, Iowa, are lighted with electricity. The lamp is an ordinary incandescent one of eight-candle power, fitting a socket inside. The wiring is brought to the switch in an underground pipe line, and tapped by a branch pipe standing vertically, three or four feet clear of the switch stand, and arching over it so as to enter the top of the switch lamp. The lights are said to work satisfactorily, dispensing with a lamp tender, and believed to be safer than the common oil lamp, as they do not go out so readily.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CURIRAT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 69 and 70, Pixley & Long Building. 31 a

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Typewriters.

We carry all makes of machines at low prices.

The finest REPAIRING in the state is our reputation. Try us on all branches of office SUPPLIES.

Write for catalogue.

The Typewriter Repair & Supply Co.,

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Edwin R. Pillet, Mgr.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE — **Monarch Polish** — MAKES OLD LOOK NEW

For Furniture, Pianos, Railing, Hardwood Finish. For sale by all Dealers.

BAIRD BROS. & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

DON'T READ THIS.

For Gas Stoves and Screen Doors go to 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. We buy, sell and deal in everything on earth. Loan office and storage house.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 W. Wayne Street.

The Mdawakanton tribe of Sioux Indians at Mendota, Minn., were too busy preparing to put in their crops when the Indian agent came around to pay them their annuities and sent their squaws to the agency to receive the money.

A curious feature about the outbreak of the plague in New South Wales is that only one case—a fatal one—has been recorded of any Asiatic—in this instance a Chinaman—contracting the disease. All the cases have been among the Europeans.

Plumbing and Gas-fitting.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

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123 E. Lewis St.
'Phone No. 520.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.

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Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,

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The Indiana Vinyl Co.,
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Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours 8:30 to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

48 W. WAYNE ST. TELEPHONE, 222

LOCAL NEWS.

W. A. Jones transacted business in Decatur Friday.

C. B. Oreas has returned from a visit to Bluffton.

O. W. Brown, of Bluffton, was in the city on Friday.

William McGraw, a banker from Huntington, was a visitor in the city on Friday.

Hon. J. M. Barrett and A. B. Trentman have returned from a visit to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Ferry, of Decatur, is the guest of the family of R. D. Boyles, of Miner street.

It is stated that S. B. Nickum, of perpetual light fame, is residing with a niece in this city.

The Cecilian Male chorus will give an entertainment under Professor Miles at Kimball hall June 10.

A number of the local lodge of Maccabees assisted in the initiation of a class at Monroeville Friday evening.

Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the first and third degree on a class at Monroeville next Wednesday. A class will be initiated in the local lodge on Thursday.

Invitations have been received for the fifty-sixth annual commencement exercises at Notre Dame university to be held Wednesday evening, June 13th.

Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Greenawalt will leave tomorrow for Atlantic City, where the doctor will attend the meetings of the American Medical association.

Edna, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beaver, of Lakeside, fell and broke her collar bone while attending a picnic of the Y. W. C. A.

Sylvester Goeke, employed in Hattersley's plumbing establishment, had one of his fingers mashed to a pulp while handling some heavy goods Friday.

At a meeting of the Spanish-American War Veterans in Elektron hall Friday evening the applications of W. W. Carson, Robert Bartell, Glenn W. Johnson and Ed C. Barber were acted upon.

An ice cream social will be given by the Young Ladies' society of Zion's Lutheran church, on the school grounds, on the 15th. The Walther League orchestra will furnish the music.

There will be a meeting of the special committee of the common council and the committee on railroads and transportation of the Commercial club in the latter's club rooms on Monday evening.

The Indiana Straw company, of Indianapolis, has been organized, with a capital stock of $12,500. The company will sell straw and straw baling machinery. The directors are S. H. Emery, jr.; S. B. Fleming, Fort Wayne, and Rush E. Evans.

W. B. Tyger is transacting business in Detroit.

W. J. Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Delmer Fitch is spending a few days with friends in Chicago.

Hon. Robert Lowry was in Bluffton on legal business Friday.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Argerbright, of 5 Cass street.

W. H. Kreep, of Bluffton, transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

William McGrew, the Huntington banker, was a Fort Wayne visitor Friday.

G. W. North, of Columbia City, transacted business in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Miss Bertha Bassett, of this city, will spend Sunday with friends in Markle, Ind.

Miss Ella Neiswonger has returned from a visit with Columbia City friends.

Mrs. M. L. Strickler and Mrs. John N. Runyan, of Warsaw, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. Cuno Kibele and little daughter, who were guests of Fort Wayne friends, have returned to Bluffton.

Mrs. J. B. Slessinger has returned to her home in Bluffton after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. George Bente and children have returned from Whitley county, where they visited the family of Milo Harshbarger.

Hazel Kiefer, of this city, has been spending the week at Union, Huntington county, with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Guthrie.

Charles A. Kneet, of Lima, O., will spend two weeks visiting in Fort Wayne and Monroeville. Mr. Kneet is a Lima mail carrier and is enjoying his annual vacation.

Cal. Favorite, of Huntington, is in the city visiting with a friend. It is suspected that Cal. may take her back with him to Huntington after a very interesting legal knot has been tied.

Harry Culbertson, of Indianapolis, arrived in Fort Wayne last evening for a two days' visit with his brother, F. V., and other friends. Harry is manager of Bradstreet's agency at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geiger, the couple sent out of the city by Mayor Scherer, went to Huntington, where the man with the "iron jaw" gave a few exhibitions and was ordered by the police to move on.

Lima Times-Democrat: "Harry V. Anders and wife, of Fort Wayne, are visiting S. S. Shaffer and family, of South Elizabeth street. Mr. Anders was formerly operator here for the Pittsburg road, but now he is employed as division operator at Fort Wayne."

Dr. J. K. Geary, of Coesse, leaves Saturday morning for Atlantic City to attend the fifty-first annual meeting of the American Medical association. Dr. Geary goes as the representative from Allen county and will be gone about ten days. During his absence his patients will be taken care of by Columbia City physicians.

Bluffton News: "Henry C. Paul, president of the Fort Wayne Gas company, and G. Max Huffman, general superintendent of the concern, were in Hartford City and decided on the location of two large pump stations. One will be located on the Renner stock farm, in Licking township, three and one-half miles northwest, and the other near the "Station A," in Jackson township, four miles west. Each station will have a capacity of 48,000,000 cubic feet, and will represent an expenditure of $100,000. The buildings will be put up in July."

Jeffries-Corbett finish fight at Temple tonight.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C Heller & Co., Abstracters, 33 West Main St.)

— City.—

John P. Evans, et al. to Chas. A. Colmey, lot 59, Hanna & Fisher's ad l. for $250.

— Country.—

Louis B. Savioet, et al. to Mary Savioet, lot 25, Monroeville, for $500.

David and Anna M. Dever to Florence Dever, tract in Cedar Creek tp.

Fredk. Kroemer to Christian Kroemer, 20 a Richardville res, w of river.

Fredk. Kroemer to Christian Kroemer, s 70 a ne ¼ sec 13, Washington tp.

Fredk Kroemer to Henry Kroemer, n 90 a ne ¼ sec 13, Washington tp.

George and Anna Hoffman to Arthur and Isaac Harter, tract in Springfield tp. for $3,600.

Be at the Masonic Temple tonight and see the Jeffries-Corbett fight.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Don't miss the Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

It is not generally known that the tortoise is a prince of weather prophets. On the African coasts these animals scent rain twenty-four hours in advance of its fall, and rush as fast their speed will allow to convenient shelter under overhanging rocks.

TO GIVE A CONCERT.

The choir of the Berry street M. E. church, assisted by Mrs. Clara Diana Stacey, Mrs. J. A. Callenbach and C. C. Schlatter's orchestra, will give the following program on Sunday evening:

Voluntary ....Furst
C. C. Schlatter's Orchestra.
Hymn, No. 183..................
Choir, Congregation and Orchestra
Prayer ....
Scripture reading..................
"A Song of Thanksgiving"...Parks
Choir.
"The Ninety and Nine"....Campion
Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy.
"Praise Ye the Father".....Gounod
Choir and Orchestra.
"Memories of Gethsemane"..Palmer
Soprano Obligato and Mixed Quartet.
"A Dream of Paradise"....Lyttleton
Mrs. J. A. Callenbach.
"O Holy Father"..........Marchetti
Choir.
"Hark! Hark! My Soul"......Shelley
Mrs. Stacey and Mrs. Callenbach.
"On Guard"...................Byer
Male Quartet.
"The Heavens are Telling" (From The Creation)............Haydn
Choir.
Selection ....Worrell
C. C. Schlatter's Orchestra.
Hymn No. 93....................
Choir, Congregation and Orchestra
Benediction ....

Buy Hartzell's Ice Cream for socials. 1-eod-tf

UNCLE SAM Stamps one page goods ready June 9th. 31-3t

Reproduction of entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, and also day boarders wanted at 28 West Washington street. 28-tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 16-tf

FOR RENT—Ten-room house, after May 1st; all modern conveniences, at 142 East Berry street. Inquire at 140 East Berry street. 14-tf

FOR RENT—Eleven room house at 50 West Wayne; all modern conveniences; ready for occupancy by the 11th of this month. Inquire at 44 West Wayne street. 4-tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond, at the Old National bank. 3-3-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, New 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT Furnished rooms; privilege of bath; at 148 E. Washington St. 2-2t

FOR RENT A 7 room house, No. 2 Fulton street. Call at No. 145 Superior street. 14tf

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms, with privilege of bath. Apply 109 E. Washington St. 29 6t

FOR RENT 7-room house; desirable location; rent reasonable; city water. Inquire 135 Lake Ave. 1-2t

FOR RENT Two furnished rooms; one suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 101 Barr St. 2-2t

FOR RENT A pleasant furnished bed room with board; terms very reasonable. 20 E. Washington St. 2-2t

FOR RENT Two nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 123 West Jefferson street. 29-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished cottages at Clear Lake, barn and carriage house at 70 Harrison street. Inquire, same. 28t6

FOR RENT—The store recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co.; Kimball hall in connection. Apply, Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—Fourteen room residence on West Berry street; 3 well-located lots for sale cheap. Swayne & Swayne, 15 West Main street. 3-22-2m

FOR RENT – A cottage of six rooms and also a part of a house of five rooms, with gas and water in the house. Inquire at 238 West Wayne street. Mrs Rhoda A. Webb. 2-2

FOR RENT—Two desirable cottages on Walloon or Bear Lake. Furnished for light housekeeping or convenient to boarding house. For terms address G. J. Robinson, Talcott, Mich. M21-1m

FOUND.

FOUND—A piece of chain, charm and slide, near Busline. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying advertisement.

STEAMER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMER.

NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY

Furnessia.	June 23rd.	July 21st.	Sept. 1st.
Anchoria.	July 7th.	Aug. 11th.	Sept. 15th.
City of Rome.	June 2nd.	June 30th.	Sept. 8th.
Astoria.	June 9th.	July 14th.	Aug. 18th.
Ethiopia.	June 16th.	July 21st.	Aug. 25th.

Rates Quoted to Paris Direct.

Or with tour embracing Scotland, England and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodation. Apply to any of our local agents or

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

m29e... 134 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 19-tf

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 111 Calhoun street, second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls. 16-tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments; everything left in your possession; call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 15 1mo

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 25 Fairfield avenue. 24-tf

WANTED To buy Shetland pony. Address, stating price, J. Verweire, 41 Huestis Ave. 2-3t

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in a family of two; good wages. 132 E. Berry St. 31t3

WANTED House or unfurnished rooms near any of the depots. Address L. W., General Delivery, city. 1-2t

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years of age to mind baby and assist in housework. Apply, 340 W. Washington St. 31tf

WANTED Crocheters — To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 350 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED Everywhere Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED At once A young lady of neat appearance as traveling saleslady; salary or commission. For particulars address "L." care Sentinel.

WANTED—We put lawn mowers in the best of order at the South Wayne Novelty Works, No. 39 S. Miner Street; called for and delivered. 'Phone No. 514. 15tf

WANTED Ladies Sell latest patent skirt supporter and waist holder; can be carried in pocket; practical, useful, cheap; sample free. Cass Mfg. Depot, 4710 Wabash, Chicago.

WANTED 300 stoves and ranges to repair; work done at your house; satisfaction guaranteed; stoves made to "bake or no pay." C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun, Phone 427 South. 2-2t

WEALTHY LADY, cultured, refined, would marry gentleman of good moral character, who could appreciate truthfulness, sincerity and beautiful home. Box 33, Austin Station, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $12 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED Two traveling men for Indiana; $50 monthly to start and all expenses; permanent position if satisfactory; good route; self-addressed envelope for reply. Secretary Langton, 358 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED Man or woman to deliver and collect in each locality; steady work $15 per week and expenses advance; apply immediately, giving age, past experience and references. National Publishing Co., Chicago.

WANTED House The owner of a cottage can find a cash purchaser if price, location and condition of property are satisfactory, by addressing M. M., care Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Ind. Name street and number on street. 26-tf

WANTED Energetic man to manage Fort Wayne branch of established manufacturing house; salary $125 per month and extra commissions; must furnish $800 cash and satisfactory references. General Manager, 300 Johnston Bldg, Cincinnati, O. J2-9

WANTED—An idea; the simplest inventions have paid the largest rewards; those who discover valuable inventions are those who look for them; patents pay more in proportion to the cost than any other investments. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3tf

WANTED $200 a month and expenses can easily be made by industrious, honest men or women selling to dairymen, creameries, farmers and every owner of a cow the greatest mechanical wonder of the age, the Aerating Butter Separator or machine for separating butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, in less than five minutes. Write today for our proposition of sole agency. Aerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Several ladies' and gentlemen's watches at a bargain. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 8-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 16-tf

FOR SALE—Several nice building lots on W. Fourth street; price from $550 up, pavement paid. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering five modern residences on south side at prices ranging from $2,200 to $4,500. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering special bargains in vacant lots on almost every street in the city; easy payments. W. E. Doud, cor. Calhoun and Berry. 6-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Minde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—Six room house, Bloomingdale, $900; 6-room house, west end, $1,000; easy payments; bargains in business property; extra bargains in Lakeside. L. J. Bobilya, room 22, Bank block. 14-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 12 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 23-tf

FOR SALE A five-year-old horse, good buggy and harness, $125, at 104 Buchanan street. 2 tf

FOR SALE Modern residence at 22 East DeWald; owner none-resident; desires an offer. W. E. Doud, Agent, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE Lot on East Madison street, on which there are two houses; will rent for $19.00 per month; price $2,200; free. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE Ten lots, 30X183 feet, on Hanna street pavement, opposite Industrial park, for $2,100, subject to unpaid improvements. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE Six-room cottage, full lot; on Erie street; reduced from $1,600 to $1,350; must sell by June 1. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE A good second-hand baby bugy; complete with rubber tires and parasol; $5 cash; very cheap. Address A. H. C., General Delivery, city. 2-2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—New six room house; good cellar; electric lights; hard and soft water; on Broadway, south of railroads. Address, Box 5, this office. 22-1mo

FOR SALE—New modern residence and five lots on south side, near paved streets and car. Will sell for value of the house. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best known machine shops in Fort Wayne; bicycle and machine repairs specialties. For information address Box 4, Sentinel. 1-6t

FOR SALE—Modern residence; 7 rooms and bath; central south; street paved sewers made. Owner leaving city. $2,500. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE Cheap—Stoves from $1 up, guaranteed; repairs for all stoves and ranges, fit on subject to approval. C. M. Maxwell, 290 Calhoun St. Phone 427 South. 2-2t

FOR SALE OR TRADE 50 acres of land 6 miles from city; house, 7 rooms; good stone cellar; orchard, 80 apple trees, lots cherries; wind mill; barn, 40x60. Inquire 320 Hanna St.

FOR SALE Two choice building lots on Harrison street; pavement; each 45 feet front; price $1,300 and $1,500; pavement and sewers paid. W. E. Doud, Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A light and profitable business for man with $100 ready cash; can make four hundred dollars on investment; quick returns. For particulars apply to W. L. Simmons, Room 15, Schmitz block.

FORSALE Cheap No. 30 Euclid avenue, a two-story house and corner lot, one square from street car and paved street; 58 feet of porch and good barn, and all other modern conveniences; in good location for work. Address Wm. L. Robinson, 95 East Main St. 2-6t

LOST.

LOST A pair of gold eye glasses on Columbia or Harrison Sts. Finder please leave at Coverdale & Archer's and receive reward.

CHEAP MONEY.

CHEAP MONEY—Eastern and local money to loan on first mortgage security at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, at the Dreibelbiss Abstract Office, No. 25 Court St. 11-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 20 Madison St.
Specialty: Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

This Picture

tells a story that thousands of women will recognize a story of monthly suffering just before and during menstruation—a story of aches, darting pains, torture in back, head, limbs and abdomen.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

will cure these sufferers—regulate their menses and drive out all "female troubles." **Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.**

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Dairymen—Meeting of local association at K. of L. hall.

Letter Carriers—Regular meeting of Association No. 116 at No. 32 Calhoun street, third floor.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of Union No. 130, at Shamrock hall at midnight.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, Daughters of Rebekah; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

The Chinese doubtless feel the necessity of an exclusion act to keep out undesirable foreigners.

In the long give-and-take debate over the armor plate question in the senate Mark Hanna displayed his readiness and his ability for self-defense.

Hon. Horace Boies, of Iowa, concludes that the nomination of Bryan on the Chicago platform will mean democratic defeat. Perhaps Uncle Hod thinks the nomination of Boies on some other kind of a platform would be a more promising thing to do.

Not to go into any other phases of the unfortunate business, the turmoil, the disturbance of the public temper and the demoralization that has crept into the public schools as a result of the game played against Professor Study, deprives the action of the school board's majority of every possible vindication.

The democratic national convention is but a month away and as the time for its meeting has approached there has been a gradual subsidence of all discussion of another candidate than Mr. Bryan. Maryland and New York, which were supposedly hotbeds of anti-Bryan sentiment will be in line for the democratic leader and he will be nominated practically without opposition if not by acclamation. There will be less friction over the platform than has been frequently predicted and from all signs at present visible the convention will be harmonious and enthusiastic.

People who still dwell with warm feelings around the heart upon the old-fashioned notions of strict integrity and honesty in office holders will be saying that a man could not be a greater traitor to his country by going out and fighting against her openly in the field than has been this man Neely, who has stabbed her in the back for the sake of enriching himself. And they will also say that should a general on the battlefield sleep his time away until his army became disorganized and demoralized, he would be more guilty than this man Rathbone, director general of Cuban posts, who allowed his subordinates to take what they chose. He was on the ground and was paid by his country to watch her interests, but he seems to have neglected every duty so completely as to be guilty of what people will plainly call criminal indifference.

Hon. Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont, of New York, went over to Washington a day or two ago and put in his time profitably with Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, and other prominent party leaders. Mr. Belmont enjoys the unique distinction of being an original Bryan man that is, dating from the realization by the eastern leaders of the fact that the party organization no longer was in their control—and at the same time of being a stout advocate of the monometallic financial theory. For more than a year he has been prominently spoken of as a quite likely candidate for vice president, and has made numerous pilgrimages to the west and south presumably to advance his candidacy. With becoming modesty Mr. Belmont declined yesterday to discuss for publication his personal political purposes, though various members of the New York democratic delegation in congress declared him to be a "receptive" candidate for the vice presidential nomination. At the same time it was stated that the boom of the Hon. William E. Sulzer grows in strength every day. Of course, New York will not present two candidates for the second place on the ticket at Kansas City.

VISIT OF THE CENSUS TAKERS

Section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States requires an enumeration of the inhabitants of the country every ten years for the purpose of apportioning the members of the house of representatives. The first census under our existing form of government was taken in 1790, just a century and ten years ago. The present census enumeration, which began yesterday, will be the twelfth in number, and will doubtless show that the country possesses a total population well above 70,000,000. The population of the country in 1790 was 3,929,214.

Congress has seen fit to provide that the census statistics shall include much more than a mere enumeration of the men, women and children in the United States, and the census enumerators, who began their work yesterday in every election division in the country, were provided with blanks containing inquiries as to the age, nativity and calling of each resident in every household, and also as to the ownership and value of the home, the object being to include with the number of inhabitants the calling, relative education and condition in life as to property owned of every person of adult age. The statistics will also include the value of farms and products of mills and yearly output of manufactures and their finished materials, and such other things as will enable the census officials to secure complete information as to the financial and industrial condition of the country.

The information sought by the census officials will not be made public as to individuals, firms and corporations affected, and no one should hesitate to answer every question promptly and truthfully. A correct census will serve a useful public purpose, and the information secured cannot be used to the detriment of any one. The enumerators are required to treat all information secured in the exercise of the duties of their office as of a confidential nature, and the government will publish only statistical results, omitting all personal particulars.

For this reason every householder should treat the census enumerator with the utmost consideration. His visit will be a purely official one. He won't call again in ten years, and he won't tell anybody except his official superiors what he has learned, and they are bound by law and their instructions to reveal nothing that can be to the discredit or pecuniary loss of any individual. Be polite to the census enumerator when he calls, tell him as correctly as possible all he wants to know and send him on his way to secure as correct an enumeration of your neighbors as he can. His task will be a difficult one at best, and every resident of the United States should deem it a patriotic duty to assist him in all possible ways. There will be much in the complete census figures to make our citizens proud of their country, and every citizen should take pride in helping to make these statistics as correct as possible.

WON BREEN MEDAL.

The annual oratorical contest at Notre Dame university for the medal contributed by Hon. W. P. Breen, of this city, has been won by A. J. Duperier. The trophy is an honor most highly prized by the undergraduates of that institution. Other contestants this year were W. W. O'Brien, Francis O'Shaughnessey, George W. Kupler and Edward Gilbert.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

THE WATERS CAME

AND RICHMOND SUFFERED A SERIOUS FLOOD.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE

COMMENCEMENT AT CULVER MILITARY SCHOOL.

NORTHERN INDIANA EDITORS

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Richmond, Ind., June 2.—Whitewater river rose very rapidly here last evening, and overflowed its banks. "Happy Hollow," a portion of the city in the lowlands, was flooded, and the people were assisted from their homes by the fire department. Much damage was done, but no estimate can yet be placed on it.

The Nixon paper mills were flooded, and the farming community to the south suffered heavily. The city was temporarily without electric lights.

William McDonnell attempted to ford Whitewater river with a wagon load of goods, which he was taking from Richmond to Hollandsburg, O. The wagon was overturned and McDonnell saved his life by cutting loose the horse and clinging to it until the shore was reached.

COMMENCEMENT AT CULVER.

Culver, Ind., June 2.—The corps of cadets of the Culver Military academy moved into a camp of instruction Wednesday afternoon for a week of finishing touches on the military training of the year. The camp is officially designated as Camp Dewey. The camp is pitched, a guard maintained and all details of camp duties observed strictly in accordance with rules for regular army troops in camp. At 3:30 Thursday afternoon the battalion marched from the barracks to the camp site with colors flying and the band playing. Arms were stacked and fifteen minutes later at the note of the trumpet every tent went up simultaneously as though moved by a single hand. Many visitors are already at the hotels, and by Saturday night a large crowd will be present. Following is a program of the exercises for the week:

Saturday, June 2—Illumination of camp and concert by cadet band.

Sunday, June 3—Battalion inspection and inspection of camp; Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst, of Chicago; battalion parade.

Monday, June 4—Guard mounting; cavalry drill, tough riding; battalion parade, declamatory contest and musicale.

Tuesday, June 5—Guard mounting; regimental parade; troop drill; physical drill with arms to music; competitive company drill; battalion parade; musical comedy presented by dramatic club; cotillion.

Wednesday, June 6—Guard mounting; regimental parade and escort to the color; cavalry drill; artillery drill; corps breaks camp; battalion drill and battle exercises; final battalion drill and presentation to cadet officers of certificates of efficient service; final ball.

Thursday, June 7—Guard mounting; graduating exercises, award of diplomas and honors.

NORTHERN INDIANA EDITORS

Anderson, Ind., June 2.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial association will be held in Anderson June 14 and 15. The invitations will be sent out today by the secretary, together with the program for the event. The speakers will be F. D. Haimbaugh, of the Muncie Herald, president of the association; A. P. Kent, Elkhart Review; S. N. Cragun, Lebanon Patriot; John B. Stoll, South Bend Times; Bayard Gray, Frankfort Crescent; J. Bennett Gordon, Richmond Item; E. E. Cox, Hartford City News; C. H. Bundy, Marion News; A. W. Roberts, Logansport Journal; M. W. Pershing, Tipton Advocate; James A. Barnes, Auburn Courier; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne Sentinel; W. B. Wilson, Lafayette Journal; John W. Burns, Logansport Pharos; F. L. Braden, Portland Review; Charles Lockwood, Peru Republican; C. H. Beason, Winchester Journal. An elaborate program has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

Wabash, Ind., June 2.—Hundreds of dead fish are being driven ashore at Lake Wawasee, including fine black bass, carp, perch, suckers and bluegills. Almost nightly muffled reports, as of exploding dynamite, are heard at secluded points, and the cottagers are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation over the wanton destruction of the fish by this process. A man will be employed to patrol the lake, the property-owners paying him a good salary, and the marauders are to be prosecuted to a finish. So numerous are the dead fish along the banks that the stench on hot days is unendurable.

PRECOCITY IN CRIME.

Fairmount, Ind., June 2.—Charles Brown, a 15-year-old boy, was placed in jail yesterday afternoon by Marshal Crabb, charged with having entered a hardware store two months ago, in this city, and stealing considerable cutlery and a number of firearms. The detectives working on the Wilson & McCullough Glass company's fire say young Brown was either implicated in the incendiarism or had guilty knowledge of the affair, and he is being held as a suspect in that case.

WHIPPED BY A MINISTER.

Richmond, Ind., June 2.—Thursday night the wife of Rev. J. McD. Hervey, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, was stopped by a man on North B street a short distance from her home. The fellow seized her by the arm, but when she screamed he released her. Mr. Hervey was soon on the spot, and he pursued the fellow, overtaking and giving him a sound thrashing. The minister made no attempt to deliver him over to the police.

ORDAINED TO THE MINISTRY.

Peru, Ind., June 2.—Rev. Otto J. Rodmon, thirty years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Rodmon, prominent people, was ordained a minister at the First Baptist church, Thursday night, Rev. Dr. Cooper and President Stott, of Franklin college, officiating. He will assume charge of the First Baptist church, at Lewiston, Idaho, on the 1st of July.

NO REUNION THIS YEAR.

Auburn, Ind., June 2.—Rev. W. L. Meese, of this city, father of the matrimonial reunion, who has held the reunion of all the couples he has married during the past four years in this city, has abandoned the idea for this year, on account of campaign year.

NOTHING OFFICIAL IS KNOWN

APPOINTMENT OF DR. MOELLER NOT RECEIVED.

Papal Authorities at Washington Have Received No Rescript From the Vatican.

Washington, June 2.—It is learned that nothing "official" concerning the appointment of Rev. Dr. Henry Moeller, secretary of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, as bishop of Columbus, has yet reached the papal legation notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Both Archbishop Martinelli and Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the legation, are absent from Washington, but the new auditor, Rev. Dr. Francis Marchetti, has received no rescript from Rome regarding this appointment. There are several candidates for the vacant see, and before the selection of an incumbent, his official brief, as usual, will come direct to the papal delegate, who will at once transmit the document to Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati.

A leading pastor here, speaking of these appointments, remarked that the indications are that whenever the next plenary council meets in this country the method of "nominating bishops" will undergo a revision.

It is said that the authorities in Rome have already expressed their astonishment on several occasions at the want of unanimity regarding appointment of bishops which prevails in the United States and which retards Episcopal appointments sometimes for months and even years. The present controversies at Columbus and Dubuque, he said, are but the repetition of others in the past which have obliged Catholic communities to be without a bishop's guidance for an indefinite period.

SENATOR BARRETT CHOSEN.

A distinguished honor has been conferred upon Hon. J. M. Barrett, of this city, by the trustees of Purdue university at Lafayette. Senator Barrett, together with ex-President Harrison and Charles B. Stuart, of Lafayette, have been chosen to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the presidency of the university to succeed the late James S. Smart, and the selection will be made next Tuesday. It is said that Walter J. Quick, of Brooklyn, and W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, are most favorably regarded for the place.

Entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Get the Best—Green Stamps. 19eod tf

LAY CORNERSTONE

FORMAL CEREMONIES WILL OCCUR TOMORROW.

EMMAUS CHURCH AND SCHOOL

NEW LUTHERAN CONGREGATION ON BROADWAY.

THE SERMON BY REV. JAUSS

INTERESTING PROGRAM FOR THE OCCASION.

The ceremony that marks the official beginning of the new Emmaus Lutheran church and school at Creighton avenue and Broadway will occur tomorrow afternoon. This is

REV. PHILIP WAMBSGANSS.
Pastor of the Congregation of the Emmaus Lutheran Church.

the laying of the cornerstone, and as the edifice is both a church and a school, there will be in this instance two stones laid.

The ceremonies begin at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and there will no doubt be an immense audience present. The committee of arrangements is composed of Rev. Wambsganss, John Lapp, Louis Geike, Louis Brunner and Professor Kohno, and they have extended an invitation to every German Lutheran congregation in the county to be present. This also includes the pupils of the Lutheran schools and it will bring also all the teachers and the professors at Concordia college.

INTERESTING PROGRAM.

The program is an interesting one. Rev. Ph. Wambsganss, who is pastor of the new congregation, will preside as master of ceremonies. The cornerstones are of sandstone and are donated by Keller & Braun. The stone of the church will be placed at the northeast corner of the building, and will contain a box enclosing copies of all the city papers, a history of the church, with names of the members and school children, as well as some religious works. The stone for the school will be placed at the northwest corner of the building.

The principal sermon is to be delivered by Rev. Jauss, and he will be assisted in the service by Rev. Jansen, of Goeglein. The musical service will be capably rendered and the choir and Walther League orchestra of Emanuel's church, as well as the Eintracht Singing society, will contribute to this feature.

Work on the new building is already under way and a rough floor has been laid in the building. This afternoon a large force of workmen placed temporary seats upon this floor and constructed a stand from which the sermon and the addresses will be delivered. Unless the weather should be particularly unfavorable it is anticipated that several thousand people will tomorrow witness the formal beginning of the handsome new edifice. The structure is to cost about $30,000, and will hardly be ready for occupancy before early in 1901.

Event of the season—Jeffries Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

NOTICE.

After Sunday, June 3d, all photograph galleries will be closed on Sunday. 24eod5t

Reproduction of the entire 25 rounds and knock-out Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

The small town of Werda, in the Kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upward of 1,000 serpents of all sizes, which they feed with birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives.

See moving pictures of Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

Fort Wayne University of Natural Science

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

NO DRUGS EMPLOYED TO POISON THE SYSTEM, NO KNIFE USED TO SCAR AND DISFIGURE THE FLESH OR DISMEMBER THE FRAME.

Magnetism, the life principle, nature's supreme restorative. Thousands have been cured and testify to the efficacy of magnetic healing. There is nothing supernatural, nothing "divine," nothing occult or strange. It is nature's own remedy understood and applied. Read these unsolicited testimonials:

Mrs. W. L. Stephens, of Garland, Pa., says: "For years I had been a sufferer from chronic neuralgia, which attacked me most malignantly. After receiving magnetic treatment a few times I was permanently cured. No other treatment ever benefited me."

Mr. Foster, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: "I was for many years a constant sufferer from dyspepsia. I had spent a fortune treating with skilled physicians and buying medicines, without getting any relief that was permanent. Magnetic treatment cured me in a short time and I have not suffered since."

Mr. J. Poor, Denver, Col., writes: "Magnetic treatment cured me of a most distressing and obstinate case of nervous prostration after all other means had failed and I was under skilled medical treatment. I was made sound and well by magnetic treatment."

Originals of these testimonials and hundreds of others may be seen at the institute. Examination, consultation and first treatment free at the institute.

110 West Main Street.

Rubber Hose...

You get full value for your money in every foot of Rubber Hose purchased of us. We have six grades for you to select from.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware and Lawn Supplies,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

A CHAT UPON CARPETS.

Our Mr. D. M. Foster has just returned from the fall carpet opening of the manufacturers, which took place Monday, May 28. This opening was given for the benefit of wholesale carpet dealers and an effort to bar out retailers was made by a rule that no one would be sold at the special prices given, in quantities of less than three hundred pieces. By combining the purchases of our Fort Wayne, Lafayette and Terre Haute stores we were enabled to purchase our fall carpets at exactly the price paid for them by the largest carpet jobbers of the country.

Prices will be up the coming season from 5 to 10 cents per yard, caused by the advance in materials. This still leaves carpets selling at very low figures compared with other lines of merchandise.

Fall colors are a little lighter in the groundwork and the figures much brighter. Reds are very popular for groundwork, as are also tans, browns and greens. Reds are quite the things for halls and stairs.

An immense crowd of buyers was present and within four hours of the opening many of the choicest designs in Velvets, Axminsters and Moquettes had all been sold and the patterns withdrawn from the floors.

No Other Fort Wayne Buyer Was on the Ground.

You will therefore be able to find some specially beautiful carpets in our rooms this fall that no other store in Fort Wayne will be able to get.

We shall also be able to show the new fall line of carpets at least one month earlier than our competitors.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

A SINGING MOUSE.

Mrs. M. E. Marshall, of Brownwood, Texas, has in her possession a singing mouse. This wonderful little animal was captured in a trap in Mrs. Marshall's home several months ago. Previous to its capture the inmates of the house frequently heard loud and most beautiful singing which seemed to come from the walls of the building. The notes of the music were almost identical with that of the canary bird, except the volume of music was much louder. Many long and fruitless searches were made for the supposed hidden canary, and finally some of the people who knew of the remarkable musical phenomena had their superstition aroused and the report was circulated that the house was haunted. Mrs. Marshall, however, was willing to live with such a musical ghost. One more a beautiful dove-colored mouse was found in a trap in the pantry. The color and general appearance of the little animal attracted immediate attention, and while the household were gathered about the trap inspecting the captive it began to sing like a canary. The notes were strong and clear. The news that a musical mouse had been captured at Mr. Marshall's home soon spread throughout the town, and hundreds of people called at the place and saw the little animal and heard it sing. A handsome cage was provided for it and it soon became completely domesticated. It sings hour after hour and seems to enjoy the distinction which it has attained. The mouse has been visited by people from far and near, and no one is able to explain the remarkable gift which it possesses.—Austin (Texas) Cor. Chicago Record.

Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

The German Shakespeare society offers a prize of $20 for an essay on Shakespeare's knowledge of literature.

STOMACH Out of Order? Can't Eat, Sleep or Work!

JOHNSON'S STOMACH TABLETS

Create appetite, induce refreshing sleep, and make work a pleasure. One Tablet, one dose.

Immediate, Lasting, Agreeable. Large Box (25 Tablets) 10 Cents. Made at

The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Fo sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

A Handsome Series of New and Useful Publications.

California is the natural paradise of the holiday maker. Its resources are inexhaustible, its invitation universal and its resorts and attractions among the most noted in the world.

The Southern Pacific company publishes descriptive literature containing valuable information about all of them. It is for free distribution and may be obtained from any Southern Pacific Agent, or T. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent at San Francisco. If you apply by mail inclose a stamp for each publication.

"Resorts and Attractions Along the Coast Line," is a handsomely illustrated folder, giving a description of the health and pleasure resorts on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Shasta Resorts," embellished with beautiful half-tone engravings, describes the scenic and outing attractions of the vast and wonderful Shasta region, the grandest of pleasure grounds.

"California South of Tehachapi" tells all about the charms of that remarkably favored semi-tropic garden spot, Southern California.

A handsome map of California, complete in detail, reliable, skillfully indexed and full of information about the state's resources. It is the only publication of its kind conveniently folded for pocket use.

"Summer Outings" is a 32-page folder devoted to the camping retreats in the Shasta Region and Santa Cruz Mountains. It appeals more directly to that large and growing class of recreation seekers who prefer this popular form of outing.

"Pacific Grove" is the Chautauqua of the West, and this folder not only describes the pretty place itself, but gives a program of the religious and educational meetings, conventions, schools, etc., to be held there this summer.

Other publications are "Lake Tahoe," "Geysers and Lake County," "Yosemite," "Hotel del Monte," "Castle Crags," each brimful of information about the places named, and printed in the highest style of the art. M-18-14t

A Magnetic Swindle.

But a short time ago people of this city were gulled, duped and swindled by a magnetic healer. Since that time the government has put a quietus on the shady practice of magnetic healers and silent treatment people, doing business through the mail; however, in some places they have struck a new deal by trumping up cheap "paid for testimonails." A repetition of the BOY WONDER is on tap. Something TANGIBLE, SENSIBLE AND LASTING IS DEMANDED BY intelligent people. The Perfected Oxygenor King is the king of healers; it lasts a lifetime; it furnishes each individual with the greatest specific remedy for disease free of charge. OXYGEN GIVES NEW LIFE. The P. O. K. has the strongest indorsement evef given any remedy for the cure of disease. The official United States Health reports vol. xxiv., No. 8, nature's own method of freeing herself from disease.

FORT WAYNE OXYGENOR CO.,
Rooms 3 and 4 Schmitz Block.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

We are the best and most careful painless extractors in the city. No charge for painless extracting when new teeth are ordered.

All work guaranteed for ten years. Bring this ad. with you and we will give you a 25 per cent. discount.

SET OF TEETH.....$5.00
Best Teeth, S.S. white. $8
22 k. Gold Crowns.....$5.00
Guaranteed Painless Extraction.....50c
Gold Fillings.....$1.00 up
Silver Fillings.....50c

NOTE. Don't mistake our name and number with several others who are in our immediate vicinity.

E. W. DODEZ, D. D. S.,
RELIABLE DENTISTRY.
SCHMITZ BLOCK. ROOM 8.

We export American brooms to various countries, and we send brooms handles to Australia. American churns of one sort and another are sold wherever churns are used.

POUNDED THE AIR

SKOPEC HAD THE HOOSIERS AT HIS MERCY.

NINE BATSMEN STRUCK OUT

HARPER WAS GIVEN POOR SUPPORT IN INFIELD.

HOLLINGSWORTH LED AT BAT

COLUMBUS WON A CLOSE GAME FROM MANSFIELD.

INTER STATE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Wheeling	21	9	.700
Dayton	19	12	.613
Toledo	17	12	.580
Fort Wayne	17	17	.500
New Castle	16	17	.485
Columbus	13	17	.433
Youngstown	11	20	.355
Mansfield	11	21	.344

The Fort Waynes played the first game of the season with Wheeling yesterday and were overwhelmingly defeated. Skopec and Harper were opposing twirlers and Skopec made a record for strike-outs, nine of the Fort Waynes "fanning the wind." Harper was not ineffective, but Krueger's errors at short were discouraging. The Fort Waynes could not bat, Hollingsworth being the only Hoosier batsman who secured more than one bingle off of Skopec's delivery. In one inning, Belden, Babb and Bergen struck out.

The Wheelings scored first in the fourth inning, when Lyons' base on balls, Congalton's two-bagger and Pequinney's timely single materialized into runs. In the fifth the Stogies profited by Fort Wayne's errors, making four runs on one hit. Taylor led off with a life on Krueger's error. Lyons' hit for a slashing two-bagger, scoring Taylor. Turner was safe on another error by Krueger, and Hollingsworht's error gave Congalton a life and scored Lyons. Pequinney hit to Letcher and Turner came in with the third run of the inning. A passed ball allowed Congalton to score. Fort Wayne's only score came in the fifth on Harper's base on balls, a hit batsman, an error by Ritter and Krueger's infield hit. Turner's two-bagger, Pequinney's base on balls and another error by Krueger and Skopec's scratch single gave the Wheelings two runs in th seventh, and in the ninth Turner's base on balls, one of the same kind to Congalton, Pequinney's clever sacrifice and Ritter's base hit contributed two more. Score:

WHEELING.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Roth'mel, ss.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Meany, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Taylor, lf.	4	1	0	2	0	1
Lyons, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3	0
Turner, 1b.	4	3	1	9	1	0
Congalton, cf	4	3	2	1	0	0
Pequinny, 3b	2	1	1	2	3	1
Ritter, c.	5	0	2	10	1	1
Skoper, p.	5	0	2	0	3	1
Totals	34	10	9	27	14	7

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brashear, 1b	2	0	0	13	0	0
Krueger, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	3
Letcher, cf.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Miller, rf.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Belden, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Babb, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Holly, 2b.	4	0	3	4	1	1
Bergen, c.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Harper, p.	3	1	0	0	6	0
Totals	32	1	6	27	13	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Wheeling. 0 0 0 2 4 0 2 0 2—10
Ft Wayne. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1

Two-base hits—Lyons, Turner. Three-base hit—Congalton. Sacrifice hits—Rothermel, Meany, Pequinney, 2. Passed balls—Bergen, 2; Ritter, 1. Wild pitch—Skoper. Bases on balls—Off Skopec, 5 (Brashear, Krueger, 2; Harper, Babb); off Harper, 5 (Rothermel, Lyons, Turner, Congalton, Pequinney). Hit batsmen—By Skopec, 2 (Brashear, 2); by Harper, 2 (Lyons, Taylor). Struck out—By Skopec, 9 (Babb, 2; Harper, 3; Belden, Bergen, 2; Letcher). Double plays—Rothermel, Lyons and Turner; Letcher and Babb. Time of game—1:55 Umpire—Johnston.

COLUMBUS, 3; MANSFIELD, 1.

Columbus, O., June 2.—Score:
Columbus. 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3
Mansfield. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Batteries—Streit and Beville; Irwin and Belt. Hits—Columbus, 8; Mansfield, 4. Errors—Columbus, 2; Mansfield, 2.

GAMES POSTPONED.

Toledo, O., June 2.—Toledo-New Castle, no game, rain.

Dayton, O., June 2.—Dayton-Youngstown, no game, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	22	11	.667
Brooklyn	19	14	.576
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburg	20	17	.541
Chicago	18	17	.514
Boston	12	18	.400
New York	12	20	.375
Cincinnati	12	21	.364

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Indianapolis	24	8	.724
Milwaukee	20	14	.588
Cleveland	17	16	.515
Kansas City	19	18	.513
Chicago	18	18	.500
Minneapolis	17	19	.472
Buffalo	12	21	.364
Detroit	11	21	.343

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 3.
Milwaukee, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Indianapolis, 12; Kansas City, 5.
Minneapolis, 8; Detroit, 1.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Stanley Robison says the St. Louis strike cost his club $15,000.

Flood hasn't played a game since he was sold to Cleveland and it is supposed that Cleveland and Buffalo are now fighting for his services.

The Fort Waynes will be lucky indeed should they win one of the three games to be played in Wheeling. The Stogies are the biggest kickers on the diamond this season.

Jack Glasscock must have felt real good after the game yesterday. He has always classed Skopec as the best left-hander in the league and then, too, he probably wasn't pulling for Fort Wayne.

Manager Finn's schedule brought Fort Wayne and Wheeling together for the first time yesterday and Youngstown has not met the Hoosiers at all, while Toledo and Fort Wayne and Dayton and Fort Wayne have met in three series.

LaJoie and Flick are both out of the game. Decoration day they had a fight in the Philadelphia club house and LaJoie broke his thumb striking at Flick. The big Frenchman will be out of the game for two or three weeks, but Flick may play today.

The Inter State managers talk too much about "farming" and don't work hard enough to strengthen their own teams. If they will investigate President Young's bulletins they will find that Harper and Krueger were both released to Fort Wayne.

The Eagles and the Spauldings will play a ball game tomorrow at the grounds on South Calhoun street. The line-up of the Spauldings is as follows: Vochts, c; Drummond, p; Thibbets, 1b; McClaren, 2b; Mulhern, 3b; Dean, ss; Spaulding, rf; Fosler, cf; Shelby, lf.

Only five or six persons were at the Columbus ball park the day following Decoration day to see the Dayton-Columbus game, which was not played on account of small patronage. The weather was threatening and it is asserted that the absurd rain check rule which makes a check void after three innings kept the "fans" away. President Riley returned the gate money.

The Blues, Newsboys and Broadways would like very much to organize a City league—one that would prove satisfactory. They would be pleased to have three additional clubs meet with them and organize a league—the Crescents, Specials and Bloomingdale preferred. The captains of these clubs are requested to notify the captains of the Newsboys, Blues and Broadways whether they are willing to organize a league and a meeting will be arranged.

Indianapolis and return, Sunday, June 10th, via L. E. & W. R. R. Rate $1.00. Train leaves at 5 a. m. 217

Ask for the Green Stamps. 19eodtf

MEN'S SUITINGS.

Spring line now in at O. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27tf.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the U. V. L. will give a tea at their room, corner of Main and Clinton streets, Monday, June 4, from 5 to 8 p. m. Supper, 10 cents. By request the celebrated Sweet family will be with us again at 7 p. m.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 15tf

Entire Jeffries-Corbett fight, including knock-out, at Masonic Temple tonight.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 2.—The grain and provisions markets were dull the first part of today's session of the board of trade. There were no cables from Liverpool. July wheat opened unchanged at 66c to 66⅞c, touched 67⅛c and then eased to 66⅝c on selling by traders because of the relative weakness of northwest markets. Local receipts were 59 cars, 1 one of contract grade.

Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 566 cars, against 593 last week and 642 a year ago. The trade continued dull to the end. The market closed heavy. July ¼c under yesterday at 66⅛@66¼c.

Trade in the corn pit was light, but the market was steady on light country offerings. Bulls did but little. July opened unchanged at 37¼@37⅜c and sold to 37⅝@37½c. Receipts here were 282 cars.

The close was very firm, July a shade over yesterday at 37⅝c.

The oats market was dull and featureless, but steady in sympathy with corn. July opened unchanged at 21⅛c and sold to 21¼@21⅜c. Local receipts were 242 cars.

Provisions were dull but steady. July pork opened unchanged to 5c lower at $11.00@11.05 and sold to $11.12½@11.15; July lard began the session unchanged at $6.72½ and July ribs unchanged at $6.42½c.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—June, 65⅛@65⅜c; July, 66⅛@66¼c.

Corn—June, 37⅛c; July, 37⅝c; August, 37½c.

Oats—June, 21c; July,21⅛@21¼c, August, 20½c.

Pork—June, $11.05; July, $11.05; Sept., $11.10.

Lard—June, $6.62½; July, $6.60; Sept., $6.60.

Ribs—June, $6.45; July, $6.45@6.47½; Sept., $6.45.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.80; Sept., $1.26@1.27; Oct., $1.20½@1.21.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $4.90@5.60; poor to medium, $4.10@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.95; cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $3.15@4.65; canners, $2.10@2.90; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $5.00@7.00; Texas grass steers, $3.75@4.40; Texas fed steers, $4.50@5.10; Texas bulls, $3.10@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 19,000; Monday, 38,000; left over, 5,000. Market steady at decline; top, $5.15. Mixed and butchers, $4.95@5.12½; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.15; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $4.90@5.10; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.10.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, June 2.—Trading was quite active at the opening of the stock market, but changes were narrow and mixed. London showed no enthusiasm over American securities and no support was forthcoming from that source. Baltimore and Ohio rose 1⅛ and the Pacifics and Southwesterns were up a fraction. Otherwise losses were the rule. Support was lacking in the Steel stocks and the most active ones lost a point and over on the reports of additional mills closed down. Declines elsewhere were very moderate outside of Sugar and Baltimore and Ohio, which reacted 1⅜ and ⅞ respectively. As prices reached a gradual lower level, offerings diminished and trading became almost stagnant. Lackawanna moved up 1¼ and Colorado Southern first preferred a point.

Baltimore and Ohio rose to 83 and there were good advances in Sugar, Southern Pacific and a few minor railroad stocks. Louisville declined over a point and some of the Steel stocks more than that. Prices sold off after the appearance of the bank statement, partly on profit-taking and partly on disappointment over the heavy return of currency which was disclosed. Net declines in some cases reached between 1 and 2 points and the closing was heavy and unsettled.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, June 2.—Butter—Receipts, 4,145 pkgs; market steady; western creamery, 16½@20c; factory, 14@18c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,831 pkgs; market firm; fancy large white, 9⅛@9¼c; fancy large colored, 9¼c; fancy small white, 8½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,221 pkgs; market quiet; western at mark, 12½@13c; western, loss off, 10½@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; refined, firm; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅛c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 2.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@$4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; silver certificates, 60@61c; bar silver, 60c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, June 2.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds weak:

U. S. 2s registered	99⅞
U. S. 3s registered	109¼
U. S. 3s coupon	109½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	114⅝
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115¼
U. S. 5s registered	113⅜
U. S. 5s coupon	113⅜

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, June 2.—The bank statement for the five business days of this week shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc	$ 1,310,950
Loans, inc	7,347,600
Specie, inc	3,518,900
Legal tenders, inc	628,100
Deposits, inc	11,344,200
Circulation, inc	499,800

The banks no whold $20,123,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

See the Jeffries-Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

PRUDENTIAL MEN ARE HERE

INSURANCE AGENTS ENJOY AN OUTING.

Are Guests of Superintendent Sauer at Robinson Park Meeting This Morning.

Insurance agents of the Prudential Insurance company in the Fort Wayne district came to the city today to enjoy a brief respite from work, to get better acquainted with each other and to catch new ideas for booming their business. Many of the gentlemen brought their wives and children along to enjoy the outing and this afternoon the entire company are the guests of Superintendent Carl Sauer, at Robinson park.

The visitors arrived early and a pretty white ribbon badge of the Prudential is worn by each. They held a brief meeting at the Commercial club rooms and then boarded cars for Robinson park. They dined in the pavilion and this afternoon visited the theater and enjoyed the other beauties of the pretty park.

The Prudential men present are: Hon. Henry Bohl, superintendent, Columbus, Ohio; A. Siebold, William Gunder, H. F. Neufer, W. Bress, D. E. Brombaugh, G. A. Cox, L. G. Harris, Harry T. Shawl, C. L. VanGieave, F. H. Ayers, G. F. Young, F. E. Shreve, John A. Ketrow, Fort Wayne; N. G. Niehoff, E. E. Kiefer, F. J. Kindley, Huntington; W. L. Holler, Andrews; S. D. Anderson, C. H. Schoepfle, W. C. Kanaga, Bluffton; John McCaffrey, Montpelier; G. O. Schmadel, W. H. Collins, Auburn; John H. Hearst, Angola; M. F. Campbell, Butler; L. E. Vuncher, A. F. Barber, A. B. Schaffer, E. M. Neal, F. C. Hoover, C. S. Hostetter, J. V. Eberle, Peru; J. S. Thompson, T. E. Jamieson, Rochester; G. D. Clark, S. W. Straughan, D. B. Rollins, H. Niedhartt, Wabash; W. O. Young, North Manchester.

See the moving pictures Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

HEARS WITH HIS EYES.

Wabash Plaindealer: "A. Russell, of Fort Wayne, is in the city. Mr. Russell was formerly a conductor on the Chicago and Erie road, but was compelled to quit the road on account of losing his hearing and power of speech from an aggravated case of catarrh. His power of speech has returned, but his hearing was not restored. For a long time Mr. Russell carried a slate and pencil and conversed altogether by writing. But he now carries on conversation with any person by talking. It is difficult to make any one believe that his hearing has been entirely destroyed and that he virtually hears with his eyes. He watches the motion of the lips of the person with whom he converses and answers all questions promptly and correctly."

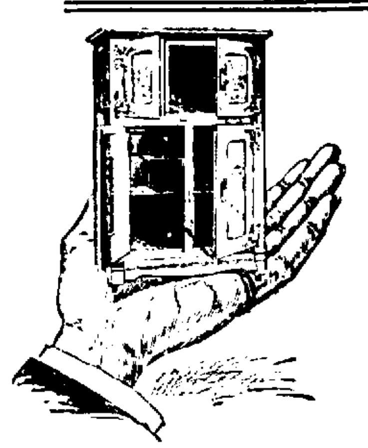
UNCLE SAM Stamps most valuable. 31-3t

Entire 25 rounds Jeffries Corbett fight at Masonic Temple tonight.

Building operations undertaken during the first three months of this year in New York amounted to $16,000,000, as against $38,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. The principal cause of this large falling off is to be found in the high price of materials.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

HERE IT IS?



Here is the Kind of Refrigerators that the People of Fort Wayne are Buying.

The Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator.

The principal reason why you should buy A LEONARD CLEANABLE is that it keeps things clean and pure—it uses little ice and it has . . . . . .

Eight Walls and Air-Tight Doors,

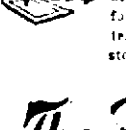
It is a clean luxury—it is a scientific Refrigerator. Examine this Refrigerator before buying, and you will buy no other. We have already sold more Refrigerators this year than we have ever sold in a whole season before.

Indiana Furniture Company,

166 Calhoun St. 21 & 23 E. Main St.
28 W. Main St.

The largest exclusive furniture store in Indiana.

Marriage Belll Are Ringing



And the brides and grooms are coming to Pape's to get their home cozily and beautifully furnished. Wise brides, sensible grooms for ours is a beautiful store, a well arranged store, a magnificently stocked store, and the one store that is more liberal than any other in the moderation of its prices for really reliable furniture that will stand the test of time. It's economy to do business with a store of this character.

The Pape Furniture Co.
26 TO 30 EAST BERRY ST

THE QUALITY STORE.

We Make Frames. We Frame Pictures

WALL PAPER!

ALL GRADES. Most Artistic Line in the City.

...Call and see us...

Keil & Keil,

116 Calhoun Street.

We Lead, Others Follow.

The best evidence of our success is the fact that others try to imitate us. Our facilities for doing the best work are unequalled in the state. Our operators are graduates of the U. of M., Ann Arbor. Our references are to three leading banks. Our work is all protected by a written guarantee. Call and see us before going to any other dentist. We will please you in work and prices. Examination free.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 Calhoun St.
DR. M'ALISTER,
Phone 203. Manager.

THERE'S A SUCKER BORN EVERY MINUTE.

So give the babies a chance for life by using our improved nursing bottles and our strengthening and nourishing baby foods. Life for the little ones during the heated term means bottles that can be kept thoroughly clean and food that will make pure blood, bone and muscle, and cure will.

H. C. GRANNEMAN.
74 Calhoun St.

Nothing in the Wide World

has such a record for absolutely curing female ills and kidney troubles as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Medicines that are advertised to cure everything cannot be specifics for anything.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will not cure every kind of illness that may afflict men, women and children, but proof is monumental that it will and does cure all the ills peculiar to women.

This is a fact indisputable and can be verified by more than a million women.

If you are sick don't experiment, take the medicine that has the record of the largest number of cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

PROTECTION FOR EVERY WOMAN IS FOUND IN Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I am the mother of four children," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "My first two babies were still born and I suffered every thing but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to 100 pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 155 pounds."

"Favorite Prescription" makes Weak Women Strong, and Sick Women Well.

Lawn Mowers....

When it comes to

LAWN MOWERS

We are strictly in it. The

New Quaker City,

Low and High Wheel.

Continental,

Oak Lawn.

RUN EASY.

They are all reliable and fully warranted.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone, 204. 22 Calhoun St.

W. C. CLEARY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Fine line of Spring Suitings and trouserings.

Prices reasonable. Fit guaranteed.

11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

MAKES A DEFENSE

PROF. J. N. STUDY REPLIES TO MR. FELTS' STATEMENT.

WAS HAMPERED IN HIS WORK

HINDERED BY INTERFERENCE OF BOARD'S PRESIDENT.

THE REFORMS WERE HIS OWN

GROUND OF CONTROVERSY IS THOROUGHLY COVERED.

To the Editor of The Sentinel:—Beyond granting interviews on request to representatives of our city press, I have kept out of the discussion of my non-election to the office of superintendent of city schools. It has not been my desire to obtrude my misfortune upon the people of Fort Wayne and I should not at this time ask you for the use of your columns did not the remarkably unjust and characteristically untrue statements made over the signature of the president of the school board demand that in self-defense I should ask a hearing.

Four years ago I was invited to assume charge of the city schools of Fort Wayne. I was not an applicant for the position, but it was tendered me, and after due consideration I accepted it. Since that time I have bent all my energies to the proper fulfilling of the duties of the office, but for the first time in a career of twenty-five years as superintendent of city schools I have failed to be acceptable to a school board majority, although in that time I have served under school boards composed of gentlemen eminent in public, in professional and in business life, and certainly as able in all respects to judge of my qualifications as is Mr. George F. Felts, present president of the Fort Wayne board of school trustees. My first two years in the superintendency of schools of Fort Wayne were pleasant years and years of great progress in the schools, but with the advent of Mr. Felts upon the board a system of interference with my work, espionage, groundless criticism and discourteous treatment soon began to manifest itself. Dr. Boswell, who by an accident of politics, had become a member of the board the year previous, soon fell under his influence and since that time has only in two instances, so far as the educational department of the schools is concerned, dared to have a thought or perform an act not dictated by Mr. Felts, and in both these cases his action was dictated to him by men whom he did not dare to offend by refusing to vote contrary to Mr. Felts. I soon discovered that teachers were encouraged to come to Mr. Felts with matters that properly belonged to the superintendent, that criticisms were invited, and my work hampered in numberless ways through his injudicious and discourteous meddling. When he was elected to the school board I was told by many of my friends that he was adverse to me and would do all in his power to break me down. I determined, however, to do my duty to the schools, regardless of such things, and really could not bring myself to believe that any one would be guilty of such gross injustice. I earnestly tried to work in harmony with him, as I have always done with members of the school boards with whom I have been associated, but found that I could not always do so and maintain my self-respect, consequently I have been forced in some instances to antagonize his views of school policy, knowing when I did so that I was taking my official life into my hands.

One year ago, when the selection of teachers for the current year came up for consideration, I consulted with him in order, if possible, to try to harmonize all differences of opinion as to the merits of teachers before the matter should come up for definite action. I invited him to go over with me the whole list of teachers in order that I might explain to him my reasons for my recommendations. He declined to do so, but told me that he would vote to confirm all whom I would recommend for re-appointment. In order to conciliate him still excluding from one list all whom I had reason to think were especially obnoxious to him, in order that so many at least might be passed without delay and argument. On the second list I placed teachers whom I had reason to believe might be objectionable to him and might require to be taken up one by one and my reasons assigned in full board for asking their re-appointment. Many of these teachers upon this second list were fully as good as those upon the other list and in my opinion were fully as deserving of reappointment, and received my hearty recommendation as they were taken up individually for consideration. To my surprise two teachers upon the first list, upon his objections, were not passed, and to my amazement he has twice in public print, over his signature, made the assertion that he never voted against a teacher that I unqualifiedly recommended for any of the grades. I have the list in my possession as proof of the falsehood of this statement, and I here and now assert that in making that statement he has deliberately made a statement that is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and I am ready to prove the same to any one who cares to investigate. As some of the teachers upon the second list received as unqualifiedly strong recommendation from me as those upon the first, and yet were opposed by the president of the board, his statement becomes doubly false.

It is also of interest as showing that much of his objection last year to certain teachers was purely factitious to state the fact that the same teachers this year passed without a word of opposition upon his part. Strange that his impelling sense of duty permitted him to pass everybody this time, except the superintendent.

In passing I would say that the noted schoolman whom he quotes as asking whether popular opinion in this city would support a moderately strong policy for the betterment of its teaching force was in my office yesterday afternoon to sympathize with me, and made the unqualified assertion that this act of the school board could and would not in any way affect my reputation as a successful manager of schools. The same gentleman is upon record as congratulating the school board when I came here upon having secured me as superintendent, assuring them in most emphatic terms of his belief that they had acted wisely in electing me to the position. I cannot believe that this gentleman would say anything to him derogatory of me as a schoolman, and from my knowledge of the gentleman do not hesitate to say that any insinuation made by Mr. Felts to that effect is absolutely untrue.

It is with amazement that I read his enumeration of the things that he says at his earnest solicitation have been introduced into the schools.

First. The departmental work in the seventh and eighth grammar grades. Mr. Felts knew nothing of such work until I told him of it, soon after he went upon the board, and expressed my earnest desire that we should adopt the plan in the schools as soon as practicable. The members of the old board will bear me witness that one of the first things that I recommended upon assuming the superintendency of the schools of Fort Wayne was putting departmental work into these grades, but that it was deemed expedient to delay doing so until other reforms more urgent should be accomplished. In the city of Richmond I had persuaded the board to put $30,000 into a building to carry on departmental work in the seventh and eighth grades, and had successfully inaugurated the departmental school in that city long before I had ever seen Mr. George F. Felts, or above all, dreamed that I should ever be so unfortunate as to be associated with such a man in my official capacity. In April, 1899, at my earnest solicitation made with a view to winning him over to acquiescence in the plan proposed by me, he accompanied Mr. Cooper and myself to Richmond on a visit to the departmental school of that city and incidentally to some of the other schools. Mr. Felts professed himself delighted with the working of the system and agreed that we should adopt the plan in our own city schools. For him to assume credit for something of which he had no knowledge prior to my proposing it is a piece of impudence so colossal as to challenge one's belief in the truthfulness of the type in which it is set.

I have long thought that a judicious number of gentlemen as teachers in grammar grades would add to the strength of the teaching force, and have so expressed myself time and again in his hearing and also prior to his advent upon the board, but I wished all such additions to be made at a time and in a manner that would not displace worthy and competent women teachers. In this I differed from Mr. Felts.

I also advocated the reorganization of our German schools, and the introduction of the German language and literature as a part of our High school course of study, and it was upon my recommendation and through my efforts that a teacher of German was employed last year for the first time in the history of the Fort Wayne schools, in the High school faculty. The inspection of the German schools by a committee of educated German citizens, for which he claims the credit, if it had been carried out according to his suggestions would have been the inspection of one school only and that because of a complaint lodged by an influential German citizen, who has since expressed his condemnation of the recent action of the board in most emphatic terms. Instead of confining the inspection of the German instruction of the public schools to one school only, in company with well qualified German scholars, I made an inspection of all of the German schools excepting one which is not likely to be maintained.

The kindergarten in connection with the public school system is not a discovery of Mr. Felts. In the city of Richmond kindergartens have been a part of the public school system for years, and that they were not sooner established in Fort Wayne is simply owing to the fact that so many other things needed attention in order to bring the schools already established up to the standard set by progressive school cities, that I deemed it advisable to delay action in the establishment of kindergartens until the needed reforms should be accomplished, much as I believed in kindergartens and kindergarten instruction.

In regard to the purchasing of $100 worth of supplementary reading for the schools, I would say that the first year that I was here the board gave me permission to expend $700 in the purchase of such material, and the second year a like amount was put at my disposal for the same purpose. Mr. Felts knew when he wrote his article that the introduction of supplementary books into the schools was not a new thing and that I had repeatedly asked to have money put at my disposal to purchase additional material for supplementary reading, and I would say here and now that the boasted $400 was only obtained by my repeated solicitations, and that owing to his perverse delay in consenting to my purchase of the books this last year, I was unable to get them and get them into the schools until almost Christmas, when I should have been able to put them in months before. In claiming credit for this Mr. Felts is simply displaying the same colossal impudence that he has displayed in claiming credit for departmental work in the city schools.

He is evidently in ignorance of the fact that the credit assigned to me by a prominent citizen of this place for taking special care of the children coming from the German parochial schools has nothing whatever to do with the vaunted German inspection of which he speaks, but is a matter totally different and something of which he is probably entirely ignorant. I have pursued the policy since I have been here of putting these children who come to us after confirmation, coming as they do from several schools and coming in about the middle of the school term, into a room to themselves and giving them the best teacher obtainable, in order that they may have a fair opportunity to adapt themselves to their new surroundings and to be advanced more rapidly and with much more comfort to themselves than would be possible were they at once distributed to rooms having been in operation for months. They are thus enabled to have individual attention and be fitted for the grades they are to enter at the fall term much more efficiently than could be the case under a different policy.

The things that he claims would not have been done under my initiative have been done by me, and by me alone, except, possibly, that he should have credit for favoring the establishment this year of one kindergarten, a matter in which the superintendent heartily joined him and gave cheerfully and eagerly unlimited time and attention. All this I am ready to prove by the records of the school board and by the testimony of gentlemen who have sat upon the school board since I became superintendent of city schools.

Now, in regard to the reasons that he alleges why he could not vote for my re-election:

1. That I am not as industrious as a man in my position ought to be. To this I would say that this is the first charge of that kind that has ever been made in a career of twenty-five years as superintendent of city schools, and I would say that persons who have passed the high school nightly during the last four years will testify that they have seen my office lighted more nights in each week than they have seen it dark, and I have oftener spent from twelve to sixteen hours a day in labor for the public schools than ten.

2. I denounce as absolutely false his statement in regard to my hatred of visiting schools. I have never said that I hated to visit schools. I have said that it is hard work to visit schools, and in this statement anyone who is acquainted with the work will bear me witness. The first half of the current year I paid no fewer than 140 visits to buildings, which means not less than 750 visits to individual teachers, and devoted fully two-thirds of my time to the visitation of schools. I have not yet completed my round of visits to the buildings for the second term, but the record will equal that of the first term when completed, and yet in the face of this fact, which I am prepared to prove by documentary evidence, he has the hardihood to criticise me upon the ground of not visiting schools as often as I should. I challenge a comparison of records with that of any superintendent of schools in the state, or even in the whole country, knowing as I do that I spend far more time in visiting schools than is given to such work by superintendents generally, throwing, as I have done, work usually done in office hours to the hours which I might justly claim for rest, in order that no part of my work should go neglected. I denounce his criticism as unjust and untrue in every particular.

3. Mr. Felts and I have different opinions entirely as to good teachers and in this I can only say that in my opinion he does not know a good teacher, as is evidenced by the fact that he has demanded and secured the decapitation of teachers pronounced good by competent critics, and whose results, as shown by examinations, are far superior to those obtained by some whom he has specially approved and who have been brought into the schools upon his special recommendation.

4 and 5. These reasons being merely a matter of opinion, the truth of his judgment is hard to contest in any way except by challenging investigation as to whether the results obtained in the last four years do not show enthusiasm upon the part of the great majority of the teachers and do not show that my visitations serve the proper purpose of all school inspection. I would say in passing that, in my opinion, visitations of schools made purely and simply with the view to fault-finding and terrorizing the teacher are prolific of more harm than good, and on this point I presume my visitations do not meet with the approval of the president of the board. I have always believed that the best results were obtained from pupils when obtained by the teacher from love rather than fear of punishment, and I also believe that the teacher will do better work when the superintendent is regarded as a friend and not as an enemy.

6. He alludes to unnecessary meetings. Upon this point I would say that in my opinion, and this I consider much more valuable than his opinion, we have had no unnecessary meetings. In the introduction into the schools of branches of study absolutely needed to bring our schools up to the standard adopted in other cities, it became necessary that the teachers of special branches and supervisors should hold frequent meetings of the teachers for instruction in these branches. Unfortunately instruction in these special branches had been discontinued in the Fort Wayne schools for a number of years, and hence it has been necessary that the teachers should both receive instruction themselves and impart it to the pupils. I will call to witness every supervisor connected with the schools that no meetings have been held that in their judgment were not absolutely necessary for the proper carrying on of the work in hand. I have attempted to make these meetings as limited in number as was possible, but, owing to the fact that the great majority of our teachers needed instruction themselves, it was necessary either that we should give them the instruction or discharge them and employ those who should be fitted to teach these special branches. His criticism in this case, as in all of the others, is absolutely unjust and unqualifiedly untrue.

7. This being merely an opinion of his own as to the value of my services, I can only meet it by saying that his opinion differs from that of the school boards for whom I have worked for twenty-five years, and who have been certainly as competent to judge of the value of my services as is Mr. Felts. Certainly, were I running any private business I would not have him connected with it at any price whatever, and in this regard honors are easy between us. It is simply a matter of opinion.

8. This eighth reason is also a matter of his own opinion and as our opinions seem to be incompatible in every degree, I can only say that I refer to all persons with whom and for whom I have served in preceding years. So much for his alleged reasons for not voting for my re-election.

When I became superintendent of the city schools I found that the schools were being recruited largely from the high school graduates, who were entering upon their services as teachers without any special professional preparation whatever for their duties. In view of the fact that our schedule of salaries was not high enough to invite trained and skilled teachers from outside, I advocated the re-establishment of the city training school, which had been established originally by Dr. Smart, but which, after a successful career, had for some reason been discontinued. I felt that in justice to the schools untrained teachers should not be admitted into the city schools, but I also felt that the girls of our city ought to have the opportunity of preparing themselves for teaching at home, as many of the brightest and best qualified naturally for such work are unable financially to incur the necessary expense required for taking such training abroad. In order to secure to our home girls this opportunity I advocated immediately upon my arrival in the city the re-establishment of the city training school and the requirement that teachers should not be employed who had not had the advantage of some special professional preparation for the teacher's work. It is wonderful to me that the president of the board has not claimed the initiative also in this, but as in most of the other instances in which he has claimed the initiative, this also was begun before his advent into city school affairs. The training school was established and put under the supervision of a teacher eminently qualified by education and experience for making it the success which it has been. Mr. Felts has let no opportunity slip to bring objections to the training school and his unfriendly attitude towards that school is too well known to be denied. In passing I would say that I can prove that the member of the board who has for two years acted as his echo has also advanced the idea that it would be the best thing for the public schools were no home teachers employed whatever, but that all teachers should be imported in order that there might be no difficulty in discharging them at his own sweet will.

The establishment of a training school put an end to the introduction of teachers without any professional training into the schools, but it did not provide for the instruction of teachers already in who had not had a normal school training. In order to provide for the wants of this class of teachers, I advocated the employment of a primary supervisor, and after careful investigation of candidates selected a lady whose normal school training and normal school experience as a teacher warranted us in believing her to be the proper person to give to these untrained teachers already in the schools the careful training that should have been gained before they entered upon the duties of a teacher. In this again I acted upon the plan that I have steadily maintained in my connection with the Fort Wayne schools, and in which I have the approval of the best educators of the country, namely—making good teachers out of those you have rather than summarily dismissing them and filling their places with other teachers. Time and space forbid me to enlarge upon the ways in which the president of the board has been a detriment to the work of the schools and in which he has interfered with the proper performance of my duties. I can only say that I could wish for my successor no greater calamity than to be burdened for the time of his service with two such members of the board as I have had to deal with during the last two years, and in his behalf I most earnestly hope that the city council will by wise and timely action relieve the public schools of the burden which their presence in an official capacity imposes upon the schools.

J. N. Study.

SELF-EDUCATION.

Sir Walter Scott, whose authority is indisputable, once remarked that the best part of a man's education is that which he gives himself, and the biographies of many of our greatest geniuses afford ample proof of the truth of the statement. Bacon declared that "studies teach not their own use, but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation," and again and again in the long roll of fame, of which as a nation we are justly proud, appear the names of those who, independent of tutors, universities and colleges have given themselves the finest education, developed intellectual powers in the face of insuperable difficulties and attained positions of the highest eminence.

God has dowered rich and poor alike with gifts of mind and heart, so that distinction and culture, genius and talent, are not the prerogative of one class alone. The men who have achieved the greatest triumphs in science, art, or literature have frequently been severely handicapped at the outset of their careers by poverty and uncongenial environment; but these hindrances, instead of deterring them or diminishing their enthusiasm, have served as wings on which they rose to higher attainments.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A BLOT ON THE CHURCH.

It is a blot on the church that better provision is not made for superannuated ministers. The church offers little inducement for a man to enter the ministerial profession, excepting what reward he may expect in the hereafter. It ought not to be so. If soldiers and public officials are to be pensioned, these men certainly ought to be cared for as long as they survive, and their last days should be pleasantest of all. It is true that some of the larger denominations have established a fund for this purpose, but the amount allowed to the aged servants of the church is, in most cases, so pitifully small, and accompanied with such humiliating conditions, that few care to become recipients of the bounty. Leslie's Weekly.

Jeffries-Corbett 25 rounds and knock-out at Masonic Temple tonight.

THE LAND OF LORNA DOONE.

Blackmore knew thoroughly the region of which he wrote, and when he speaks of a locality he gives it its true name, and nearly always describes it exactly as it is. There is Blundell's school at Tiverton, for instance, which the boy John Ridd is attending in the first chapter. You find its "gray stone walls" and near the Lowman stream there today, giving perfectly the impression of the story.

The school building sits far back in an open, grassy yard which is entered by a heavy-barred iron gate, the very gate where John and his mates stood watching for the passing of the troopers when one of the lads, accidentally or otherwise, struck John "very sadly in the stomach part," and thus led to the fight on the "Ironing-box." This "Ironing-box" is a triangle of turf where two paths meet at the far end of the green near the school building. It has continued through the passing years unchanged.—Harper's Bazar.

HUMPHREYS'

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When in Lisbon call up Ribeiro da Costa & Co., droguistas, 150, Rua do Arsenal 152, they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest pharmacy that keeps Humphreys' Specifics. "77" for Grip and Colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhea, very important when travelling.

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Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

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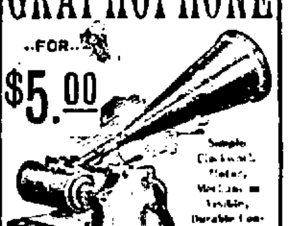

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A FEW BARGAINS.

New York Evaporated Apples, 6c lb
California Evaporated Peaches, 8c pound.
Choice California Prunes, 5c lb.
Good Rice, 3c lb.
New York 3 lb. can Pumpkin, 7c
California 3 lb. can Grapes, 10c can.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
Phone 763. S. GANZER, Prop.

Entire 25 rounds Jeffries-Corbett fight at Temple tonight.

WHEN MENELIK SMOKED.

Emperor Menelik has entirely forbidden tobacco, which has raised so great a clamor as to give pause even to an absolute ruler. It is whispered that the reason for the prohibition rises from the fact that one day, seeing some Englishmen with their pipes and general air of well-being, he decided to try tobacco for himself. He borrowed a pipe and some very strong tobacco it must have been Italian and began. Since then even the odor of the weed recalls those moments of terrible suffering. Hence the prohibition. London Daily Mail.

We are agents for the celebrated Fuller Fluff Rug, made from your old carpets. Let us show you samples. Carpets cleaned, washed and laid. The Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co. 'Phone 490. 4-19eod-tf

Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

It pays to save Green Stamps. 19eod-tf

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply, 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

SPRING LINE.

Ladies' goods made up to measure at G. Schmidt's, 57 E. Berry street, Phone 510. 27tf.

Get UNCLE SAM Stamps. 31-3t

Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

WE MUST REPEAT

When Everybody in Fort Wayne Tells the Same Story.

It is hard to say new things about Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure the lame and aching back, the sufferer from kidney disorders and the trouble of those whose urinary organism is wrong in its action. That they do this is so easy to prove that not a vestige of doubt remains. Public endorsement of local citizens is easily proven. Read this case:

Mrs. J. R. Blockerman, of No. 9 Liberty street, says: "My husband and I both found Doan's Kidney Pills sold at Meyer & Co.'s drug store a most worthy remedy and one that we can highly recommend. Before I took them my kidneys were in a very bad shape. My back ached continually and was so lame and weak I could not stoop and get up again. When I lay down my husband had to help me up. I had dizzy spells and everything whirled so that I almost lost my balance. Doan's Kidney Pills had a most beneficial effect on me. I enjoyed better health than I had before in months. My husband also took some of the two boxes we had, and he was greatly benefited."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases. Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:30.

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Short orders a specialty. Regular dinners and suppers. $5.00 meal tickets $4.00. A. B. Shank, Prop.

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Are You Particular?

If you are, then I am

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Am particular, too—Have to be, other wise you get your money back, and I am not in business for my health, you know.

Elegant Assortment of Spring Goods.

Suits and Overcoats to measure, $18 to $40.

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THIEME, THE TAILOR,

80 E. Columbia Street.

TO SYLVAN LAKE

WILL THE ELECTRICIANS GO 1,000 STRONG.

BAD WASHOUT AT RICHMOND

A CULVERT AND 100 FEET OF EMBANKMENT GONE.

GOOD RUN ON NICKEL PLATE

HEAVY TRAIN MAKES UP FORTY-TWO MINUTES.

The employes of the Fort Wayne Electric company will have an outing at Rome City one week from today, June 9. It is to be a purely pleasure affair and not for the purpose of making money, as are some of the excursions of a similar character. Arrangements have been effected whereby the company agrees to carry the excursionists to the resort at fifty cents per head and tickets will be sold at that figure. The employes will have an orchestra to furnish music for those who wish to dance and will have other entertaining features, but all will be free. It is expected that the excursionists on this occasion will number fully 1,000.

A BAD WASHOUT.

A culvert and possibly 100 feet of embankment on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, four miles north of Richmond, were carried out by the high waters last night. Traffic at that point was interrupted five or six hours, but trains are now running as usual. No accidents resulted from the washout.

A PRETTY GOOD RUN.

Despite the fact that Nickel Plate train No. 2 was forty-two minutes late in getting out of Stony Island yesterday, it came into this city exactly on schedule time. It first left Stony Island with engine 172, but just as the city limits were reached the locomotive "blew out a flue" and the engineer had to stop and back up to the round house, having just time sufficient to make the trip before the engine "died." The cripple was replaced by engine 175 and the train again started for Fort Wayne, arriving here, as stated, on time. Considering the condition of the track, the weight of the train and the late start from the Island, the run was very creditable. Engineer Ross Germain was at the throttle.

GERMAN BAPTIST BUSINESS.

German Baptists, or Dunkards, as they are better known to the general public, are making passenger business heavy in this part of the country at present. There are two meetings in progress in this state. The one at North Manchester is a national affair and is the most numerously attended. Pennsylvania train No. 8 last night carried three car loads of German Baptists, who were taken on at points in Ohio, to Columbia City, where they were transferred to the Wabash and taken to North Manchester. No. 15, on the Pittsburg, brought in from the east a number of these people and turned them over to the Wabash at this point. This party was en route to Camden, in Carroll county, where the old order of German Baptists is holding a meeting.

B. & O. SURGEONS.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Association of Baltimore and Ohio Railway Surgeons in session here has elected the following officers:

President—Dr. R. B. Short, Union Mills, Ind.

First Vice President—Dr. F. J. Evans, Chester, Pa.

Second Vice President—Dr. J. W. Hays, Albion, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. G. A. Davis, Summit, W. Va.

Assistant Secretary—Dr. W. A. Bailey, Leisenring, Pa.

Executive Committee—Dr. John E. Russell, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Dr. W. W. Weaver, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING BOILERS.

This morning the Bass Foundry and Machine company loaded for shipment to Bluffton the two boilers made for the waterworks pumping station in that city. The boilers are of a high standard of excellence and have a capacity of 125 horse power each.

WABASH TIME CARD.

Beginning tomorrow the Toledo excursion train on the Wabash will leave this city at 7:10, instead of 7:30. Persons intending to take in the trip will please bear this in mind and act accordingly, or they may be left. The time card published in The Sentinel two weeks ago will be put into service on the Wabash tomorrow. It is a decided improvement over the old schedule.

MR. REIBER IS DEAD.

John Reiber, the flagman who was injured at Woodstock by being run over by cars a few days ago, as stated in The Sentinel, died yesterday and will be buried in the cemetery in that place tomorrow. George J. Reiber, of the Pittsburg shops, a brother to the deceased, went to Woodstock several days ago and was with the unfortunate man when the end came. Mrs. Reiber went up to that city today to attend the funeral.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Walter Morrow has taken a position in the blacksmith shop of the Wabash.

Yesterday the Wabash began sending its trains into Quincy over its own tracks.

Jacob Hilgerman has returned from Ada, Ohio, where he installed some dynamo machinery.

Nickel Plate Brakeman F. E. Todd, who has been taking a lay off, reported for work yesterday.

During the past week the Fort Wayne shops turned out engines 86, 103, 406 and 281 after general repairs.

General Foreman T. B. Hunt, of the Pennsylvania shops at Chicago, was in the city yesterday on railway business.

Engineer M. W. O'Brien and Firemen W. Kohlbach and Charles Souder, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' lay off.

Charles Kresse, a carpenter, has returned from Andrews, where business for the Wabash company kept him two or three days.

George Telley, night foreman of the Pittsburg round house, returned to his work last night. He had been sick for several days.

Clinton Franklin, railroad reporter on the Kansas City Journal, has been appointed traveling freight agent of the Kansas City Southern railway.

Thomas Telley, yard engineer at the Pittsburg, is taking a lay off and the place at the throttle has been taken by Engineer Theodore Titus.

Yesterday William L. Park became superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific. He had been with that road ever since 1874.

Frank Mannix, foreman of the erecting department of the Pittsburg machine shop, left this morning for Atwood, where he will fish a couple of days.

Alex Thavenet, switchman on the Pennsylvania transfer engine, resumed work this morning after a few days' absence on account of private business.

The two lodges of the order of Ben Hur are discussing an excursion to Indianapolis on June 21, when a celebration of the founding of the order will occur.

President R. Somers Hayes, of the St. Paul and Duluth, will arrive in St. Paul in a few days to make the formal transfer of his road to the Northern Pacific.

P. Lauer, of the Pittsburg shops, met with an accident yesterday which will place him on the disabled list for awhile, though the accident is not of a very serious nature.

General Manager L. F. Loree, in his private car, passed through the city last evening, en route to his home in Pittsburg. His car formed a part of train No. 8.

Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick, Paint Foreman T. J. Rodabaugh and Boiler Foreman Frank Sarvet, of the Pittsburg, are in Chicago today on business for the company.

The farm in Illionis owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is to be sold and the proceeds of the sale added to the widows' and orphans' fund of the order.

C. J. Noll, a boilermaker's helper, resigned his position in the Pittsburg shops this morning and will engage in other work. He has worked in the shops since 1898.

George C. Dehne, former stenographer for Shop Clerk J. H. Harbrock, of the Pittsburg, is in the city to visit his relatives and friends. He is now with the Chicago and Alton road.

There is a rumor in the west that George W. Ristine will resign the presidency of the Colorado Midland to become vice-president of the Union Pacific and have full charge of the traffic department.

J. H. Eylenberg, Western Union operator at the Pennsylvania depot, is confined to his home by sickness.

Michael Gillen, of Marion, Ind., is visiting his son, Engineer B. Gillen, of 173 Pontiac street.

Among the absentees at the Pittsburg shops are J. Callihan, John Rost and J. Singleton, who are sick, and C. H. Smith, Julius Henry, H. Welsh and D. Barkley, who are looking after some private matters.

This month the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will receive five heavy passenger locomotives of a new design suggested by T. C. Lawes, superintendent of motive power of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Engineer B. Gillen, late of the Pittsburg road, has accepted a position as engineer on the Cincinnati Northern road and will go to Van Wert next week for that purpose. He will not move his family from this city until next September.

Private business called G. S. Cramer to Andrews today. He is a Wabash machinist and once lived in that town.

Engine 605, one of the big passenger flyers of the Wabash, left the shops in this city today for Peru. It will resume its old place hauling the Continental limited on the division between Peru and Tilton.

Martin Holbrock resumed his place in the Pittsburg machine shop this morning. For two weeks he was engaged in testing and repairing the machinery in the company's pumping stations on the western division.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana company is now receiving some of the new vestibuled cars that are being built at the Pennsylvania shops at Columbus for the road. Two of the cars were taken north on No. 7 this morning.

Mrs. William Haenel, wife of the Nickel Plate engineer, and their daughter, who are visiting friends in Ohio, are now at North Baltimore. They do not expect to return home until about June 15.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road expects to take the largest excursion party of the season into Cincinnati next Sunday. The party will come from Indianapolis and vicinity. The occasion is the meeting of the Bavarian societies in the Queen City.

Mrs. Harry St. Clair, of Logansport, Ind., who was re-elected at the national convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as secretary of the ladies' auxiliary to the brotherhood, has held that position for three years and is said to be a very capable woman.

Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe board, says the Carson and Colorado cut-off mentioned in Salt Lake dispatches in connection with C. P. Huntington's visit to that city, will be built and operated jointly by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe.

The electric works today loaded a car of machinery and station equipment for shipment to Ocean City, N. J. The dynamo was one of the large 4,000-light machines recently gotten out by Manager J. J. Wood. Another shipment today was a 1,500 light dynamo for Toms River, N. J.

Fireman Nin Kodman, of the Nickel Plate, has returned from Ohio and resumed his duties on the road. He had a hand injured two weeks ago and while it was healing he visited in the Buckeye state. Fireman W. McCarthy has also reported for duty. He had been on the sick list a week.

Yesterday, while aiding in cutting a steel rail at the Pittsburg shops, J. H. Beitzell was struck on the arm by a piece of metal which flew off the head of the hammer. The steel embedded itself in the flesh and made a painful wound, which will cause the unfortunate man to lay off several days.

A mile in forty-seven seconds was the record made by a special train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie on Tuesday. This is at a rate of seventy-six miles an hour. From New Castle to Pittsburg, 52.9 miles, the run was made in fifty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds, three slow orders being observed.

Charley Cummins, who several years ago was employed in the Wabash telegraph department, is now working on the Nickel Plate and is stationed at Arcadia, Ohio. At present he is working in the yard office in this city in place of L. L. Hart, who for two months will be in Chief Train Dispatcher Caldwell's office.

The eastern roads have refused the Elks' petition for half-fare rates to Atlantic City July 10 to 12, when the order will hold a grand reunion at the resort. The railway companies explain that as the date of the reunion is about the middle of the excursion season a half-fare rate would demoralize the business. One and one-third fare was granted.

The grand lodge of the Switchmen's Union of North America at its last session selected Milwaukee as the place for holding the next convention. It was decided also to hereafter hold conventions annually instead of biennially. The question of an insurance feature of the order was settled by the establishment of a form of non-assessable insurance.

Wabash Plain Dealer: "The Plain Dealer has indubitable authority for saying that the Wabash railroad expects to drop the Eel River without further litigation and that within another year the company will be running its magnificent passenger trains, now going over the main line, over the Toledo branch. The Detroit and Toledo lines will be connected either at Montpelier and New Haven or Detroit and Toledo, the distance by way of the new Shore line and Toledo, between Detroit and St. Louis, being only four miles greater than on the present Detroit line."

Clerk H. A. Philley was somewhat puzzled this morning by a note which he found upon his desk when he reported for duty at the office of Road Foreman C. R. Colmey. It read as follows: "Deer Filley gud bis h gud tak kar of dr Haynis. E. F. W." At first Mr. Philley was inclined to the opinion that the spirit of Artemus Ward had returned to earth and had visited his office at night. The familiarity of the writing and signature, however, soon dispelled such thoughts and brought a correct version of the matter. The note was one of Dr. Wagner's jokes and was written just prior to his departure for the east on a ten days' vacation.

It is evident that the Lake Shore people propose to spend money liberally on the Lake Erie and Western, which the company recently acquired, says the Indianapolis Journal. The chief engineer of the road, the superintendent of motive power and general superintendent of the Lake Shore have recently made careful examination of the conditions of the property, and are now prepared to recommend improvements which will make the Lake Erie and Western one of the standard roads crossing the state. Since the Lake Shore took control of the property there has been a marked increase in its freight traffic and as soon as its passenger train timetables are adjusted and become better known to the traveling public doubtless a marked increase in passenger business will be realized.

FRANK B. BURKE WAS IN TOWN

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR CALLED ON DEMOCRATS.

Tells That Prospects for Democratic Victory Are Bright in the Hoosier State.

Frank B. Burke, democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, was in Fort Wayne Friday afternoon and spent several hours circulated among local democrats. Mr. Burke was insisting after his fences in Allen county and was not displeased at the prospects. The Allen county delegates were chosen while Benjamin F. Shively was a supposed candidate for governor and, of course, if Mr. Shively's name goes before the convention most of the delegation will be for him. Mr. Burke has some friends among the delegates and is certain to get a few votes and if Mr. Shively declines positively to be a candidate or accept the nomination Mr. Burke will get a big share of Allen county's support.

While in the city Mr. Burke circulated with Hon. R. C. Bell, William Keough, W. W. Rockhill and others and last attended the meeting of the Fort Wayne lodge of Elks, where he was tendered quite a reception. Mr. Burke is a prominent Elk and has several times served as the exalted ruler of Indianapolis lodge. Late in the night he talked the political situation over with Messrs. Bell, Keough, Moynihan and others and expressed the belief that Indiana was certain to go democratic. He had just been visiting Logansport, Elkhart and northern Indiana cities and asserts that there is much enthusiasm. The state platform, he says, will reaffirm the Chicago platform, but the big issues in the forthcoming campaign will be imperialism and the trusts. He was confident that thousands of votes will be gained by contesting McKinley's colonial policy and making a bitter fight on the iniquitous trusts. Mr. Burke left for Muncie at 7:30 this morning.

A FLOOD OF FOOLS.

The advertisements of the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' united shows calls special attention to their fun-making contingent of twenty-five clowns, and there is plenty of proof at hand that it is an unprecedented array, both in numbers and rib-tickling talent. This circus was the first one to make the clowning a real, live and laughable feature, and the resulting success has encouraged it to still bigger and better effort in that direction. Mr. James A. Bailey sent from Europe such a delegation of famous fools that they are said to have made the lobsters laugh in transit, and on our own side of the water furnishes a band of button-busters, at which even the editor of a comic weekly would be forced to smile. This motley gathering made New York city hilariously howl over its "Soo-see band," its champion exhibition games of base ball, foot ball and golf; its pugilistic matches; its races, rivalries and hits and skits at the follies of the day. In fact, these twenty-five merry gentlemen appear to be much more than clowns in the ordinary acceptance of the term. They are artists, high-class comedians, impersonators, mimics, musicians, acrobats and pantomimists, and they are full of originality and vim. Associated with them are droves, schools, cavalcades and packs of clowns, with trunks and flippers, and in fur, hair and bristles—fun enough to fill all hearts with glee, and of the right kind to please all classes.

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.

Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 112

VICTORY FOR THE MEDICS

THE DOCTORS OVERWHELMED THE DENTISTS.

Scored Thirty-Two Runs While the Tooth Pullers Chased Two Men Around the Bases.

The physicians and surgeons of the city are all swelled up over the overwhelming defeat they administered to the dentists in a ball game at League park this afternoon. The doctors were greatly strengthened by the absence of Dr. Miller, who was out of town and did not take part in the game. Dr. Drayer's magnificent work on the rubber was a huge surprise to the dentists who did not know until the game had started that it was this same Dr. Drayer who taught Mahaney how to pitch at Hanover college. The ball appeared like a balloon as it sailed toward the dentist batters and in almost every instance they dodged and the sphere passed over the center of the plate. The strike-out record is not printed here because Fort Wayne needs Dr. Drayer as city bacteriologist and doesn't want Ned Hanlon to "get onto his curves." Dr. Stemen's work with the bat was simply wonderful, and had Sid Hubbard witnessed the game the left field fence would certainly be ordered moved in. Dr. Lomas and Dr. Deming were stars in their positions when they were on duty, but their understudies couldn't play a little bit. For the dentists the really good work was done by Drs. Rabus, Vibeg and Thompson. The exhibitions given by Drs. Mungen, Adams and Keel would have been appreciated had they been playing lawyers or newspaper men, but against the great pitching of Dr. Drayer they were pigmies. When the score was 26 to 0 Dr. McOscar ordered a council of war and it was decided to at least maintain the ratio and they decided to score six more runs and allow the dentists two. When this score was reached the doctors quit scoring and Dr. Drayer "fanned" out the remaining dentist batters, and the game ended 32 to 2. The dentists are real mad and will play another game if Dr. Drayer is batted.

YOUNG AND OLD EMPLOYES.

Accentuated yearly in the United States, and more especially in large business centers, is the disinclination to employing a man of past middle age. Following the idea that activity is the greatest essential to success in American commercial pursuits the employer seeks among the very young for the help he needs in his business. This dominant idea seems to carry with it no prospective dangers sufficient to interest the average employer, notwithstanding the recurring instances of embezzlements and defalcations by the trusted youth of the commercial community, evidencing the unreliability of unformed minds or the lack of crystallized habits of rectitude. The mature and reliable man who can outdistance his youthful competitors in experience and endurance finds himself relegated to oblivion and often starvation. What the American merchant pays for this discrimination against tried and experienced help can hardly be estimated; but it is safe to say that the credit side of many a ledger would have a much better showing had a different policy been pursued. In Europe it is very different. There the young man finds his place on the threshold of business, and progresses as his merits will warrant until he occupies the most responsible positions in the establishment.—Scottish American.

A NEGRO VIEW OF CREATION.

The following incident was told by a missionary, one of the delegates to the ecumenical conference, who has spent the greater part of his life among the savages of South Africa. Travelers in that country are always much impressed by the intense dislike which the pure negroes evince for their mulatto brethren. The doctrine of universal charity is perhaps the hardest of all the Christian tenets for them to accept, particularly as applied to the mulattoes. Talking upon this subject with a native chief, the missionary observed one day:

"But why don't you love the mulattoes; they are men just like yourselves, and all God's children?"

"No, no," responded the black, shaking his head energetically; "God make coffee, God make milk, but God never make coffee-milk."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Jeffries and Corbett fight pictures Masonic Temple tonight.

Hartzell Ice Cream is the best. 1-eod-tf

There are ninety-eight steam fire engines in the city of Chicago. The frequency of fires in the Windy City seems to demand at least that number to fight the flames that so often become nearly uncontrollable.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

POURING MONEY DOWN A RAT HOLE.....

Is equivalent to buying real estate in land or houses without the advice of some one well posted in present and future values. That is what I claim—that my advice will enable those who wish to invest to do it with a sure prospect of increasing values. I can make money for you if you consult me.

Louis F. Curdes,

3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

50c Rome City And Return SUNDAY 6:45 a. m.

A GOOD BREAKFAST

For the dainty appetite or for the hearty eater can be made from our tempting lamb chops or Frenched mutton chops, beefsteaks or veal. Our meats are of exquisite flavor, succulent, juicy and tender, and are cut and trimmed by experts for your table. If you haven't sampled our choice meats, you have missed a treat worth remembering.

Fred Eckart Packing Co.,

35 WEST MAIN STREET.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 907.

Money to Loan

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity. Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 9 (second floor), 44 Calhoun St. Over Morgenthaler's Millinery Store.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

If you have a house to rent, If you have a house for sale, or if you want to buy anything advertise in The Sentinel Wanted, For Rent or For Sale column.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENEMIES OF FARMERS.

INSECTS THE BANE OF RURAL EXISTENCE AND TILLERS COMPELLED TO MAINTAIN CEASELESS WARFARE.

[New York Times.]

The first gun of the warfare which begins in our northern states every spring was fired in the last week of April, and the battles will follow in quick succession through the spring and summer months. Tens of millions of doughty insect warriors will rise to do battle in this campaign, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the 7,000,000 farmers of the country will use every resource of science to combat the enemy that threatens to destroy their crops. The intensity of this combat for the food crops of the country is not appreciated by those who have never engaged directly in it, but some idea of its proportions can be gained from a study of the methods and expenses of the war.

Sixty years ago noxious insects were comparatively few in this country and it was only in certain years that there was anything like an organized effort to destroy them. But they have been steadily spreading and increasing until they form a gigantic evil and danger, which even modern science today stands in awe of. If science had not kept pace with the growth of the danger the farmers of the United States would not reap a crop of grains, fruits or other farm produce sufficient to keep one-tenth of our population supplied with food and clothing. The famine in India would be nothing in comparison with such a catastrophe. The reason for the remarkable increase of noxious insects in this country is that our birds have been ruthlessly destroyed, crops have been massed in limited areas and forests have been destroyed and prairies cultivated. In addition to these causes abandoned farms and orchards have been scattered over the country, where the insects find favorable cultural grounds, and transportation lines from all parts of the world have introduced new and dangerous insects that thrive mightily in their new homes. Scores of insects have been introduced here from Europe, South America, Asia and Africa, and they have contributed to make the burden of the American farmer twice what it was formerly.

Insect fighting has consequently developed into a science and most elaborate preparations, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been devised for the warfare. Twenty years ago little was known about poisons and sprays to control the insect foes, but today the remedies are sure and effective. In the last decade the science of bug-fighting has made phenomenal advance and the poisons and appliances invented for their destruction are the direct results of a comprehensive study of the evolution of the insects. Some classes of them must be attacked with sprays when in the egg state and others when they are preparing to lay their eggs. Science has catalogued the different noxious insects so accurately that the farmer knows exactly what to do, and it is only when a new insect appears on the scene that there is disturbance and uncertainty in the camp of the scientists and farmers. New experiments and new appliances must be hurriedly prepared before the new enemy makes a flank movement and destroys thousands of acres of crop. In the case of the gypsy moth, which escaped in Massachusetts, and the San Jose scale, which came to California from some of the oriental lands, hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended before any adequate methods could be found to combat them.

The real warfare for the farmers in our northern states begins in the latter part of May, and the first campaign is laid against the currant worms. The saw fly begins its work early in the spring and the flies that have wintered with us begin to fly about and lay their eggs on the gooseberry and currant bushes. The thousands of insects that this fly hatches out make it an evil of the greatest importance, and efforts are now being made to destroy the saw fly wherever found. Sometimes the currant bushes are sprayed to destroy the eggs, but as a rule nothing can be done until the eggs hatch out. They appear on the gooseberry bushes first and a few days later on the currants. Thousands of them seem to appear suddenly on all sides and the farmer sprays them with a force pump which squirts over the bushes a kerosene emulsion of hellebore and soap. Day after day this emulsion must be thrown on the bushes until the worms are killed. Then, when the first battle to save the currants and gooseberries is won, new foes appear in other parts of the garden and a new line of battle must be prepared.

Over in the cherry and plum orchard the dread curculio has begun to hatch out, and the enemy is swarming in hosts on the trees. What terrible warriors these curculios are may be inferred from the fact that no poison will kill them unless it is mixed so strong with the arsenites that the foliage and limbs of the trees are destroyed by it too. The curculios consequently laugh at the spray and swarm in the orchard with the boldness of mailed warriors of old. But something must be done if they make their appearance. Large white sheets are prepared for them and these are spread under the trees. The trees are then shaken or jarred with rubber-shod poles that reach far up into the branches. When dislodged from the branches the curculios roll up in a heap. While in this condition they must be killed, for they will soon recover themselves and fly away. Fruit and trees are both stung by the curculios and when once stung they are of no marketable use and the trees will soon refuse to bear fruit at all.

In some localities the sparrows and catbirds prove such formidable enemies to the cherries that whole orchards have to be covered with mosquito netting. This is flung over the tops of the trees and drawn down tight to the ground so the birds cannot get under it. Good netting lasts for two years and the cost is less than $1 a tree. If the fruit is choice and the crop a good one, it pays to protect the cherries in this way from the birds, for they often do as much damage in puncturing the fruit as in eating it.

While the curculio and birds are making the cherry and plum crop a decidedly uncertain quantity, the codling moth has led a host of other tribesmen into the apple orchard, striving to steal a march on the farmers from the rear. This moth begins its work before the apple petals fall from the tree and when the orchard is beautiful in its dress of blossoms the codling moth is doing its worst damage. Over these blossoms poisonous sprays of London purple have to be poured, drenching the flowers with it so that animal or beast eating of them would be killed. But this is the only way to save the apple crop, and the spraying must be repeated two or three times before the moth is destroyed. The pear orchard is treated in the same way for the same insidious insect.

The season is now well advanced and the hosts of insect foes are swarming in the orchard by the millions. So many kinds are around that it seems a hopeless job to save any of the crops. Besides the codling moth, the scab, or anthrax, has attacked the apple and pear trees. This is a parasitic disease that appears on the bark and it is necessary to scrape the surface and apply a wash of Bordeaux mixture. The aphis or hop louse has appeared on the plum trees and if not immediately located and destroyed thousands of other trees will soon be covered. The black aphis attacks the cherry trees and if not killed with the kerosene emulsion they will swarm over on the rose and other bushes. So rapidly does the aphis multiply that numbers give only a faint impression of what an army the farmer has to fight in these creatures alone. One aphis may be the progenitor of 5,000,000 descendants and each year twenty generations appear in succession. By neglecting the work a few weeks the orchard and garden would be completely ruined. The plum trees are also attacked at this time by the fungous growth called plumknot, in which small insects house themselves and do incalculable injury. The spores are spread in winter and the growth begins early in June. So fearful is this enemy in New York that the law orders that all plumknot be cut out and burned under a heavy penalty, and even the wild cherry is included.

The grape vines and peach trees are suffering by this time and immediate attention is demanded there. The anthrax has appeared on the grape vine early in June, and the vines attacked must be swabbed with a solution of copperas and sometimes it must be done before the leaves appear in the spring. Then, after the blossom season has come, other insects and fungous diseases appear on the grape and the spray must be called into use.

BELONGS TO THIS COUNTRY.

"America and Americans are terms of national limitation [illegible] our neighbors already," writes Robert Ellis Thompson, in the Saturday Evening Post. "The Canadian may call himself a North American, but never an American. He keeps that name for his neighbors to the south. A Mexican has but one sense for the word Americano, by which he designates the man from across the Rio Grande. So, throughout the whole continent, we are the Americans and our country is America in the usage of every people of the western world. Only among ourselves, and as an inheritance from our period of colonial politics, is there any hesitation in the matter. And as we have far more than the population of all the rest of the continent, to say nothing of the wealth and power and other elements of weight, the name is not unfit. "The father of his country may fairly claim the same right as other fathers in naming the child. In his farewell address he seems to have anticipated some such confusion, and he lays stress on the national name as a bond of union. The name American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the pride of patriotism,' he says, 'more than any appellation derived from local distinctions.' What was definite enough for him should do for us."

NOT A CHEAP JOURNEY

Those Americans who contemplate a trip to South Africa to witness the scenes of conflict now in progress there will have to pay a good round sum for the journey. In spite of the large American interests in the Transvaal and other parts of South Africa no direct line of passenger communication between the United States and that country has ever been established, says the Chicago Chronicle. All passenger traffic for the scene of the present war between the Boer and the Briton must be by way of Europe. From there one may have the choice of several lines. The steamships of the German East African line touch at Amsterdam twice a month on their way to Delegoa bay and Dunbar. Steamers of the Union and Castle lines sail each Saturday from Southampton, England, for South African ports, but first go to Holland to pick up passengers and freight. The British and colonial steamships sail every fortnight direct from London to Cape Town. They are of light draught, especially designed to cross the bar at East London and Natal, but carry only first-class passengers. Rates of passage from London to a Cape Town range from $66.43, third class, up to $190.28, first class.

The distance from London is 5,051 miles and the average time of the voyage by royal mail steamers is seventeen days and by other lines about twenty-one days. From New York one must add, of course, to these figures from six to nine days of time and from $50 to $100 for fare. In brief, a traveler from New York to Cape Town via England might reasonably hope to make the voyage in something less than thirty days and possibly in twenty-five, at an expense for steamer fare of from $136.43 to about $300, according to the accommodations desired. Most of the English lines sell through tickets to Johannesburg via Cape Town, the first class fare being $225.13, and the additional time from Cape Town by rail about two days.

It is hardly necessary to add that during the reigning unpleasantness there is no railway communication between Cape Town and Johannesburg, nor is there likely to be until the way is forced open by the British army with bayonet and cannon.

WEALTH OF THE VATICAN.

It would be difficult to estimate precisely the total weight of gold in the Vatican, but it is safe to say that there at least 30 tons of it, worth in the neighborhood of £4,000,000 at the present market price of the unwrought metal. Of this huge amount of gold there is probably not a single pound of the metal that remains in its virgin state. Nearly every ounce of it has passed through the hands of skilled artisans, who have worked it into countless forms, thus adding perhaps a third or a quarter more to its value. —New York Telegram.

The Bank of France has an ingenious arrangement by which suspicious visitors can be photographed without their knowledge. Behind the desk of the cashier is a hidden photographic studio, and at a signal from any of the employes of the bank a picture of the suspected customer is instantly taken. The camera is also useful for detecting frauds, an erasure on a check, which may not be visible to the eye, being clearly perceptible in a photograph.

MADAGASCAR WOMEN.

They are Not Allowed to Pray to God, That Privilege Being Reserved for Men.

[New York Letter.]

"The women of Madagascar are not allowed to pray to God. They must pray to the devil, as the men alone are privileged to address the Great Judge, as the supreme being is styled," said Mr. E. H. Low, of Norway, who was among the missionaries attending the ecumenical conference in this city and who was the first white man to go to Madagascar as a missionary.

"Girls are given in marriage very young. The ceremony consists in smearing the front part of the bodies of both the bride and groom with the blood of an ox killed for the occasion. This ox is given by the groom just as an American would buy a license. Madagascans do not buy their wives, though they pay for them when the women are killed or injured. If a man kills his wife her father or his representative demands thirty oxen and receives them. If he injures her in any way he must pay fifteen oxen. These two penalties are about the only protection a woman has against her husband's cruelty.

"The parental affection, at least for those children who are allowed to live, is beautiful. They treat them as their most precious possessions. But the one whom the priest declares is cursed by God is buried alive or placed on an ant hill as soon as its fate is decided. The instant a child is born a near relative of the family runs to the priest and acquaints him of the fact. He reads the stars, or pretends to, and sends back word to the parents whether the child is favored or hated by their God. If hated the infant is killed, as I describe; if favored, it is allowed to live and becomes the object of the greatest solicitude. Not until six months after its birth is the mother allowed to stir out of her hut or do any work. During that time her husband and some of his other wives must work for her while she devotes herself to the care of the child. Many of the babies suffer from sore eyes, caused by keeping them so long in a dusky hut and around a smoky fire.

"Of course, the women are the slaves of the men. That is invariably the case in uncivilized countries. Wives plant and gather the rice, attend to all household duties and weave the cloth. This weaving, by the way, is one of the simplest and most interesting operations I have ever witnessed. The cloth, both silk and cotton, is good to look at and durable.

"Among the unenlightened people —I mean those who have not come under the influence of the missionaries and traders—they are never clothed until after death. During life they go entirely naked, except for grass mats worn around the waists and strings of beads and charms worn around their necks and bodies. But when they die the bodies are often wrapped with as many as forty robes, which they call lambas. These lambas are like a sheet and are woven by the women and laid aside to be used as winding sheets. The richer a man is the more lambas he has. They are of both silk and cotton. The silk may be of any color. But you must not imagine that these lambas are used when a woman dies. Oh, no, they are not wasted on women. Only the men are buried in cloth trappings, but the women take great pride in making them. When a woman dies she is put away with almost no ceremonies and as soon as possible. They do not dig graves, but place the body on the round and heap up stones and earth above it.

"When a man goes to war his wives must not light a fire in their huts, nor partake of any food until his return. After the war party leaves the wives of the warriors all assemble at the 'palace,' as they call the king's hut, although it is anything but palatial in appearance or size, and led by the several queens, these women perform the most curious dance. Their heads and bodies are decked with green leaves and they go back and forth, singing and gesticulating, weaving in and out until it makes one's head swim to look at them. This performance is carried on until the war party is sighted or heard approaching, when the whole company goes forth to meet them, shouting and singing. Fortunately these war excursions never last long, as the men always return home at nightfall."

INDIAN REPARTEE.

An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me he said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'" An old chief arose, and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."—From "The Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

For a long time past the religious hatred of the Kulturkampf has ceased in Germany. If the political conflicts between conservatives and liberals have ever been very serious, which is doubtful, they are no longer much more than a memory. Nor is socialism much more alarming. But the sharp, envenomed fight of the hour is between the agrarian and the industrial factions. It is a struggle for life.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TO CHECK A NOSEBLEED

[Medical Journal.]

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver and other conditions affected by or affecting the circulation of the blood predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with finger on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or the back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose a mustard footbath is of service. In the meantime blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turgid. The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systemic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of the unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointment or other simple means of healing.

WILL HELP THE LACEMAKERS.

Among the more important benefits that the recent visit of the queen to Ireland will assuredly confer upon the sister island is a far greater demand for its characteristic products. Her majesty saw specimens of these, buying largely and repeatedly of the lace, the homespuns, the carpets and the basket work, which are now adding so appreciably to the prosperity of the peasantry, and the royal example is already being followed right heartily.—London Telegraph.

In many lines of trade there are practically no jobbing houses in Germany, and retailers obtain their supplies direct from the manufacturers, who employ traveling salesmen and give to their customers liberal discounts and credits.

GREATEST OF BIRDS.

NATIONAL MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED FIRST FEATHERS EVER FOUND OF GIANT MOA OF NEW ZEALAND.

Washington, May 30.—Government naturalists are much excited over the arrival at the National Museum of some feathers of that wonderful bird the moa, which are the first ever discovered. When it is considered that this fowl was probably the largest bird that ever existed, attaining a height of fourteen feet, and weight of 1,000 pounds, one realizes in some degree the interest that must attach to such a "find." For the moa became extinct a long time ago, some authorities say as much as 500 years ago, though there is no absolute certainty on that point—and, inasmuch as no feathered creature resembling it seems ever to have lived in the world before or since, any facts that throw a light upon its history are eagerly sought.

The reason why the feathers in question are known positively to be those of a moa is that they were found attached to a piece of skin which still hung to some bones that were readily recognizable as having belonged to a moa. They were discovered in a cave, and just how the bones got there is not wholly obvious, though it was probably through human agency. In New Zealand, whence the feathers came, large quantities of moa bones have been dug up from time to time, many of them being obtained from caverns. In earlier days the birds seem to have inhabited both the north and south islands of New Zealand, where they must have been exceedingly numerous, though they never found their way to any other part of the world—a fact not at all surprising, inasmuch as they could not fly at all.

Until recently their extermination has been attributed to the Maoris, but now it is thought that they were more probably wiped out by a race of people who preceded the present natives of New Zealand, the date when the giant fowl became extinct being set back some hundreds of years. Whatever may be the truth as to this point, it would appear that the people who ate the moa off the face of the islands dwelt to some extent in caves, into which they dragged the bodies of the birds for the purpose of cooking and eating them. That they did not eat them raw is shown by the fact that many of the bones are charred. It followed that in the course of time considerable collections of such remains went to form the deposits in which the naturalist of today discovers such interesting relics of the Dinornis, as the creature is scientifically called.

The word Dinornis signifies terrible bird, but this term is not very accurately descriptive, unless it is to be considered as referring to the alarming size of the fowl, which, it is true, must have been able to inflict a dangerous kick, such as might have killed a man if he stood directly behind. In other respects it was harmless to the point of helplessness, being without power of flight, incapable of running fast, and slow and clumsy in all its movements. Besides, it was extremely stupid. In no other country could it have survived at all, owing to these disadvantages; but New Zealand had no native carnivorous mammals, and it is likely that the islands were not inhabited by man until a period comparatively recent in the history of the world. Thus it came about that the moa waxed great and numerous. One of its relatives, the apteryx, which likewise has no wings, survives to this day in New Zealand, though approaching extermination.

The moa was most remarkable for its enormous legs and feet, which were so heavy that it could not possibly move about very fast. It is probable that the natives who hunted it for food used spears, and, owing to its helplessness, its extermination was a question of only a very short time. Nevertheless, the birds must have been very plentiful before the slaughter began, as it shown by the large quantities of their remains which have been dug up. Masses of the bone have been obtained from reclaimed swamps, in one instance as many as 400 skeltons, fairly complete, being recovered from a single locality. The National Museum possesses a thigh-bone of a Dinornis which is over three feet in length, and every scientific institution of importance in Europe has one or more skeletons. The feathers, however, are entirely new.

The thigh-bone above referred to belonged originally to a specimen of the dinornis maximus, which, as its name indicates, was the largest of the moas. There were several species of the moa in New Zealand—certainly more than a dozen—the smallest of them all being no bigger than one of our domestic turkeys. So far as can be ascertained from the remains discovered, the numerous species were the smaller ones, the giants, such as the dinornis maximus and the dinornis ingens, which latter was about the size of an ostrich, being comparatively rare. New Zealand is a large country, and it has been suggested that possibly a few moas may yet survive in the unexplored regions of the south island; but, though the surmise is interesting and even picturesque, it is not plausible.

There are in existence today a very few eggs of the moa—probably not more than half a dozen—which are distributed among various great museums. The British Museum has one, but our National Museum has only the casts of two, and no original. In the Museum of Natural History in New York, however, is a dinornis egg which is in one important respect the most interesting one in the world, inasmuch as it contains the bones of an unhatched moa. The egg of the dinornis maximus is equal in size to six ostrich eggs, being nearly a foot long. A silk hat would just about make a suitable egg-cup to hold its contents. The eggs of different species vary in color from pale yellow to dark green.

Naturalists say that these birds went about in pairs, with their young ones, and used to have tremendous fights, two against two, using their feet with formidable effect. They fed chiefly upon a kind of fern which they dug up with their feet, and their nests were huge heaps of dried grass. One species had such remarkably big feet that it has received the scientific designation of elephant-footed. Many of the bones have been obtained from burial places of the early natives, but most of them are derived from caves or from the swamps. In one half-dried lagoon nearly four tons of the osseous remains were dug out.

Nobody knows why or how such numbers of the birds happened to leave their bones together in swampy localities, but it is imagined that there may have come a change in the climate, 500 years or so ago, which caused the moas to gather about hot springs for warmth. Then, perhaps, there arrived a blizzard which wiped them out in flocks. Under such circumstances, their bodies falling into the pools, the water would be likely to preserve their bones for an indefinite period.

The only birds that ever could have nearly rivaled the moa in point of size were certain Patagonian species, remains of which have only recently been discovered, and the famous aepyornis of Madagascar. It is thought that the latter may have been the original of the fabled roc of Sinbad the sailor—the bird whose egg Aladdin desired for his palace. In early days Arab traders brought back from Madagascar accounts of the aepyornis, and thus the story started. The roc, if this was it, became extinct about 200 years ago. It was only as tall as an ostrich, but it laid an egg larger than that of the moa.

THE RIGHTS OF BURGHERS.

Burghers only may be elected members of the First and Second Volksraads of the Transvaal. Burghers only can vote for the election of members to those parliamentary bodies. Burghers only may become commandant general and commandants of the Boer forces. Burghers only may be elected field cornets. Burghers only may elect these gentlemen, whose official duties are a combination of the work of our English coroners, tax gathers and returning officers, Scotch procurator fiscal, and Irish resident magistrate. Burghers only may become officials of any description—from the zarp (policeman) listening to the English he cannot understand, to the president. Yet of every two members elected for the municipal wards of European Johannesburg one must be a burgher, although he may not represent a dozen tax-payers. The chairman of the self-same board is a burgher appointed by government with the casting or rather controlling vote. Burghers' produce entering Johannesburg market must be sold first every morning before the uitlanders' goods may be offered for sale. There is no limit to the privileges which have enshrined the sacred personage of a Transvaal burgher.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

The finest-looking people of Europe are the Tziganes, or Gypsies, of Hungary.

The New York Store.

Important Sales

... IN THE ...

Carpet Department.

Our entire stock of Oriental Rugs, comprising some of the choicest specimens of Oriental art—Antique and modern in sizes, ranging from the small mat to the carpet size, must be closed out, as we do not intend to carry any Oriental rugs in the future. In order to close them quickly, we offer a discount

ON ALL ORIENTAL RUGS OF 25 PER CENT.

From our regular low prices. This is an opportunity to secure a rug at less than import cost today.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

Extra Superb Ingrain Carpets

In desirable patterns, selected from our regular 70 cent line. These are style we do not intend to duplicate. To close them out, we price them at

58 CENTS A YARD.

In our upholstery department we offer choice of our $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 Draperies and Portieres at the popular price of

...$5.00 A PAIR.

All better goods reduced in proportion. Early buyers will get choice bargains.

THE—

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $400,000.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records. Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,

120 CALHOUN STREET.

A. G. B. TEAS.

A. G. B. STANDS FOR A GREAT BARGAIN...

OUR A. G. B. TEAS ARE THE PICK OF THE FINEST LINE OF TEAS AND WERE PURCHASED AS A. G. B. FOR SPOT CASH. WE THEREFORE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER YOU THESE TEAS AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

SUN DRIED JAPAN. An elegant attractive fine drawing tea; worth 80c; OUR PRICE 50c.

UNCOLORED JAPAN: regular price, 80c; our price, 50c.

GUNPOWDER, THE VERY BEST; splendid draw; regular price, 60c; our price, 50c.

IMPERIAL: a tea that will please anybody; our price, 50c.

YOUNG HYSONS; the very best that money can buy, at 50c.

YOUNG HYSON; elegant trade; a value not often found; only 35c.

OOLONG: a Formosa Oolong of unusual quality; nothing like it anywhere at this price; 50c.

Our Next Talk to You Will be on Coffees.....

WATCH THIS SPACE. TRY them before hand. Read our locals on vegetables, etc., every day.

Greatest Grocery Co.,

Home 'Phone 315.

Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

PICK OUT THE BEST DRESSED MEN IN FORT WAYNE, AND THE CHANCES ARE VERY GREAT INDEED THAT THE NAME OF MAUTNER IS IN ALL THEIR COATS. THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A MAUTNER MADE GARMENT IS THE STAMP OF STYLE AND SUPERIOR ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP THAT HE PUTS INTO IT.

I. Mautner & Co.

·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office.............. 173
Editorial Rooms.............. 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, June 2.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ella Anderson is visiting at Marion, O.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fitch are at home from Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Watt leaves this week for a visit at Canton, O.

Mrs. J. I. White has gone to Denver, Col., for an extended stay.

Attorney O. N. Heaton has gone to Coldwater, Mich., to visit relatives.

Mrs. C. D. Myers, of this city, sang at a recital given today at Columbia City.

Dr. H. G. Merz and family are entertaining Miss Hannah Kerler, of Oak Grove, Wis.

Tom Bailey has returned to his home at Huntingdon, Pa., after a visit with friends in this city.

Miss A. W. Ramsey has returned from a visit at Muncie, accompanied by Mrs. L. E. Ladd, of Middlepoint, Ohio.

Alfred B. Lukens is at home from New Yor. He was called there by the illness of his rgandfather, A. D. Brandriff.

Capt. Herman Hohnholz will leave next week on an extended trip to Germany to look after some business affairs.

Miss Florence Barrett has gone to Inidanapolis, where she will be the guest of Miss Alice Zollinger for several weeks.

Mrs. Harriett S. Blyan left this morning for a visit at Mansfield, Ohio, and upon her return will go to Clear Lake to spend the summer.

On Wednesday evening the Laetitia club will give a strawberry and ice cream festival, the proceeds to be applied towards furnishing the club's room at Hope hospital.

John Brown, a train climber, was the only prisoner in police court this morning, having been arrested by Detective Redmon. Mayor Scherer lectured Brown and ordered him to leave the city.

Dr. J. W. Younge left this afternoon for Culver, where he will remain until after the close of the commencement exercises of Culver Military academy, which will occur next Thursday.

The ladies' society of the First Baptist church was entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mason Long. An interesting talk was given by Mrs. Campbell, a returned missionary from India.

Handsome invitations for the annual commencement exercises of Culver Military academy have been received in the city. The exercises occur next week. The Fort Wayne students at the academy are Lawrence Younge, Carl Rurode and a son of C. C. Miller, of West Jefferson street.

Little Marguerite Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer, entertained a large company of her little playmates Friday afternoon. The event was in celebration of her fifth birthday anniversary and was held at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Becker, on West Berry street. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment for the little ones.

Something of a novelty was given last evening by the ladies of the Wayne street M. E. church at the church parlors in the form of a social which bore the mystifying title of "Yesterday, Today and Forever." It was largely attended and very successful, and the guests found three rooms which were centers of interest. In "Yesterday" one found old-fashioned furnishings, while ladies attired in the fashion of years ago served tea. "Today" was a modern reception room, where punch was served, and the contrast in the rooms was most startling. "Forever" was a bit of pleasantry that all seemed to appreciate.

NEW LOUISIANA POTATOES, 30c PECK.

NEW LOUISIANA ONIONS, 30c PECK.

ELEGANT STRAWBERRIES, 10c QUART, FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

New Fresh Lettuce, 6c lb.
Home-Grown Spinach, 12½c peck.
Home-Grown Asparagus, 3c bunch.
New Red Beets, 3c bunch.
Fresh Radishes, 3 bunches for 5c.
New Onions, 3 bunches for 5c.
Large Cucumbers, 5c each.
New Southern Cabbage, 6c lb.
Fine Ripe Tomatoes, 15c lb.
Bermuda Onions, 8c quart.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Go to the Temple tonight and see the Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures.

Insist on your grocer furnishing Hummer Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

Miss Ina Snyder is the guest of friends in Auburn for a few days.

Milo Meredith, of Wabash, was a guest at the New Aveline today.

Mrs. C. A. Robbins has gone to Warsaw and Winona Lake for a ten days' visit.

Mrs. M. A. Askew, of Albion, arrived in the city today for a visit with friends.

Dudley Campbell will leave in a few days for Denver for the benefit of his health.

Miss Jennie Hatfield, of Mossman, Yarnelle & Co., is confined to her home with illness.

Oscar Froust, of Milton, Pa., is in the city, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. M. Koons and family.

August Woehnker, messenger for the Postal Telegraph company, has been promoted to assistant clerk and collector.

Miss Emma Kendall, of Wabash, who has been spending some weeks in the city, left this morning for her home.

The trustees of the Allen county orphans' home will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at the office of Hon. T. E. Ellison.

Miss Harriet Miller, of Albion, arrived in the city today. Miss Miller will enter the training school for nurses at Hope hospital.

Extensive improvements are soon to be made in the Fort Wayne office of the Postal Telegraph company and the room will be greatly beautified.

The ladies of the Maccabees, Hive No. 27, will give a tea next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Dr. Luella Derbyshire, on North Cass street.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will meet at the home of Mrs. R. T. Wisehart, 246 West DeWald street, Tuesday afternoon, June 5th.

Dr. E. J. McOscar returned from Detroit this morning and leaves Sunday evening for Atlantic City to attend the sessions of the American Medical association.

At Plymouth church next Sunday Rev. John W. Bailey, of Lockport, N. Y., will preach as a candidate for the pastorate in this city. Rev. Bailey is highly recommended as a scholarly gentleman and an eloquent preacher.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give an ice cream social on the evening of the 13th of this month in the school grounds on East Creighton avenue. The Walther League orchestra will furnish the music.

The Misses Kalbacher, the Misses Agnes and Cecelia Schaelker and Miss Maggie Classen, of this city, were among the guests at an enjoyable progressive euchre given Wednesday afternoon by Miss Lida Schnelker at New Haven.

A blue-eyed baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Connell, of 482 Harrison street, last night. The little one weighs twelve pounds and seems to be just as healthy as she is large and pretty. She fills the want in that family and the joy occasioned by her advent is reflected in the radiant smiles which appear on the countenances of papa and mamma as their thoughts center upon the newcomer.

ATTORNEYS' FEES FIXED.

Judge Baker, of the federal court, yesterday passed upon the application of Breen & Morris and Vesey & Heaton, of this city, for attorneys' fees in the bankruptcy proceedings of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, wherein they were attorneys for the trustee, Charles H. Worden. Judge Baker ruled that they be paid $4,000 in addition to the $2,000 already allowed and paid them. The attorneys in their application to Judge Baker set forth at length a detailed account of their services in more than eighty cases of the affairs of the corporation, and while they left the amount of fees to be decided by Judge Baker, it was the opinion of the petitioners that $15,000 would not be too high a figure for the services rendered the estate.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Harry Bryant and Maggie Jacobs.

STRUCK BY A SLEDGE.

Frank J. Carto, an employe of the foundry department of the Western Gas Construction company, was struck in the face by a sledge hammer swung by a fellow-workman Friday afternoon and painfully injured. Mr. Carto accidentally got into the path of the swinging tool and was struck upon the upper lip. The steel penetrated to the mouth, making a painful wound. The injury was dressed by Dr. C. E. Barnett. Carto lives at 18 Hough street.

PUPILS GO TO PARK.

The eighth grade pupils of the public schools will give an excursion to Robison park next Wednesday, June 6, and the R. F. C. club will give their annual excursion to the pretty resort on the same day. To avoid confusion all members are requested to be at the club house at 7 a. m.

THE WELLINGTON CAFE

SUNDAY DINNER.

Cream of Fowl.
Sliced Tomatoes. Olives. Radishes.
Brook Trout. Potato Balls.
Prime Roast Beef.
Roast Duck, Onion Dressing.
Boiled Ham with Spinach.
Leg of Lamb with Jelly.
Sweet Breads Braised.
Pine Apple Fritters. Orange Cider.
Mashed Potatoes. Sugar Corn.
Asparagus in Cream.
Sweet Potatoes. New Beet Salad.
Lemon Pie. Apple Pie. Rhubarb Pie.
Strawberry Short Cake.
Cream Cheese. Assorted Cake.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Ice Tea. Coffee. Milk.

June 3, 1900. Sunday Dinner, 35 cents. Served from 5:30 until 7:30 p.m.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.

"Plays and Players," a farce comedy admitting of the introduction of numerous high-class vaudeville acts, will be seen at Robison park June 3, giving a pleasing mixture of fun, music and vaudeville, with a strong and capable company of artists. It will particularly please the children and ladies. The company numbers fourteen people, including Scanlon & Stevens, Emory & Nodine, Warren & Howard, Dan Fenton, Billy McDermott, Edith Wells, J. J. Welch, Julia Cook and Marie DeBeau and Etta Russell.

NOTICE.

The First Spiritualist society holds services in Elektron building on East Berry street every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Spirit messages at close of each lecture. Evening subject, "Mediumship—How to Develop It." Rev. F. T. Ripley, speaker. Take elevator.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.

Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 1t2

Attention Democrats. State Convention Indianapolis. New Train via. The Wabash.

On June 4th and 5th, WABASH will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis, account democratic state convention, for $3.60. Tickets good to return until June 8th. By leaving on the new train at 5:50 a. m. you reach Indianapolis at 10:20 a. m. (via Peru). All WABASH trains connect for Indianapolis on the new time card, effective Sunday, June 3d, viz: 5:50 a. m., 9:39 a. m., 5:40 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Good connections are also made returning. 31-4t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beginning Sunday, June 3d, and each Sunday thereafter the WABASH Toledo Excursion train will leave at 7:10 a. m., not 7:30 a. m. It will reach Fort Wayne returning at 11:20 p. m., leaving Toledo at 8:00 p. m. Round trip tickets, $1.00. 31t10

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our friends and neighbors for sympathy and kindness extended during the sickness and death of our mother, Mrs. Albina Miller.

THE CHILDREN.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

To INDIANAPOLIS, STATE CONVENTION.

The following trains on the WABASH RAILROAD leaving Fort Wayne, Tuesday, June 5th, at 5:50 a. m., or Tuesday, June 5th, at 9:37 a. m., make direct connection at Peru and will bring the delegates to Indianapolis in time for organization.

All are requested to leave early and be on time.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
2-4 Chairman.

The wonder of the age—Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5. Sunday: 9 to 10:30; 3 to 5. At Warsaw Mondays.

Our Own Make Shoes

—FOR MEN—

Made over the Latest Style Last in all leathers, TAN or BLACK,

$3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

The Best Made for Price.

M. APP,

106 Calhoun Street.

—THE—

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,

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CAPITAL $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits of ....

One Dollar

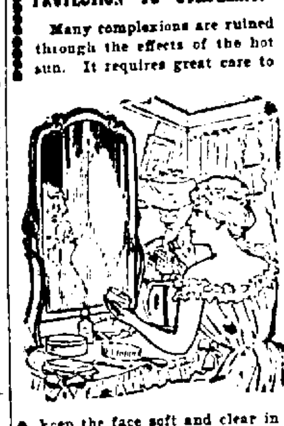
—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Miss Bessie Meyers, of the north side, has gone to Toledo to spend two weeks with relatives.

PROTECTION TO COMPLEXION.

Many complexions are ruined through the effects of the hot sun. It requires great care to



keep the face soft and clear in summer.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With the results if you use the preparations we sell. Lotions to overcome the bad effects of the sun; powders to make your skin smooth; Puffs, Chamois Skins, Flesh Brushes, Perfumes—whatever you want for the toilet we supply in its best form.

Kid Gloves cleaned, 15c per pair.

MISS E. G. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

CLAIRVOYANT,

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER, IS LOCATED AT

148 Ewing St., West End of Lewis.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

Robison Park Theater

ONE WEEK COMMENCING JUNE 3

"PLAYS & PLAYERS."

A three-act comedy, introducing the following well-known specialty people:

Warren & Howard,
Emery & Nodine,
Scanlon & Stevens,
Cook & DeBeau,
Billy McDermott,
Edith Wells,
Etta Russell,
Daniel Fenton

And many others.

Reserved seats at Alter's Cigar Store, southwest corner Main and Calhoun.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

L. O. HULL.

WALL PAPER

See the Big Line. All Kinds and Prices. SURE to please you, at

90 CALHOUN ST.

"If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it."

SEE THAT SPRAY?

We can sell you the tools that produce it; they are safe investments at this time of the year and now is the time to buy them. We have five reliable brands of LAWN HOSE to select from, ranging in grade from a three-ply to a six-ply, including the "New Method" brand, which we have sold for several years and can guarantee to carry 500 lbs. pressure. Also NOZZLES, SPRINKLERS and HOSE REELS.

If you are in need of a LAWN MOWER do not fail to look over our assortment before making your purchases. We also carry the CANVAS GRASS CATCHERS to use on same.

SEAVEY'S

Both 'Phones, 149.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store
19 and 21 W. Main St.

The New York Store.

Important Sales

... IN THE ...

Carpet Department.

Our entire stock of Oriental Rugs, comprising some of the choicest specimens of Oriental art—Antique and modern in sizes, ranging from the small mat to the carpet size, must be closed out, as we do not intend to carry any Oriental rugs in the future. In order to close them quickly, we offer a discount

ON ALL ORIENTAL RUGS OF 25 PER CENT.

From our regular low prices. This is an opportunity to secure a rug at less than import cost today.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

Extra Superb Ingrain Carpets

In desirable patterns, selected from our regular 70 cent line. These are style we do not intend to duplicate. To close them out, we price them at

58 CENTS A YARD.

In our upholstery department we offer choice of our $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 Draperies and Portieres at the popular price of

... $5.00 A PAIR.

All better goods reduced in proportion. Early buyers will get choice bargains.

THE

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Post-Office.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. In a Friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Edison Phonograph.

All the Latest Records. Vocal and Instrumental.

Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

A. G. B. TEAS.

A. G. B. STANDS FOR A GREAT BARGAIN...

OUR A. G. B. TEAS ARE THE PICK OF THE FINEST LINE OF TEAS AND WERE PURCHASED AS A. G. B. FOR SPOT CASH. WE THEREFORE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER YOU THESE TEAS AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

SUN DRIED JAPAN. An elegant attractive fine drawing tea; worth 80c; OUR PRICE 50c.

UNCOLORED JAPAN; regular price, 80c; our price, 50c.

GUNPOWDER, THE VERY BEST; splendid draw; regular price, 80c; our price, 50c.

IMPERIAL; a tea that will please anybody; our price, 50c.

YOUNG HYSONS; the very best that money can buy, at 50c.

YOUNG HYSON; elegant trade; a value not often found; only 35c.

OOLONG; a Formosa Oolong of unusual quality; nothing like it anywhere at this price; 50c.

Our Next Talk to You Will be on Coffees. . . . . .

WATCH THIS SPACE. TRY them before hand. Read our locals on vegetables, etc., every day.

Greatest Grocery Co.,

Home 'Phone 315.

Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

PICK OUT THE BEST DRESSED MEN IN FORT WAYNE, AND THE CHANCES ARE VERY GREAT INDEED THAT THE NAME OF MAUTNER IS IN ALL THEIR COATS. THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A MAUTNER-MADE GARMENT IS THE STAMP OF STYLE AND SUPERIOR ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP THAT HE PUTS INTO IT.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, June 2.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday, cooler tonight; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ella Anderson is visiting at Marion, O.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fitch are at home from Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Watt leaves this week for a visit at Canton, O.

Mrs. J. I. White has gone to Denver, Col., for an extended stay.

Attorney O. N. Heaton has gone to Coldwater, Mich., to visit relatives.

Mrs. C. D. Myers, of this city, sang at a recital given today at Columbia City.

Dr. H. G. Metz and family are entertaining Miss Hannah Keiser, of Oak Grove, Wis.

Tom Bailey has returned to his home at Huntingdon, Pa., after a visit with friends in this city.

Miss A. W. Ramsey has returned from a visit at Muncie, accompanied by Mrs. L. E. Ladd, of Middlepoint, Ohio.

Alfred B. Lukens is at home from New York. He was called there by the illness of his grandfather, A. D. Brandiff.

Capt. Herman Hohnholz will leave next week on an extended trip to Germany to look after some business affairs.

Miss Florence Barrett has gone to Indianapolis, where she will be the guest of Miss Alice Zollinger for several weeks.

Mrs. Harriett S. Blynn left this morning for a visit at Mansfield, Ohio, and upon her return will go to Clear Lake to spend the summer.

On Wednesday evening the Laetitia club will give a strawberry and ice cream festival, the proceeds to be applied towards furnishing the club's room at Hope hospital.

John Brown, a train climber, was the only prisoner in police court this morning, having been arrested by Detective Redmon. Mayor Schetter lectured Brown and ordered him to leave the city.

Dr. J. W. Younge left this afternoon for Culver, where he will remain until after the close of the commencement exercises of Culver Military academy, which will occur next Thursday.

The ladies' society of the First Baptist church was entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mason Long. An interesting talk was given by Mrs. Campbell, a returned missionary from India.

Handsome invitations for the annual commencement exercises of Culver Military academy have been received in the city. The exercises occur next week. The Fort Wayne students at the academy are Lawrence Younge, Carl Rurode and a son of C. C. Miller, of West Jefferson street.

Little Marguerite Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer, entertained a large company of her little playmates Friday afternoon. The event was in celebration of her fifth birthday anniversary and was held at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Becker, on West Berry street. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment for the little ones.

Something of a novelty was given last evening by the ladies of the Wayne street M. E. church at the church parlors in the form of a social which bore the mystifying title of "Yesterday, Today and Forever." It was largely attended and very successful, and the guests found three rooms which were centers of interest. In "Yesterday" one found old-fashioned furnishings, while ladies attired in the fashion of years ago served tea. "Today" was a modern reception room, where punch was served, and the contrast in the rooms was most startling. "Forever" was a bit of pleasantry that all seemed to appreciate.

NEW LOUISIANA POTATOES, 30c PECK.

NEW LOUISIANA ONIONS, 30c PECK.

ELEGANT STRAWBERRIES, 10c QUART, FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

New Fresh Lettuce, 6c lb.
Home-Grown Spinach, 12½c peck.
Home-Grown Asparagus, 3c bunch.
New Red Beets, 3c bunch.
Fresh Radishes, 3 bunches for 5c.
New Onions, 3 bunches for 5c.
Large Cucumbers, 5c each.
New Southern Cabbage, 6c lb.
Fine Ripe Tomatoes, 15c lb.
Bermuda Onions, 8c quart.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Go to the Temple tonight and see the Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures.

Insist on your grocer furnishing Hummer Baking Powder. 2-Sat-tf

Miss Ina Snyder is the guest of friends in Auburn for a few days.

Milo Meredith, of Wabash, was a guest at the New Aveline today.

Mrs. C. A. Babbins has gone to Warsaw and Winona Lake for a ten days' visit.

Mrs. M. A. Askew, of Albion, arrived in the city today for a visit with friends.

Dudley Campbell will leave in a few days for Denver for the benefit of his health.

Miss Jennie Hatfield, of Mossman, Yarnelle & Co., is confined to her home with illness.

Oscar Froust, of Milton, Pa., is in the city, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. M. Koons and family.

August Woehnker, messenger for the Postal Telegraph company, has been promoted to assistant clerk and collector.

Miss Emma Kendall, of Wabash, who has been spending some weeks in the city, left this morning for her home.

The trustees of the Allen county orphans' home will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at the office of Hon. T. E. Ellison.

Miss Harriet Miller, of Albion, arrived in the city today. Miss Miller will enter the training school for nurses at Hope hospital.

Extensive improvements are soon to be made in the Fort Wayne office of the Postal Telegraph company, and the room will be greatly beautified.

The ladies of the Maccabees, Hive No. 27, will give a tea next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Dr. Luella Derbyshire, on North Cass street.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will meet at the home of Mrs. B. T. Wisehart, 246 West DeWald street, Tuesday afternoon, June 5th.

Dr. E. J. McOscar returned from Detroit this morning and leaves Sunday evening for Atlantic City to attend the sessions of the American Medical association.

At Plymouth church next Sunday Rev. John W. Bailey, of Lockport, N. Y., will preach as a candidate for the pastorate in this city. Rev. Bailey is highly recommended as a scholarly gentleman and an eloquent preacher.

The Young Ladies' society of Zion Lutheran church will give an ice cream social on the evening of the 13th of this month in the school grounds on East Creighton avenue. The Walther League orchestra will furnish the music.

The Misses Kallacher, the Misses Agnes and Cecelia Schueiker and Miss Maggie Clossen, of this city, were among the guests at an enjoyable progressive euchre given Wednesday afternoon by Miss Lida Schueiker at New Haven.

A blue-eyed baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Connell, of 482 Harrison street, last night. The little one weighs twelve pounds and seems to be just as healthy as she is large and pretty. She fills the want in that family and the joy occasioned by her advent is reflected in the radiant smiles which appear on the countenances of papa and mamma as their thoughts center upon the newcomer.

ATTORNEYS' FEES FIXED.

Judge Baker, of the federal court, yesterday passed upon the application of Breen & Morris and Vesey & Heaton, of this city, for attorneys' fees in the bankruptcy proceedings of the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, wherein they were attorneys for the trustee, Charles H. Worden. Judge Baker ruled that they be paid $1,000 in addition to the $2,000 already allowed and paid them. The attorneys in their application to Judge Baker set forth at length a detailed account of their services in more than eighty cases of the affairs of the corporation, and while they left the amount of fees to be decided by Judge Baker, it was the opinion of the petitioners that $15,000 would not be too high a figure for the services rendered the estate.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Harry Bryant and Maggie Jacobs.

STRUCK BY A SLEDGE.

Frank J. Carto, an employe of the foundry department of the Western Gas Construction company, was struck in the face by a sledge hammer swung by a fellow-workman Friday afternoon and painfully injured. Mr. Carto accidentally got into the path of the swinging tool and was struck upon the upper lip. The steel penetrated to the mouth, making a painful wound. The injury was dressed by Dr. C. E. Barnett. Carto lives at 18 Hough street.

PUPILS GO TO PARK.

The eighth grade pupils of the public schools will give an excursion to Robison park next Wednesday, June 6, and the R. F. C. club will give their annual excursion to the pretty resort on the same day. To avoid confusion all members are requested to be at the club house at 7 a. m.

THE WELLINGTON CAFE

SUNDAY DINNER.

Cream of Foul.
Sliced Tomatoes. Olives. Radishes.
Brook Trout. Potato Balls.
Prime Roast Beef.
Roast Duck, Onion Dressing.
Boiled Ham with Spinach.
Leg of Lamb with Jelly.
Sweet Breads Braised.
Pine Apple Fritters. Orange Cider.
Mashed Potatoes. Sugar Corn.
Asparagus in Cream.
Sweet Potatoes. New Beet Salad.
Lemon Pie. Apple Pie. Rhubarb Pie.
Strawberry Short Cake.
Cream Cheese. Assorted Cake.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Ice Tea. Coffee. Milk.

June 3, 1900. Sunday Dinner, 35 cents. Served from 5:30 until 7:30 p.m.

A. B. SHANK, Prop.

"Plays and Players," a farce comedy admitting of the introduction of numerous high-class vaudeville acts, will be seen at Robison park June 3, giving a pleasing mixture of fun, music and vaudeville, with a strong and capable company of artists. It will particularly please the children and ladies. The company numbers fourteen people, including Scanlon & Stevens, Emory & Nodine, Warren & Howard, Dan Fenton, Billy McDermott, Edith Wells, J. J. Welch, Julia Cook and Marie DeBeau and Etta Russell.

NOTICE.

The First Spiritualist society holds services in Elektron building on East Berry street every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Spirit messages at close of each lecture. Evening subject, "Mediumship How to Develop It." Rev. T. T. Ripley, speaker. Take elevator.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap, TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

And now the "DRIVE" for tomorrow and next week at the WAYNE DRY GOODS CO. is to be FINE SILKS.
Beautiful styles in $1.25 grade of Fancy Taffeta for Waists are to be sold at 79c a yard. 1t2

Attention Democrats. State Convention Indianapolis. New Train via. The Wabash.

On June 4th and 5th, WABASH will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis, account democratic state convention, for $3.60. Tickets good to return until June 8th. By leaving on the new train at 5:50 a. m. you reach Indianapolis at 10:20 a. m. (via Peru). All WABASH trains connect for Indianapolis on the new time card, effective Sunday, June 3d, viz: 5:50 a. m., 9:39 a. m., 5:40 p. m. and 8:20 p. m. Good connections are also made returning. 31-4t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod-tf 5 Bass Block.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beginning Sunday, June 3d, and each Sunday thereafter the WABASH Toledo Excursion train will leave at 7:10 a. m., not 7:30 a. m. It will reach Fort Wayne returning at 11:20 p. m., leaving Toledo at 8.00 p. m. Round trip tickets, $1.00. 31t10

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our friends and neighbors for sympathy and kindness extended during the sickness and death of our mother, Mrs. Albina Miller.

THE CHILDREN.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

To INDIANAPOLIS, STATE CONVENTION.

The following trains on the WABASH RAILROAD leaving Fort Wayne, Tuesday, June 5th, at 5:50 a. m., or Tuesday, June 5th, at 9:37 a. m., make direct connection at Peru and will bring the delegates to Indianapolis in time for organization.

All are requested to leave early and be on time.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
2-4 Chairman.

The wonder of the age—Jeffries-Corbett fight pictures at Masonic Temple tonight.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:
Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel M. Foster, Charles M. Fitch, George W. Tyler, William E. Mossman, Henry C. Paul, Charles A. Wilding, Andrew E. Hoffman, John C. Peters, William J. Vesey, Louis Paul, John H. Bass, David Studebaker.

DR. R. P. WHITE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5. Sundays: 9 to 10:30, 3 to 5.
At Warsaw Monday.

Our Own Make Shoes

—FOR MEN—

Made over the Latest Style Last in all leathers, TAN or BLACK,

$3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

The Best Made for Price.

M. APP,

106 Calhoun Street.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY.
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
| One Dollar |
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Miss Bessie Meyers, of the north side, has gone to Toledo to spend two weeks with relatives.

PROTECTION TO COMPLEXION.

Many complexions are ruined through the effects of the hot sun. It requires great care to

keep the face soft and clear in summer.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED With the results if you use the preparations we sell. Lotions to overcome the bad effects of the sun; powders to make your skin smooth; Puffs, Chamois Skins, Flesh Brushes, Perfumes—whatever you want for the toilet we supply in its best form.

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Both 'Phones, 149.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store
19 and 21 W. Main St.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS TO ALL WANT ADVERTISEMENTS PLACED IN THE SENTINEL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

If you have a house to rent, or you have a house for sale, or if you want to buy anything advertise in The Sentinal Wanted, For Rent or For Sale column.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENEMIES OF FARMERS.

INSECTS THE BANE OF RURAL EXISTENCE AND TILLERS COMPELLED TO MAINTAIN CEASELESS WARFARE.

[New York Times.]

The first gun of the warfare which begins in our northern states every spring was fired in the last week of April, and the battles will follow in quick succession through the spring and summer months. Tens of millions of doughty insect warriors will rise to do battle in this campaign, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific the 7,000,000 farmers of the country will use every resource of science to combat the enemy that threatens to destroy their crops. The intensity of this combat for the food crops of the country is not appreciated by those who have never engaged directly in it, but some idea of its proportions can be gained from a study of the methods and expenses of the war.

Sixty years ago noxious insects were comparatively few in this country and it was only in certain years that there was anything like an organized effort to destroy them. But they have been steadily spreading and increasing until they form a gigantic evil and danger, which even modern science today stands in awe of. If science had not kept pace with the growth of the danger the farmers of the United States would not reap a crop of grains, fruits or other farm produce sufficient to keep one-tenth of our population supplied with food and clothing. The famine in India would be nothing in comparison with such a catastrophe. The reason for the remarkable increase of noxious insects in this country is that our birds have been ruthlessly destroyed, crops have been massed in limited areas and forests have been destroyed and prairies cultivated. In addition to these causes abandoned farms and orchards have been scattered over the country, where the insects find favorable cultural grounds, and transportation lines from all parts of the world have introduced new and dangerous insects that thrive mightily in their new homes. Scores of insects have been introduced here from Europe, South America, Asia and Africa, and they have contributed to make the burden of the American farmer twice what it was formerly.

Insect fighting has consequently developed into a science and most elaborate preparations, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been devised for the warfare. Twenty years ago little was known about poisons and sprays to control the insect foes, but today the remedies are sure and effective. In the last decade the science of bug-fighting has made phenomenal advance and the poisons and appliances invented for their destruction are the direct results of a comprehensive study of the evolution of the insects. Some classes of them must be attacked with sprays when in the egg state and others when they are preparing to lay their eggs. Science has catalogued the different noxious insects so accurately that the farmer knows exactly what to do, and it is only when a new insect appears on the scene that there is disturbance and uncertainty in the camp of the scientists and farmers. New experiments and new appliances must be hurriedly prepared before the new enemy makes a flank movement and destroys thousands of acres of crop. In the case of the gypsy moth, which escaped in Massachusetts, and the San Jose scale, which came to California from some of the oriental lands, hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended before any adequate methods could be found to combat them.

The real warfare for the farmers in our northern states begins in the latter part of May, and the first campaign is laid against the current worms. The saw fly begins its work early in the spring and the flies that have wintered with us begin to fly about and lay their eggs on the gooseberry and currant bushes. The thousands of insects that this fly hatches out make it an evil of the greatest importance, and efforts are now being made to destroy the saw fly wherever found. Sometimes the currant bushes are sprayed to destroy the eggs, but as a rule nothing can be done until the eggs hatch out. They appear on the gooseberry bushes first and a few days later on the currants. Thousands of them seem to appear suddenly on all sides and the farmer sprays them with a force pump which squirts over the bushes a kerosene emulsion of hellebore and soap. Day after day this emulsion must be thrown on the bushes until the worms are killed. Then, when the first battle to save the currants and gooseberries is won, new foes appear in other parts of the garden and a new line of battle must be prepared.

Over in the cherry and plum orchard the dread curculio has begun to hatch out, and the enemy is swarming in hosts on the trees. What terrible warriors these curculios are may be inferred from the fact that no poison will kill them unless it is mixed so strong with the arsenites that the foliage and limbs of the trees are destroyed by it too. The curculios consequently laugh at the spray and swarm in the orchard with the boldness of mailed warriors of old. But something must be done if they make their appearance. Large white sheets are prepared for them and these are spread under the trees. The trees are then shaken or jarred with rubber-shod poles that reach far up into the branches. When dislodged from the branches the curculios roll up in a heap. While in this condition they must be killed, for they will soon recover themselves and fly away. Fruit and trees are both stung by the curculios and when once stung they are of no marketable use and the trees will soon refuse to bear fruit at all.

In some localities the sparrows and catbirds prove such formidable enemies to the cherries that whole orchards have to be covered with mosquito netting. This is flung over the tops of the trees and drawn down tight to the ground so the birds cannot get under it. Good netting lasts for two years and the cost is less than $1 a tree. If the fruit is choice and the crop a good one, it pays to protect the cherries in this way from the birds, for they often do as much damage in puncturing the fruit as in eating it.

While the curculio and birds are making the cherry and plum crop a decidedly uncertain quantity, the codling moth has led a host of other tribesmen into the apple orchard, striving to steal a march on the farmers from the rear. This moth begins its work before the apple petals fall from the tree and when the orchard is beautiful in its dress of blossoms the codling moth is doing its worst damage. Over these blossoms poisonous sprays of London purple have to be poured, drenching the flowers with it so that animal or beast eating of them would be killed. But this is the only way to save the apple crop, and the spraying must be repeated two or three times before the moth is destroyed. The pear orchard is treated in the same way for the same insidious insect.

The season is now well advanced and the hosts of insect foes are swarming in the orchard by the millions. So many kinds are around that it seems a hopeless job to save any of the crops. Besides the codling moth, the scab, or anthrax, has attacked the apple and pear trees. This is a parasitic disease that appears on the bark and it is necessary to scrape the surface and apply a wash of Bordeaux mixture. The aphis or hop louse has appeared on the plum trees and if not immediately located and destroyed thousands of other trees will soon be covered. The black aphis attacks the cherry trees and if not killed with the kerosene emulsion they will swarm over on the rose and other bushes. So rapidly does the aphis multiply that numbers give only a faint impression of what an army the farmer has to fight in these creatures alone. One aphis may be the progenitor of 5,000,000 descendants and each year twenty generations appear in succession. By neglecting the work a few weeks the orchard and garden would be completely ruined. The plum trees are also attacked at this time by the fungous growth called plumknot, in which small insects house themselves and do incalculable injury. The spores are spread in winter and the growth begins early in June. So fearful is this enemy in New York that the law orders that all plumknot be cut out and burned under a heavy penalty, and even the wild cherry is included.

The grape vines and peach trees are suffering by this time and immediate attention is demanded there. The anthrax has appeared on the grape vine early in June, and the vines attacked must be swabbed with a solution of copperas and sometimes it must be done before the leaves appear in the spring. Then, after the blossom season has come, other insects and fungous diseases appear on the grape and the spray must be called into use.

BELONGS TO THIS COUNTRY.

"America and Americans are terms of national limitation [illegible] our neighbors already," writes Robert Ellis Thompson, in the Saturday Evening Post. "The Canadian may call himself a North American, but never an American. He keeps that name for his neighbors to the south. A Mexican has but one sense for the word Americano, by which he designates the man from across the Rio Grande. So, throughout the whole continent, we are the Americans and our country is America in the usage of every people of the western world. Only among ourselves, and as an inheritance from our period of colonial politics, is there any hesitation in the matter. And as we have far more than the population of all the rest of the continent, to say nothing of the wealth and power and other elements of weight, the name is not unfit. "The father of his country may fairly claim the same right as other fathers in naming the child. In his farewell address he seems to have anticipated some such confusion, and he lays stress on the national name as a bond of union. The name American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the pride of patriotism,' he says, 'more than any appellation derived from local distinctions.' What was definite enough for him should do for us."

NOT A CHEAP JOURNEY

Those Americans who contemplate a trip to South Africa to witness the scenes of conflict now in progress there will have to pay a good round sum for the journey. In spite of the large American interests in the Transvaal and other parts of South Africa no direct line of passenger communication between the United States and that country has ever been established, says the Chicago Chronicle. All passenger traffic for the scene of the present war between the Boer and the Briton must be by way of Europe. From there one may have the choice of several lines. The steamships of the German East African line touch at Amsterdam twice a month on their way to Delegoa bay and Dunbar. Steamers of the Union and Castle lines sail each Saturday from Southampton, England, for South African ports, but first go to Holland to pick up passengers and freight. The British and colonial steamships sail every fortnight direct from London to Cape Town. They are of light draught, especially designed to cross the bar at East London and Natal, but carry only first-class passengers. Rates of passage from London to a Cape Town range from $66.43, third class, up to $190.28, first class.

The distance from London is 5,951 miles and the average time of the voyage by royal mail steamers is seventeen days and by other lines about twenty-one days. From New York one must add, of course, to these figures from six to nine days of time and from $50 to $100 for fare. In brief, a traveler from New York to Cape Town via England might reasonably hope to make the voyage in something less than thirty days and possibly in twenty-five, at an expense for steamer fare of from $136.43 to about $300, according to the accommodations desired. Most of the English lines sell through tickets to Johannesburg via Cape Town, the first class fare being $225.13, and the additional time from Cape Town by rail about two days.

It is hardly necessary to add that during the reigning unpleasantness there is no railway communication between Cape Town and Johannesburg, nor is there likely to be until the way is forced open by the British army with bayonet and cannon.

WEALTH OF THE VATICAN.

It would be difficult to estimate precisely the total weight of gold in the Vatican, but it is safe to say that there at least 30 tons of it, worth in the neighborhood of £4,000,000 at the present market price of the unwrought metal. Of this huge amount of gold there is probably not a single pound of the metal that remains in its virgin state. Nearly every ounce of it has passed through the hands of skilled artisans, who have worked it into countless forms, thus adding perhaps a third or a quarter more to its value. —New York Telegram.

The Bank of France has an ingenious arrangement by which suspicious visitors can be photographed without their knowledge. Behind the desk of the cashier is a hidden photographic studio, and at a signal from any of the employes of the bank a picture of the suspected customer is instantly taken. The camera is also useful for detecting frauds, an erasure on a check, which may not be visible to the eye, being clearly perceptible in a photograph.

MADAGASCAR WOMEN.

They are Not Allowed to Pray to God, That Privilege Being Reserved for Men.

[New York Letter.]

"The women of Madagascar are not allowed to pray to God. They must pray to the devil, as the men alone are privileged to address the Great Judge, as the supreme being is styled," said Mr. E. H. Low, of Norway, who was among the missionaries attending the ecumenical conference in this city and who was the first white man to go to Madagascar as a missionary.

"Girls are given in marriage very young. The ceremony consists in smearing the front part of the bodies of both the bride and groom with the blood of an ox killed for the occasion. This ox is given by the groom just as an American would buy a license. Madagascans do not buy their wives, though they pay for them when the women are killed or injured. If a man kills his wife her father or his representative demands thirty oxen and receives them. If he injures her in any way he must pay fifteen oxen. These two penalties are about the only protection a woman has against her husband's cruelty.

"The parental affection, at least for those children who are allowed to live, is beautiful. They treat them as their most precious possessions. But the one whom the priest declares is cursed by God is buried alive or placed on an ant hill as soon as its fate is decided. The instant a child is born a near relative of the family runs to the priest and acquaints him of the fact. He reads the stars, or pretends to, and sends back word to the parents whether the child is favored or hated by their God. If hated the infant is killed, as I describe; if favored, it is allowed to live and becomes the object of the greatest solicitude. Not until six months after its birth is the mother allowed to stir out of her hut or do any work. During that time her husband and some of his other wives must work for her while she devotes herself to the care of the child. Many of the babies suffer from sore eyes, caused by keeping them so long in a dusky hut and around a smoky fire.

"Of course, the women are the slaves of the men. That is invariably the case in uncivilized countries. Wives plant and gather the rice, attend to all household duties and weave the cloth. This weaving, by the way, is one of the simplest and most interesting operations I have ever witnessed. The cloth, both silk and cotton, is good to look at and durable.

"Among the unenlightened people —I mean those who have not come under the influence of the missionaries and traders—they are never clothed until after death. During life they go entirely naked, except for grass mats worn around the waists and strings of beads and charms worn around their necks and bodies. But when they die the bodies are often wrapped with as many as forty robes, which they call lambas. These lambas are like a sheet and are woven by the women and laid aside to be used as winding sheets. The richer a man is the more lambas he has. They are of both silk and cotton. The silk may be of any color. But you must not imagine that these lambas are used when a woman dies. Oh, no, they are not wasted on women. Only the men are buried in cloth trappings, but the women take great pride in making them. When a woman dies she is put away with almost no ceremonies and as soon as possible. They do not dig graves, but place the body on the round and heap up stones and earth above it.

"When a man goes to war his wives must not light a fire in their huts, nor partake of any food until his return. After the war party leaves the wives of the warriors all assemble at the 'palace,' as they call the king's hut, although it is anything but palatial in appearance or size, and led by the several queens, these women perform the most curious dance. Their heads and bodies are decked with green leaves and they go back and forth, singing and gesticulating, weaving in and out until it makes one's head swim to look at them. This performance is carried on until the war party is sighted or heard approaching, when the whole company goes forth to meet them, shouting and singing. Fortunately these war excursions never last long, as the men always return home at nightfall."

INDIAN REPARTEE.

An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me he said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'" An old chief arose, and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."—From "The Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

For a long time past the religious hatred of the Kulturkampf has ceased in Germany. If the political conflicts between conservatives and liberals have ever been very serious, which is doubtful, they are no longer much more than a memory. Nor is socialism much more alarming. But the sharp, envenomed fight of the hour is between the agrarian and the industrial factions. It is a struggle for life.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TO CHECK A NOSEBLEED

[Medical Journal.]

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver and other conditions affected by or affecting the circulation of the blood predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with finger on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or the back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose a mustard footbath is of service. In the meantime blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turgid. The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systemic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of the unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointment or other simple means of healing.

WILL HELP THE LACEMAKERS.

Among the more important benefits that the recent visit of the queen to Ireland will assuredly confer upon the sister island is a far greater demand for its characteristic products. Her majesty saw specimens of these, buying largely and repeatedly of the lace, the homespuns, the carpets and the basket work, which are now adding so appreciably to the prosperity of the peasantry, and the royal example is already being followed right heartily.—London Telegraph.

In many lines of trade there are practically no jobbing houses in Germany, and retailers obtain their supplies direct from the manufacturers, who employ traveling salesmen and give to their customers liberal discounts and credits.

GREATEST OF BIRDS.

NATIONAL MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED FIRST FEATHERS EVER FOUND OF GIANT MOA OF NEW ZEALAND.

Washington, May 30.—Government naturalists are much excited over the arrival at the National Museum of some feathers of that wonderful bird the moa, which are the first ever discovered. When it is considered that this fowl was probably the largest bird that ever existed, attaining a height of fourteen feet, and weight of 1,000 pounds, one realizes in some degree the interest that must attach to such a "find." For the moa became extinct a long time ago, some authorities say as much as 500 years ago, though there is no absolute certainty on that point—and, inasmuch as no feathered creature resembling it seems ever to have lived in the world before or since, any facts that throw a light upon its history are eagerly sought.

The reason why the feathers in question are known positively to be those of a moa is that they were found attached to a piece of skin which still hung to some bones that were readily recognizable as having belonged to a moa. They were discovered in a cave, and just how the bones got there is not wholly obvious, though it was probably through human agency. In New Zealand, whence the feathers came, large quantities of moa bones have been dug up from time to time, many of them being obtained from caverns. In earlier days the birds seem to have inhabited both the north and south islands of New Zealand, where they must have been exceedingly numerous, though they never found their way to any other part of the world—a fact not at all surprising, inasmuch as they could not fly at all.

Until recently their extermination has been attributed to the Maoris, but now it is thought that they were more probably wiped out by a race of people who preceded the present natives of New Zealand, the date when the giant fowl became extinct being set back some hundreds of years. Whatever may be the truth as to this point, it would appear that the people who ate the moa off the face of the islands dwelt to some extent in caves, into which they dragged the bodies of the birds for the purpose of cooking and eating them. That they did not eat them raw is shown by the fact that many of the bones are charred. It followed that in the course of time considerable collections of such remains went to form the deposits in which the naturalist of today discovers such interesting relics of the Dinornis, as the creature is scientifically called.

The word Dinornis signifies terrible bird, but this term is not very accurately descriptive, unless it is to be considered as referring to the alarming size of the fowl, which, it is true, must have been able to inflict a dangerous kick, such as might have killed a man if he stood directly behind. In other respects it was harmless to the point of helplessness, being without power of flight, incapable of running fast, and slow and clumsy in all its movements. Besides, it was extremely stupid. In no other country could it have survived at all, owing to these disadvantages; but New Zealand had no native carnivorous mammals, and it is likely that the islands were not inhabited by man until a period comparatively recent in the history of the world. Thus it came about that the moa waxed great and numerous. One of its relatives, the apteryx, which likewise has no wings, survives to this day in New Zealand, though approaching extermination.

The moa was most remarkable for its enormous legs and feet, which were so heavy that it could not possibly move about very fast. It is probable that the natives who hunted it for food used spears, and, owing to its helplessness, its extermination was a question of only a very short time. Nevertheless, the birds must have been very plentiful before the slaughter began, as it shown by the large quantities of their remains which have been dug up. Masses of the bone have been obtained from reclaimed swamps, in one instance as many as 400 skeletons, fairly complete, being recovered from a single locality. The National Museum possesses a thigh-bone of a Dinornis which is over three feet in length, and every scientific institution of importance in Europe has one or more skeletons. The feathers, however, are entirely new.

The thigh-bone above referred to belonged originally to a specimen of the dinornis maximus, which, as its name indicates, was the largest of the moas. There were several species of the moa in New Zealand—certainly more than a dozen—the smallest of them all being no bigger than one of our domestic turkeys. So far as can be ascertained from the remains discovered, the numerous species were the smaller ones, the giants, such as the dinornis maximus and the dinornis ingens, which latter was about the size of an ostrich, being comparatively rare. New Zealand is a large country, and it has been suggested that possibly a few moas may yet survive in the unexplored regions of the south island; but, though the surmise is interesting and even picturesque, it is not plausible.

There are in existence today a very few eggs of the moa—probably not more than half a dozen—which are distributed among various great museums. The British Museum has one, but our National Museum has only the casts of two, and no original. In the Museum of Natural History in New York, however, is a dinornis egg which is in one important respect the most interesting one in the world, inasmuch as it contains the bones of an unhatched moa. The egg of the dinornis maximus is equal in size to six ostrich eggs, being nearly a foot long. A silk hat would just about make a suitable egg-cup to hold its contents. The eggs of different species vary in color from pale yellow to dark green.

Naturalists say that these birds went about in pairs, with their young ones, and used to have tremendous fights, two against two, using their feet with formidable effect. They fed chiefly upon a kind of fern which they dug up with their feet, and their nests were huge heaps of dried grass. One species had such remarkably big feet that it has received the scientific designation of elephant-footed. Many of the bones have been obtained from burial places of the early natives, but most of them are derived from caves or from the swamps. In one half-dried lagoon nearly four tons of the osseous remains were dug out.

Nobody knows why or how such numbers of the birds happened to leave their bones together in swampy localities, but it is imagined that there may have come a change in the climate, 500 years or so ago, which caused the moas to gather about hot springs for warmth. Then, perhaps, there arrived a blizzard which wiped them out in flocks. Under such circumstances, their bodies falling into the pools, the water would be likely to preserve their bones for an indefinite period.

The only birds that ever could have nearly rivaled the moa in point of size were certain Patagonian species, remains of which have only recently been discovered, and the famous aepyornis of Madagascar. It is thought that the latter may have been the original of the fabled roc of Sinbad the sailor—the bird whose egg Aladdin desired for his palace. In early days Arab traders brought back from Madagascar accounts of the aepyornis, and thus the story started. The roc, if this was it, became extinct about 200 years ago. It was only as tall as an ostrich, but it laid an egg larger than that of the moa.

THE RIGHTS OF BURGHERS.

Burghers only may be elected members of the First and Second Volksraads of the Transvaal. Burghers only can vote for the election of members to those parliamentary bodies. Burghers only may become commandant general and commandants of the Boer forces. Burghers only may be elected field cornets. Burghers only may elect these gentlemen, whose official duties are a combination of the work of our English coroners, tax gathers and returning officers, Scotch procurator fiscal, and Irish resident magistrate. Burghers only may become officials of any description—from the zarp (policeman) listening to the English he cannot understand, to the president. Yet of every two members elected for the municipal wards of European Johannesburg one must be a burgher, although he may not represent a dozen tax-payers. The chairman of the self-same board is a burgher appointed by government with the casting or rather controlling vote. Burghers' produce entering Johannesburg market must be sold first every morning before the uitlanders' goods may be offered for sale. There is no limit to the privileges which have enshrined the sacred personage of a Transvaal burgher.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

The finest-looking people of Europe are th Tsiganes, or Gypsies, of Hungary.

SABBATH SERVICES.

THE SEEDS OF RELIGION, A LESSON WHICH JESUS MADE PLAIN BY THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., themes, "The Transforming Power of Christianity" and "The Importance of Character." Special music at each service. Bible school, 9.30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic, "How to Be a Good Neighbor," leader, Jacob Crick. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; subject, "The Way of Life." Examination of candidates for admission into the church will also take place. Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor.

Rev. J. W. Bailey, of Lockport, N. Y., will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Endeavor society at 6:30 p. m.; morning service at 10 45 and evening service at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Immanuel Baptist church, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor; will meet in Vogely hall, on Maumee avenue -9:45, Sunday school, Mr. Frank Stewart, superintendent; 10:15, sermon by the pastor, "The Resting Place of a Great Warrior;" 12, the Lord's supper; individual communion cups; 3 p. m., mission Sunday school will meet at usual; 7:15, sermon, "Planted in the House of the Lord." Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor - The pastor has returned from Detroit and will preach morning and evening. In the morning he will speak on "The Anniversaries." Following the sermon the Lord's supper will be celebrated. All seats free. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior, 4 p. m., B. Y. P. U., 3:30 p. m.; Young Ladies' chorus Friday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Young Men's chorus Thursday evening; Boys' brigade Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6.45 p. m. Mid-week services: There will be a Y. P. A. business meeting next Tuesday evening at 7:45. The Church Aid society will hold its regular monthly business meeting next Thursday evening at 7:45. No prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

A. M. E.

A. M. E. church, corner East Wayne and Frances streets Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; roll call and general class at 11:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Young People's society will give an entertainment June 13th for the benefit of stewards. Fourth quarterly meeting July 1 and 2. Rev. R. F. Hurley, P. E., will be present. Choir rehearsal Friday evening, R. H. Young leader; Miss Bertha Young organist. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor Sunday services: Sunday school; 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Young Ladies' band, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:45 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The official board will meet Monday night at 7:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday night, 7.45 C. L. Folmere leader

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "God, the Preserver of Man." Golden text, "The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil." Psalm 121:5-7.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

The meeting at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon will be addressed by Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor of Berry Street M. E. church. General Bible class at 4 p. m., in charge of the general secretary.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Bishop John Hazen White, of the diocese of Michigan City, will make his annual visitation to Trinity parish on Sunday. The services will be: Confirmation and first communion, 9:30 a. m.; sermon and holy communion, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 8 p. m. Bishop White will speak at St. Andrew's mission Sunday. A. W. Seabreaze, rector.

Y. W. C. A.

The service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be for both men and women. Mr. Hiram Philley will lead.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Service at 10:45 a. m.; theme of sermon, "The Kingdom of God." Services in dedication of the church edifice at 4 p. m. Order as follows:

Voluntary ....Choir
Invocation.
Hymn 302.
Scripture Reading..............
.........Rev. J. C. Breckenridge
Creed.
Prayer.....Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D
Music ....Choir
Hymn 80.
Sermon by the Pastor...........
"The Significance of the Dedication."
Dedicatory Prayer..............
.......Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D.
Hymn 677.
Benediction.

Everybody invited to attend these services.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; new members received and the Lord's Supper observed; subject of sermon, "The Love of Christ;" covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m. The congregation will unite in the dedication services at the First church at 4 o'clock. Christian Endeavor at 7:15. No other evening service. Business meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the church Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from court house, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor—Service 10:30 a. m., subject, "Peter, the Healer;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. The evening service will be postponed on account of the dedicatory services at the First church at 4 p. m., in which Westminster congregation will unite. The pastor speaks on the Sunday school lesson on Wednesday evening. The Westminster Social Circle will give a social on Friday evening.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 10.45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sunday school teachers' meeting at 8:30 same evening. The congregation will unite with the congregation of the First church at the dedication of that church on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon; 12, classes; 2:30, Junior League, 6:45, Epworth League; 7:15, sermon. The Union Veteran Legion and Auxiliaries will attend in a body. All soldiers and friends will be welcome. Special music conducted by the Linden quartet. Rev. W. D. Parr, pastor.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by the pastor, 10:30 a. m.; Junior League meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League meeting, 7:30 p. m. The choir and orchestra, ably assisted by other talent, will give a service of sacred song at 8:00 p. m. Official meeting Monday, 7:30 p. m. Election of Epworth League officers Tuesday evening, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8.45.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school, 9.30 a. m.; public service, 10:30 a. m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Senior League, 7.00 p. m.; sermon at 8:00 p. m.; subject, "Why Should I Be a Member of Simpson Church, and What Is My Duty Toward It?" The prayer meeting on Wednesday evening will be the monthly missionary prayer meeting. Several interesting talks on different phases of the cause will be made by the members. The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday school board on Tuesday evening. The ladies will give a lawn social on the church lawn Thursday evening. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Morning service at 10:30, at which the theme of the sermon will be "The Church and the Humanitarian Spirit." Classes will meet at noon. The Epworth League service will be held at 7:00 p. m. and preaching at 8:00 p. m.; general prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. Senior League will meet Friday at 4 p. m. The choir will have their rehearsal on Friday evening.

REFORMED.

St. John's Reformed church, John H. Bosch, pastor Sunday school, 9 a. m. Morning services and preaching, 10.15; there will be holy communion at the morning service. Meeting of the young people, 7 p. m. No evening services. Wednesday evening, meeting of Sunday school teachers. There will be no services the following Sunday. The pastor will be in attendance at the meeting of Zion's classis.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning services at 10:30 a. m., at which time holy communion will be observed. Evening services at 7:45. The evening services will be in English. Young People's meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor. Tomorrow Grace church will celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of its organization. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor will deliver a brief anniversary address, followed by baptism and reception of members and the Lord's supper. At 8 p. m. there will be a service for the people, with several short addresses. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 7:15 p. m.

Heidelberg Reformed church, H. N. Smith, pastor—Services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects—Morning, "Outpouring of the Holy Ghost;" evening, "Facing Heavenward." Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Monday evening, regular monthly meeting of the Circle of King's Sons and Daughters. Tuesday evening, regular monthly meeting of the consistory.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor. Subject, 10:30 a. m., "Resigning From Duty;" 7:45 p. m., "The Mystery of Originality." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Monday night, official board meeting. Wednesday night, sermon by I. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind. Thursday, 2:30 p. m., Ladies' Aid society. Friday, 2:30 p. m., missionary meeting and tea; Friday night, meeting of bicycle club.

Bulletin of the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning June 3. Lord's day services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 2 p. m.; board meeting, 3:30 p. m.; children's day exercises, 7:15 p. m. The evening preaching hour will be occupied by the Sunday school in children's day exercises. The songs and recitations are taken from "Silver Bells." Wednesday, 7:15 p. m., prayer meeting; topic, "The Sin of Worry" Matt. 6:24-31; 1 Peter, 5:6-7. Choir practice Friday evening. Zach. A. Harris, minister.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets. Sunday school, 9.30 a. m. Services 10:30 a. m.; the Walther League orchestra will assist; "Te Deum" by the choir; holy communion. Preparatory service Saturday evening, 7:15. Sermon suitable to the day, Pentecost Sunday, on Acts 2:1-13, "The Spirit of Life, of Testimony, of Separation." No evening service. Bible class Wednesday, 7:15 p. m. Catechetical instruction by appointment. Sunday school teachers' meeting Friday evening.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; Luther League at 7.15 p. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning theme, "The Gospel in All Languages and for All Nations;" evening, "Does Meanness Pay?"

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals pastor. Sunday school at 9:30; Luther League at 7 p. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; evening service at 7.30 p. m. Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday school lesson on Thursday evening. Catechetical class at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:15 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor. Morning mass at 7:45 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10:00 a. m. and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street - Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street - Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor. Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets—Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor. Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

EARTH'S GARNITURE.

Old earth would be but a barren round,—
Like a dying moon and cold,—
If the light of flow'rs lay not around
Like a zone of green and gold,—
Like a belt of azure and cramoisie
And purple and pink and argentine,
In bud grass-nested and blossom tree,
In the wind-lov'd clover and wild grape-vine,
Close-clasped like a passion about the girth
Of the old old earth!

And the air would be but an emptiness,—
But a neck of frozen space,
If it were not fanned with the pulsing stress
Of the birds in every place,—
If it were not thrilled with the carolling
Of the rain-seer robin and cardinal bird,—
If the thrush no more from the bow'rs of spring
Let his heart be heard—let his heart be heard
Till he fills with his accents debonnair
All the listening air!

Man's life would be but a sorry thing,—
Like a thing shut up to die,
If the race of clay had not its spring
And blossom'd in his eye,—
If athwart his yearded and sombre dearth
No children's faces and forms shone out,
Like other and higher flow'rs whose birth
Is clasped with a golden mist about,—
If upon his measur'd and murmur'd words
There broke no babble, no trills of mirth
From hearts a thrill like the throats of birds
With the joy renew'd of the ancient earth,
Aye, our lives would last but a basting year
If there were no children here!

—H. O. Wise.

Many persons make it a point to put carefully away every gold piece that comes into their possession. The result of this hoarding away the precious coin has withdrawn a large amount of money from circulation.

Lundborg's
"Daisy Queen"
A fragrant perfume, rich in the sweetness of field and forest.
Delicate yet lasting.
Sold by All Druggists.

Don't fail to try
BEECHAM'S PILLS
when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver.
10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

Anti-Cigarette League

—City Ordinance No. 53.—

An ordinance to license, tax and regulate the sale of cigarettes within the city of Fort Wayne.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, that after August 30th, 1890, it shall be unlawful to engage in the business of selling cigarettes within the city of Fort Wayne without having a license therefor.

Sec. 2. The price of such license shall be five hundred dollars ($500) per year, payable in advance.

Sec. 3. Any person desiring such license shall pay to the city treasurer the price therefor, and on such payment it shall be the duty of the treasurer to issue to such person a receipt showing the amount and date of payment and the purchase for which the same was paid. On presentation of such receipt to the comptroller, he shall thereupon issue a license for a period of one year. No license shall be issued for a period less than one year and no license shall be transferable.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall engage in the business of selling cigarettes, or who shall sell any cigarettes within said city, without having a license therefor, after said date, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined in any sum not less than one or more than one hundred dollars.

From the ordinance and the state anti-cigarette law it can be readily seen the city and county officers do not faithfully perform their duties in this respect, as the coffers of our city government would be well filled by the enforcement of the aforesaid license and violation fines. Our officers leave the citizens a prey to unprincipled dealers. Parents and guardians shift the responsibility of protection and the soul-saving of their children to the officers, and the careful and law-abiding citizenship allows itself to be imposed upon and suffer from excessive vices and drains upon its morality, vitality and finances.

Every community is dead ripe for this work and needs only wisely directed effort by a few consecrated workers, who do not know such a word as "discouragement." The success of the Anti-Cigarette league means such an organization of forces.

Our leagues have a "round table," field days, prize essays and entertainments, and companies organized for drills. Mr. Thompson, of the Journal-Gazette, our sergeant-at-arms of the board, will have charge of the latter.

We have a finely representative board of twenty members of educators and other citizens to conduct the work in this city, of which Supt. J. N. Study is chairman.

At Rudisill school, on Elizabeth street, an A. C. L. was organized by Mrs. Drake, assisted by the teachers, Miss Fissell and Mr. Hirons, Friday afternoon, May 25th. The pledge had been previously circulated by the teachers, securing 129 members. After singing four A. C. L. songs by the pupils and an explanation of the league work to the young people, the following officers were elected: President, Ivy Schild; vice-president, Isabelle Potter; secretary, Josephine Kehler; treasurer, Florence Armel; sergeant at arms, Charles Wood; chorister, Florence Brower; council of ten, Fred Snobel, Frank Genosky, Aaron Sweet, Roy Coleman, Howard Schild, Katie Sweet, Florence Brewer, Eva Kiefer, Lena Miller, Eva Schild. A committee of three were appointed to secure the place of meeting. Our new member, 130, adjourned to meet in two weeks at the same time and place.

Josephine Kehler, Secretary.

The June rally of the A. C. L. will be held June 9th at 2 p. m. in the city hall. Let all our schools, public and parochial, young people's societies, Sunday schools, churches and other organizations be represented by at least three delegates. An interesting program will be furnished relating to the work by old and young and prizes offered for essays on cigarettes. Fifty leagues, schools and churches were represented in the May rally at Chicago. Let us do as well.

We go to Leo today to organize an A. C. L. among the normal students of that place.

The names of men high in church and educational circles are connected with the tobacco trust, which of all trusts is surely the most heartless. Apathy and indifference by good people is being followed by fearful cost—the boy.

Mrs. L. Drake, Superintendent.

P. S.—I wish the boys all could read "What Happened to Arey." He says the big business houses won't hire a boy that smokes cigarettes, because he gets cobwebs in his garret and he can't think fast enough.

In 1899 there was sold about $5,200,000 special delivery stamps. The distance traveled for special delivery was about 2,625,000 miles. A messenger boy accomplishing the distance would have to go about 1,100 times around the world, or five times to the moon and back.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

THE PAST.

I said: "The past it is dead,
I will bury it deep and still,
With a tablet over its head,
And the dead one may speak no ill."

I dug deep down in the loam,
I sealed up the grave with prayer,
But the past was the first one home
And waited to greet me there.

—Jeanette Ross Gillespy in Columbia Literary Monthly.

ANTS ACT AS STRATEGISTS.

Colonies of the Insects Transact Business With Military Precision.

From a military standpoint the methods employed by ants to provide food for an ant colony are almost perfect. Their foraging parties are faultless, both in planning and execution, and are almost uniformly successful. A resident of this city who visited South Africa gives this description of a foray of an army of ants.

The army, which he estimates to have numbered about 15,000 ants, started from its home in the mud walls of a hut and marched in the direction of a small mound of fresh earth but a few yards distant. The head of the column halted on reaching the foot of the mound and waited for the rest of the force to arrive at the place of operations, which evidently was to be the mound of fresh earth. When the remainder had arrived and halted so that the entire army was assembled, a number of ants detached themselves from the main body and began to ascend to the top of the mound, while the others began moving so as to encircle the base of the mound.

Soon a number from the detachment which had ascended the mound, evidently the attacking party, entered the loose earth and speedily returned, each bearing a cricket or a young grasshopper, dead, which he deposited upon the ground and then returned for a fresh load. Those who had remained on the outside of the mound took up the crickets and grasshoppers as they were brought out and bore them down to the base of the hill, returning for a fresh load. Soon the contents of the mound seemed to be exhausted, and then the whole force returned home, each carrying his burden of food for the community.

Here, then, was the regular foray, planned and executed with military precision, the country surveyed, the depot of provisions known accurately before the march was made and at the mound prudential division of labor and care taken that none of the victims should escape.—New York Herald.

Test For a Weak Mind.

Two men in a cafe were discussing a gift by a noted millionaire of a large sum of money to found a college chair of psychology.

"What is psychology, anyway?" asked one.

"It's the study of the mind, of the soul," said the other.

"What's the good of that?" asked the skeptic.

"A great deal of use," answered his companion. "I have studied it to some extent myself and can detect a weak minded man from a strong minded one by a very simple test. For instance, if I can make you say 'fourteen' against your will you lack will power. Will you let me try it on you? I believe I can make you say it."

"Make me say 'fourteen' against my will? You can't do it. Fire away!" And this is the way the test worked:

A.—How much are six and four?

B.—Ten.

A.—How much are eight and three?

B.—Eleven.

A.—How much are nine and seven?

B.—Sixteen.

A. (triumphantly)—Aha! There, you said it. I knew you would.

B. (indignantly)—Said what?

A.—Sixteen.

B.—But "fourteen" was the word we chose for the test.

A. (coolly)—Well, you've said it now, anyway.—New York Tribune.

Children of the Slums.

"Perhaps what I have seen of child life in the slums has made upon my heart the deepest scars," writes Mrs. Ballington Booth in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Poor little scraps of humanity, sick, puny and deformed, or, what was even worse still, vile and evil in word and disposition before the baby accents had left their words. The streets swarmed with them, playing, quarreling, fighting amid the jostling crowd and traffic until late into the night, and the houses were full of little figures that slept on the floor or crouched in the corners to get away from the drunken and brutal, who delight in abusing the weak. In summer death's angel mows them down through the hot season as the scythe cuts the flowers amid the hay, and it has often seemed to me that on such a mission his black robes vanish, and he is a veritable angel of light."

Our First Emperor.

At the time when the war with Spain had been brought to a successful close a number of statesmen were discussing the future of the country over their cigars in Washington.

At last one enthusiast exclaimed, addressing himself to the most prominent member of the group, "In my opinion we are drifting directly toward imperialism, and you, sir, should be the first emperor."

"Not if I know it," drawled the great man; "I am not fool enough to want to be the first emperor of a nation of such good shots."—Harper's Magazine.

Evidently.

Dasherly—It cost him $1,500,000 to put his Chicago son in law on his feet.

Flasherly—Dear me, but those Chicago people have large feet.—Kansas City Independent.

Among the objects found by Schliemann at Troy and Mycenae are a number of amber trinkets. As amber is derived from the shores of the Baltic the question arises whether the trinkets were made of true amber or of fossil copal of African origin, brought to Troy by the Egyptians and Phoenicians.

Use The Sentinel Want Columns.

THE MOUNTAIN LION'S GAME.

George F. Newton has solved a mystery—one that has puzzled him during all the many years he has been a dweller in the wildest districts of the Rocky mountains. He made this announcement to Deputy Game Commissioner Holland yesterday. Mr. Newton is superintendent of Glen Beulah park, a game preserve of 900 acres, situated in Mesa county, about eighteen miles northwest of De Beque, which is leased from the state by the Glen Beulah Park association, in which are several Denver sportsmen.

"For years I have been bothered to know how a mountain lion carried the carcass of a deer after it had killed its prey," began Mr. Newton. He paused as if to allow Mr. Holland or anyone else present to tell him that it was no mystery, but no one spoke. Mr. Newton is the typical mountaineer. During this interval he held his big, round sombrero in his left hand and with the right stroked a few straggling grayish locks that persisted in falling over his uncommonly white forehead. He must wear his hat always when at home, for his face, under the line to which the hat reaches was as bronzed as an Indian's. He sat attentively waiting for a minute or two, then began:

"But I learned all about it just a day or two before I left home. I had been up on the trail leading to the flat tops; you know the trail, Holland. When I was up near Rim Rock, near the end of our fence, I saw a mountain lion in the trail in front of me, and what do you think? The lion was carrying a fine young buck, slung over his shoulders. He held to the back of the deer with his jaws, turning his head to one side like that." Mr. Newton turned his own head in imitation of the attitude of the lion.

"As he trotted along the feet of the deer streaked in the snow, forming the queer tracks that have so long puzzled me. I knew always what the tracks were, but I could never make out how that deer was carried so that more of it did not trail on the ground. When the lion caught sight of me it dropped the deer and slunk off into the sagebrush—they are cowardly whelps.

"During last summer I discovered no less than thirty carcasses of deer that had been killed by lions and bears. These brutes have a way of getting into the park that would surprise you. The south end of the park, you know, is fenced purposely to keep them out, and they can't get in over the flat tops, where the granite walls are precipitate for fifty to seventy-five feet in places. But the woven-wire fence was built through a thickly wooded part and in places large trees were taken advantage of as posts. The lions and bears climb one side of the tree until they are above the fence, then let themselves down on the other side."—Denver Republican.

THE MONKEYS OF MAURITIUS.

Nothing can be much more beautiful than the view from the back veranda at "Reduit," as the fine country government house, built by the Chevalier de la Brillane for the governors of Mauritius more than a century ago, is called. Before you spreads an expanse of English lawn only broken by clumps of gay-foliaged shrubs or beds of flowers, and behind that again is the wooded edge of the steep ravine, where the mischievous "jackos" hide, who come up at night to play havoc with the sugar canes on its opposite side. The only day of the week on which they ventured up was Sunday afternoon, when all the world was silent and sleepy. It used to be my delight to watch from an upper bedroom window the stealthy appearance of the old sentinel monkeys, who first peered cautiously up and evidently reconnoitered the ground thoroughly. After a few moments of careful scouting a sort of chirrup would be heard, which seemed the signal for the rest of the colony to tumble tumultuously up the bank. Such games as then started among the young ones, such antics and tumblings and rompings! But all the time the sentinels never relaxed their vigilance. They spread like a cordon round the gamboling young ones, and kept turning their horribly wise human-looking heads from side to side incessantly, only picking and chewing a blade of grass now and then. The mothers seemed to keep together, and doubtless gossiped, but let my old and perfectly harmless Skye terrier toddle round the corner of the veranda, and each female would dart into the group of playing monkeys, seize her progeny by its nearest leg, toss it over her shoulder, and quicker than the eye could follow she would have disappeared down the ravine. The sentinels had uttered their warning cry directly, but they always remained until the very last, and retreated in good order, though there was no cause for alarm, as "Boxer's" thoughts were on the peacocks, apt to trespass at those silent and unguarded hours, and not on the monkeys at all!—The Cornhill Magazine.

The railroad time between New York and Boston has been reduced to four hours and twenty-three minutes.

GREATEST OF BATTLES.

MORE THAN MILLION MEN IN BATTLE ARRAY WHEN TARTAR AND TURK MET ON THE FIELD OF ANGORA.

[Boston Daily Globe.]

The vast table lands of Asia Minor are renowned in the annals of warfare as the scene of the most stupendous battle, in point of numbers engaged, of which there is authentic record. This battle, which took place July 20, 1402, was fought between the Sultan Bajazet and the Mogul Emperor Timour. In this conflict over 2,000,000 men were engaged, and the result of it was the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the conquest of all Asia by the descendant of Genghis Khan.

In point of numbers, the only conquests of modern times which compare with that of Angora are the battle of Leipsic, which took place in 1813, and the battle of Sadowa, fought in 1866. In the first of these the French, under Napoleon, numbered about 200,000 men, and the Russians, Prussians and Austrians and Swedes about 400,000. In the last instance the Austrian army of about 175,000 men was overwhelmed by about 250,000 Prussians.

The battle of Angora was the culmination of two years of acrimonious negotiation between a Turk and a Tartar, both of whom aspired to the dominion of Asia. Bajazet was of the blood royal and born in the purple, as the saying goes. He succeeded his father, the Sultan Amurath I., who was killed in the hour of victory in the battle of Kosovo against the Russians in 1389. Bajazet, upon his accession to the throne, displayed high military intelligence, and his character was marked by love of military glory, unbounded ambition and indefatigable physical and mental energy, so much so that he was called in the Turkish tongue "Ilderim," which means "The Lightning." Bajazet, during the ten years of his reign, subdued all Asia Minor, besieged Constantinople and routed a great army put into the field by the leading European states. He had overrun southeastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna, when he was recalled to Asia to check the devastating advance of Timour.

Timour, who in the annals of warfare holds rank among the very best of the captains of the second class, was, by his mother, of the royal house of the Tartars. Like Bajazet, he displayed as a mere youth marked military ability and insatiable desire for achieving renown. It was. From an humble beginning, in which his army consisted of seven male relatives, he successfully achieved the dominion first of his own tribe, next of his country, later of all Asia and finally of that part of Russia in Europe as far west as Moscow and to the mouth of the Don river.

Thus were the boundaries of the Turkish and the Mogul empires brought into touch. A collision obviously could not be averted; it was certain that sooner or later the two great military spirits of the age must contend with each other for the mastery. The event, however, did not take place before passing through several preparatory stages.

On the part of Timour the war was one of invasion; it was the policy of Bajazet to receive battle in the midst of his own country and of almost unlimited resources. In order to terrorize the vassal states of Asia, to break the strength of any possible rebellion and to insure prompt obedience to his commands from a distance, Timour marched into India, attacked and took Delhi, and massacred 110,000 captives. After this fearful object lesson on the folly of opposing the dictates of the Great Mogul, the Tartar army took up its march from the banks of the Ganges and marched into Syria. As this mighty host moved across the surface of Asia deeds were done the magnitude of which it is difficult to realize. In the hyperbole of the Persian historians it is stated that the inhabitants vainly endeavored to find the countries over which the Tartars had passed.

One event is especially notable and that is the march around the Caspian Sea by Timour's vanguard, consisting of 200,000 light cavalry. The inaccessible mountains, which surrounded this body of water, seemingly bid defiance to the march of an army, and particularly to horsemen, yet it is a fact recorded by authority which is of the best that the horsemen of Timour penetrated the defiles, thoroughly explored the mountains and made a complete circuit of the Caspian Sea.

Timour now overran Syria and stormed the city of Bagdad, where he built a pyramid in the market place formed of 90,000 human skulls. It was now that Timour received the first embassy of Bajazet. These epistles are in striking contrast to the diplomatic effusions of our time. The two great soldiers wrote to each other in the first person. There was no dissimulation, each of them called a spade a spade. Bajazet and Timour alike were entirely ignorant that they had an equal in understanding of military art and science, and each was impatient of what he deemed inexplicable insolence and folly on the part of the other. Timour on his part informed Bajazet that the latter's obedience to the precepts of the Koran in waging war against the Christians was the only consideration that prevented the Tartars from lifting the Turkish empire in their hands and throwing it into space. In order to impress upon Bajazet his insignificance as compared with the Great Mogul, he was further informed that he was merely a little black ant which the elephant (Timour) was about to trample under his feet.

The Turkish emperor upon receipt of this epistle proceeded to decapitate with his own hand the bearer of the message, and to spend some hours in foaming at the mouth and tearing out his whiskers by hand. Some hours later, when he had regained speech, Bajazet indited a reply. In his letter the Turk could find no more favorable light in which to regard the Tartar than as the father of thieves and of liars. After calling to the mind of Timour certain facts of dispute between them and assuring him of his intention to sustain his rights by force of arms, the ungovernable rage of the sultan invited an encounter in the field with the whole of their respective armies.

Timour's reply to this letter was to dig a vast pit and to bury 4,000 Turkish prisoners alive. Then, giving orders for the concentration of his armies on the banks of the Araxes, he proclaimed his resolution of marching against the Turkish sultan and of destroying the Ottoman empire.

Both Bajazet and Timour alike were equally sensible to the terrific military force possessed by each other. Each made the most elaborate preparations to insure success. Months were spent in these preparations, and singularly enough a year and eleven days passed by from the time of their mutual personal defiance until their armies met in actual combat.

The armies which met in battle array on the plains of Angora at sunrise of the morning of July 20, 1402, are variously estimated. The number of men present in any battle always is more or less a matter of doubt and never is more than an approximation. In regard to the forces under Timour there is a practical unanimity of sentiment among the various contemporary historians and his army is reckoned at from 800,000 to 1,000,000. On the other hand there is a great discrepancy in the estimates made of the Turkish troops, the lowest being 400,000 and the highest 14,000,000. From what appears to be the best authority, it would seem that the Turkish army was about 800,000 strong and that Timour opposed it with a force of about 1,200,000 men.

The marching of the Tartar host to the field of battle was from the River Araxes, through the countries of Armenia and Anatolia. This forward movement on the part of Timour precipitated a collision whereby the fate of the two empires necessarily must be determined by a pitched battle in the open country. This, of course, was to the advantage of him who could bring the largest force into action, for it must be remembered that the troops confronting each other were not composed of the degenerate peoples of southern Europe and of southern Asia, but were made up of the best fighting blood of northern Asia and of eastern Europe, and of men who had been trained in arms from infancy.

It does not appear that Bajazet was able to devise any plan to prevent Timour from taking up this position in the open plain with the Tartar army. In consequence the great mogul turned the intrenched camp of the Turkish host, and moving by the left occupied Caesarea, crossed the Salt desert and the River Halys and invested the city of Angora.

By this march of something like 100 miles, made with great swiftness and with the utmost order and covered by great clouds of light cavalry, Timour established himself in the very heart of the Ottoman empire, and upon ground whose topography assured the full employment of his resources should the Turkish emperor engage in battle.

Even while the Tartar army was in process of executing this great flank movement, Bajazet with equal readiness attempted the correct countermove by marching against its communications and trying to attack in flank and rear. But the military genius of Timour had foreseen and provided against such resource on the part of the Turks. Abandoning his original line of communications, he established his army upon the city of Angora, proposing to capture the place and avail of it as a temporary point d'appui. Bajazet readily discerned this phase of the Tartar's plan, and it appears that he joyously accepted the alternative thus presented to him of attacking the Tartar host in open field.

The battle of the plains of Angora is most instructive and it is peculiarly interesting as an exposition of the tactics of the age in which it was fought.

Bajazet, with the full power of the Ottoman empire, advanced to the attack with the rising of the sun. His army was made up of troops of many provinces, both in Europe and Asia. The most notable of his forces were 10,000 Janizaries.

These troops corresponded to the imperial guards of European states, and in fact constituted the choicest reserve of the Turkish army. Next to these Bajazet valued a body composed of 20,000 Europeans clad in complete armor. Then came 100,000 Mamelukes, or light Egyptian cavalry, whose fame for skill and courage was a household word throughout both Europe and Asia. In addition to these were mounted men by the hundreds of thousands, all men of valor and of years of experience.

It does not appear that by Bajazet's initial movement in attack is disclosed the plan of battle which he undoubtedly essayed to put into execution. It is not to be doubted that the Turkish emperor gave the scientific direction to his troops and it is to be regretted that writers of history of those days were less skilled in warfare than in letters.

It is impossible to discern from the vague and rhetorical descriptions of contemporary writers the initial movement of the Turkish army. This description exists undoubtedly in the still untranslated portion of Timour's own commentaries, but at present it is inaccessible to those who cannot read the ancient Arabic.

The second movement of the battle is clearer, and from that time out the grand tactics of this stupendous contest are readily followed. There is no doubt that for his victory the Mogul conqueror was indebted, first, to his own vast military genius, and, secondly, to a despotic discipline of thirty years, which had transformed his rank and file into automatons.

Timour took up a position with his army on the defensive and awaited the attack of the Turks. His central columns, which constituted his main body, were posted in front of the city of Angora. The city itself was closely invested by a large detached corps in order to prevent the garrison from taking any part in the coming conflict. The two wings of his army extended diagonally forward from the central columns, making two vast re-entering angles and constituting three contiguous sides of a great octagon.

On each flank of his army Timour posted enormous masses of light cavalry, probably amounting to several hundred thousand troops, and the whole of the main line was supported in rear at regular intervals by dense masses of the choicest Tartar troops, selected for long experience and exact discipline. On the front of his line Timour displayed some 600 elephants. Upon the backs of these formidable creatures were great towers occupied by furnaces of Greek fire. His lines were still further strengthened by scores of cannon made in the gunshops of Europe.

In front of the Tartar line of battle and on the flanks of the advancing Turkish host skirmished thousands of Asiatic horsemen, who wielded with astonishing skill all kinds of missile weapons, javelins, slings and arrows, and advanced, retreated and manoeuvred in rapid evolutions which made such battles a study and the admiration of the student of cavalry tactics.

Whether it was the cannon or the Greek fire or the elephants, or all combined, or the superior numbers of the Tartar troops, it is impossible to say, but for some reason the critical attack of the Turkish army appears to have been repelled by the Tartars without difficulty.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon it seems that the Mogul army had itself assumed the tactical offensive, and with superior forces, superior discipline and superior generalship was slowly but surely overwhelming the Ottomans. The strength of the Tartar host consisted in the skill with which Timour had combined the use of missile weapons with the evolutions of light cavalry. By this method the tactics were the same, both for the army as a whole and for each division of the army.

The front rank of each division, and consequently the front rank of the whole army, deployed and advanced in open skirmish order to the attack, supported, rank after rank, by other troops advancing in solid masses and then deploying into open order. In consequence of this there always prevailed one general attack made by the entire army as a unit, combined with numerous minor attacks made by each division of the army.

Each of these attacks was directed by one of Timour's lieutenants; the general battle was directed by Timour in person. The chief object in all these evolutions was to break the enemy's line and through the gap thus created to attack in flank by an oblique movement that part of the enemy's troops who at the same time were engaged in front. The chief tactical evolution was to turn one flank after another of the hostile divisions without disuniting the turning forces from the main body of Tartars.

The second movement of the battle of Angora consisted of the method of attack thus described. So successfully were all these matters of detail executed that about noon Timour retired to a superb pavilion erected for him in the rear of his army and sought to while away the hours which must elapse before his victory was complete in playing at chess with his nobles.

Devotees of the royal game may be interested to know that the ordinary game of chess was not considered by Timour worthy of his gigantic intellect. In consequence, he himself, enlarged the scope and difficulties of chess by constructing a board of 144 squares and by augmenting the chessmen to forty-eight pieces. This new form of the game, in order to distinguished it from that ordinarily played, Timour designated as "Great Chess," and it was with this game that he amused himself for several hours, while his lieutenants were conducting the Tartar army to victory.

All through the day of Angora it seems clear that the Turkish emperor Bajazet displayed the qualities of a soldier and a great captain. His defeat seems to have been due to the fact that his army, as an army, was not competent to contend with the Tartar troops.

His initial plan of attack, and there is no doubt that he had a plan of this kind, seems to have been so badly executed that no impression is left as to what was his original idea for attacking the position of Timour. It further seems that so futile were the efforts of his troops that the Tartars had little difficulty, not only in repelling the assault of the Turks, but also themselves assumed with ease a systematic and decisive attack. Before this attack it appears that the Turkish rank and file showed symptoms of that demoralization consequent upon the assembling together of large masses of improperly disciplined troops. There is no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Turkish troops or of the Turkish commanders, although treason is insinuated on their part by many historians, who prefer to defame the Turk rather than to give glory to the military talents and the military system of an Asiatic barbarian.

It is quite clear that Timour's choice of position in the open field, supplemented by the skill of his officers and the discipline and valor of his troops, was a proposition which the army of Bajazet was not justified in attempting. It would seem that the grand mistake made by Bajazet and the mistake which caused the loss of the battle was his attempt to combat in the open field against an army superior to his own in number, valor and skill.

In the early afternoon the victory practically was decided. The Turkish line of battle was broken in many places and the Turkish troops attacked in front and assailed obliquely in flank were greatly demoralized. As is common in such immense armies this demoralization spread rapidly. As the result of this the Turkish chiefs began to forsake the royal standard and to retire from the field in all directions. Bajazet's own son Soliman, heir to the throne, partook of the common panic and fled from the field, followed by his troops. A large body of Tartars, who years before were oppressed by Timour, and had taken refuge with the Ottomans, passed over to the Tartar lines and submitted to the Great Mogul. Finally the rout of the Turkish army became indescribable, and the victorious Tartars pursued until the going down of the sun vast hordes of fleeing men bent only on escaping their enemies.

By nightfall all that remained on the field of Bajazet's army save the dead and wounded were the Janizaries and the cuirassiers of Europe. The latter were irresistible to anything like equal forces, but, surrounded by dense masses of light cavalry, which assailed them on all sides with missile weapons, their horses fell by scores, and it is related that not one of them escaped alive.

The Janizaries, left alone and encircled by countless thousands of Tartars, endeavored to escort Bajazet from the field in safety by fighting their way through the Tartar hordes. This was found impossible, and as darkness fell Bajazet, with a little party, mounted upon the fleetest Arabian horses, departed from the great square and endeavored to escape by flight. Upon this the Tartar light cavalry sped away in pursuit, leaving the Janizaries to be destroyed by the cannon and elephants and Greek fire.

Bajazet's capture was as ignominious as was his flight. His choice Arabian barbs were speedily overtaken by the Tartars, and he was brought back in chains by the Khan of Zagatai, and thrown bodily at the feet of Timour.

An example of quick movements by the victorious commander is the march of Soltan Mirza, the favorite grandson of Timour, who started for the city of Bourza with 30,000 cavalry. He arrived and took possession of the Ottoman capital with 4,000 horse after performing in five days a march of 230 miles. Fear had supplied the son of Bajazet with equal

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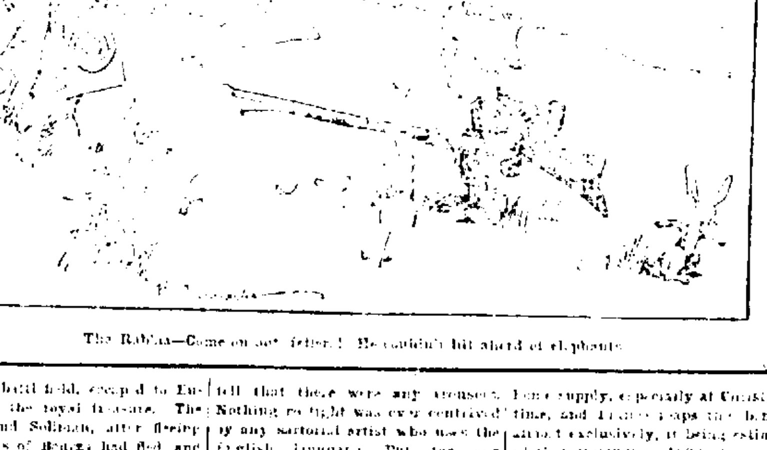

The Rabbit—Come on out fellers! He couldn't hit a herd of elephants.

from the battlefield, escaped to Europe with the royal treasure. The energy, and Soliman, after fleeing inhabitants of Bourza had fled, and the city, for the most part of wood was reduced to ashes.

Modern historians affect to smile at what they call the popular credulity, and to treat as a fable the story that Timour carried Bajazet until his death about in an iron cage, from which he took him only to use his neck as a step from which to mount his horse. That such is the fact is asserted by contemporary historians.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which has caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cts. Sold by Dreier Bros., Druggists. Guaranteed.

A question that is exciting much interest in British Columbia is the great influx of Japanese. Altogether a total of 5,026 Japanese have been brought from Japan since January 1 by ships touching at Victoria. Of these 2,551 remained in Victoria, while a large number of the others stopped at Vancouver.

A MONSTER DEVIL FISH

Destroying its victim is a type of Constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents, at Dreier Bros.' Drug Store.

SULU TROUSERS.

The most amazing thing about a Moro is his trousers, says a writer in Ainslee's Magazine. If he is of any station, or has any money, they are made of silk and the more colors and the brighter they are the better. I have seen red, green, yellow, white and black all in one pair. And the greens and reds are no soft, subdued affairs; they are the most violent and vehement things in the color line. It is the fit of them that is the wonder, though. If they were of the right shade of brown you couldn't tell that there were any trousers. Nothing so tight was ever contrived by any sartorial artist who uses the English language. But for one thing the conclusion would be irresistible that they are made on the wearers and worn off; that is, not sometimes they are changed. General Bates once waited about two hours for a Dato, with whom he had some business, to change his trousers, and those two hours were filled with language and strange sounds from within the house of the Dato. But at the end of them there was the demonstration that the trousers could be changed, although the mystery of their construction was increased. Moro women wear trousers also, but they go to the other extreme. Each trouser leg is big enough to make sacks for 500 pounds of bran. Each woman dyes the flimsy silk of which she makes her trousers to suit herself.

THE CAVES OF MOKANA.

Captain Cameron, on his journey through Urua in 1872, heard of the cave dwellers in the districts of the headwaters of the Congo river, but in spite of all the efforts he made was unable to discover them. News comes now from Brussels that Lieutenant Leon Cerckel of the Congo state troops, succeeded in locating these caverns. According to a report published in Le Mouvement Geographique these caves are situated in the mountains and hills which surround the valley of the Lufira, a tributary of the Lualaba. The Lufira falls down at Djuo over a rock some 120 feet high, whence it flows through a ravine of from 400 to 500 feet deep, surrounded by steep rocky mountains. In a distance of about ten miles from the Djuo fall are the caves of Mokana. All the caves are situated in the rocks. Some of them are two miles and even more in length, and most of them are inhabited by savage tribes. Lieutenant Cerckel says that they are absolutely dark, but not humid, and that at least several thousand people dwell therein. The fires which burned within the caves caused a dense smoke, which made a close investigation impossible. Cerckel succeeded only in entering some of the caves after he had presented the chief of the tribe with large quantities of colored cotton prints and brass goods, and even then he was soon compelled to leave the district with his companions, as his life was threatened by the savages.—Philadelphia Record.

Greens are less in favor with the British public than formerly; but there is a demand in excess of the home supply, especially at Christmas time, and France reaps the benefit almost exclusively, it being estimated that 100,000 to 150,000 are sold in London in December.

A census of the Klondike district gives a total population of 8,306, of whom 5,533 are citizens of the United States.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

LESSON FOR CHRISTIANS FROM CHRIST'S PURSUIT MID AWFUL TRIALS TO END OF HIS SAVING MISSION.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows in an unusual way the antagonisms that Christ overcame and finds a balsam for all wounded hearts. Text: John xvii, 4, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

There is a profound satisfaction in the completion of anything we have undertaken. We lift the capstone with exultation, while, on the other hand, there is nothing more disappointing than, after having toiled in a certain direction, to find that our time is wasted and our investment profitless. Christ came to throw up a highway on which the whole world might, if it chose, mount into heaven. He did it. The foul-mouthed crew who attempted to tread on Him could not extinguish the sublime satisfaction which He expressed when He said: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

HE WAS WOUNDED.

Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, and he seemed to be dying, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound, and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician, and the physician wandered out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the ghastliest of all wounds, that of sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound, the balm of divine restoration. In carrying this business to a successful issue the difficulties were stupendous.

In many of our plans we have our friends to help us; some to draw a sketch of the plan, others to help us in the execution. But Christ fought every inch of His way against bitter hostility and amid circumstances all calculated to depress and defeat.

In the first place, His worldly occupation was against Him. I find that he earned His livelihood by the carpenter's trade, an occupation always to be highly regarded and respected. But you know as well as I do that in order to succeed in any employment one must give his entire time to it, and I have to declare that the fatigues of carpentry were unfavorable to the execution of a mission which required all mental and physical faculties.

BIG UNDERTAKING.

Through high, hard, dry, husky, insensate Judaism to hew a way for a new and glorious dispensation was a stupendous undertaking that was enough to demand all the concentrated energies even of Christ. We have a great many romantic stories about what men with physical toil have accomplished in intellectual departments, but you know that after a man has been toiling all day with adze and saw and hammer, plane and ax about all he can do is to rest. A weary body is an unfavorable adjunct to a toiling mind. You, whose life is purely mechanical, if you were called to the upbuilding of a kingdom, or the proclamation of a new code of morals, or the starting of a revolution which should upturn all nations, could get some idea of the incoherence of Christ's occupation with His heavenly mission.

In His father's shop no more intercourse was necessary than is ordinarily necessary in bargaining with men that have work to do; yet Christ, with hands hard from use of tools of trade, was called forth to become a public speaker, to preach in the face of mobs, while some wept, and some shook their fists, and some gnashed upon Him with their teeth, and many wanted Him out of the way. To address orderly and respectful assemblages is not so easy as it may seem; but it requires more energy and more force, and more concentration to address an exasperated mob. The villagers of Nazareth heard the pounding of hammer, but all the wide reaches of eternity were to hear the stroke of His spiritual upbuilding.

A PLAIN ROBE.

So also his habits of dress and life were against Him. The mighty men of Christ's time did not appear in apparel without trinkets and adornments. None of the Caesars would have appeared in citizens' apparel. Yet here was a man, here was a professed king, who always wore the same coat. Indeed, it was far from shabby, for after He had worn it a long while the gamblers thought it worth raffling about; but still it was far from being an imperial robe. It was a coat that any ordinary man might have worn on an ordinary occasion.

Neither was there any pretension in His diet. No cup bearer with golden chalice brought Him wine to drink. On the seashore He ate fish, first having boiled it Himself. No one fetched Him water to drink, but, bending over the well in Samaria, He begged a drink. He sat at only one banquet, and that not at all sumptuous, for, to relieve the awkwardness of the host, one of the guests had to prepare wine for the company.

Other kings ride in a chariot; He walked. Other kings, as they advance, have heralds ahead and applauding subjects behind; Christ's retinue was made up of sunburned fishermen. Other kings sleep under embroidered canopy; this one on a shelterless hill. He rode but once, as far as I now remember, on a colt and that borrowed.

POVERTY AGAINST HIM

His poverty was against him. It requires money to build great enterprises. Men of means are afraid of a penniless projector, lest a loan be demanded. It requires money to print books, to build institutions, to pay instructors. No wonder the wise men of Christ's time laughed at this penniless Christ. "Why," they said, "who is to pay for this new religion? Who is to charter the ships to carry the missionaries? Who is to pay the salaries of the teachers? Shall wealthy, established religion be discomfited by a penniless Christ?" The consequence was that most of the people that followed Christ had nothing to lose. Affluent Joseph of Arimathea buried Christ, but he risked no social position in doing that. It is always safe to bury a dead man. Zaccheus risked no wealth or social position in following Christ, but took a position in a tree to look down as he passed. Nicodemus, wealthy Nicodemus, risked nothing of social position in following Christ, for he skulked by night to find him.

All this was against Christ. So the fact that he was not regularly graduated was against him. If a man come with the diplomas of colleges and schools and theological seminaries, and he has been through foreign travel, the world is disposed to listen. But here is a man who had graduated at no college, had not in any academy by ordinary means learned the alphabet of the language he spoke, and yet he proposed to talk, to instruct in subjects which had confounded the mightiest intellect.

BREVITY OF HIS LIFE.

John says: "The Jews marveled, saying, How hath this man letters, having never learned?" We, in our day, have found out that a man without a diploma may know as much as a man with one, and that a college cannot transform a sluggard into a philosopher, or a theological seminary teach a fool to preach. An empty head, after the laying on of hands of the Presbytery, is empty still. But it shocked all existing prejudices in those olden times for a man with no scholastic pretensions and no graduation from a learned institution to set himself up for a teacher. It was against him.

So also the brevity of his life was against him. He had come to what we call mid-life. But very few men do anything before thirty-three years of age, and yet that was the point at which Christ's life terminated. The first fifteen years you take in nursery and school. Then it will take you six years to get into your occupation or profession. That will bring you to twenty-one years. Then it will take you ten years at least to get established in your life work, correcting the mistakes you have made. If any man at thirty-three years of age gets fully established in his life work he is the exception. Yet that is the point at which Christ's life terminated.

Men in military life have done their most wonderful deeds before thirty-three years of age. There may be exceptions to it, but the most wonderful exploits in military prowess have occurred before thirty-three years of age.

GRAY-BEARDED SCRIBES.

But as a legislator no man becomes eminent as a legislator until he has had long years of experience. And yet the gray bearded scribes were expected to bow down in silence before this young legislator, who arraigned Sanhedrims and accused governments. Aristotle was old; Lycurgus was old; Seneca was old. The great legislators of the modern world have been old. Christ was young. All this was against him. If a child twelve years of age should get up in your presence to discuss great questions of metaphysics, or ethics, or politics, or government, you would be as contemptuous as these gray-bearded scribes in the presence of this young Christ.

Popular opinion declared in those days, "Blessed is the merchant who has a castle down on the banks of Lake Tiberias." This young man said, "Blessed are the poor." Popular opinion said in those days, "Blessed are those who live amid statuary and fountains and gardens and congratulations and all kinds of festivity." This young man responded, "Blessed are they that mourn." Public opinion in those days said, "Blessed is the Roman eagle, the flap of whose wings startles nations and the plunge of whose iron beak inflicts cruelty upon its enemies." This young man responded, "Blessed are the merciful." Popular opinion said, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In other words, if a man knocks your eye out, knock his out.

RETORT FOR RETORT.

If a man breaks your tooth, break his. Retort for retort; sarcasm for sarcasm; irony for irony; persecution for persecution; wound for wound. Christ said, "Pray for them that despitefully use you." They looked at His eye. It was like any other man's eye, except, perhaps, more sparkling. They felt His hand, made of bone and muscles, and nerves and flesh, just like any other hand. Yet, what bold treatment of subjects, what supernatural demands, what strange doctrine! They felt the solid earth under them and yet Christ said, "I bear up the pillars of this world." They looked at the moon. He said, "I will turn it into blood." They looked at the sea. He said, "I will hush it." They looked at the stars. He said, "I will shake them down like untimely figs." Did ever one so young say things so bold? It was all against him.

After the battle of Antietam, when a general rode along the lines, although the soldiers were lying down exhausted, they rose with great enthusiasm and huzzaed. As Napoleon returned from his captivity, his first step on the wharf shook all the kingdoms, and 250,000 men flocked to his standard. It took 3,000 troops to watch him in his exile. So there have been men of wonderful magnetism of person. But hear me while I tell you of a poor young man who came up from Nazareth to produce a thrill which has never been excited by any others.

FOUGHT NO BATTLES.

Napoleon had around him the memories of Marengo and Austerlitz and Jena; but here was a man who had fought no battles, who wore no epaulettes, who brandished no sword. He had probably never seen a prince, or shaken hands with a nobleman. The only extraordinary person we know of as being in His company was his own mother, and she was so poor that, in the most delicate and solemn hour that comes to a woman's soul she was obliged to lie down among drivers grooming the beasts of burden.

I imagine Christ one day standing in the streets of Jerusalem. A man descending from high lineage is standing beside Him, and says: "My father was a merchant prince; he had a castle on the beach in Galilee. Who was your father?" Christ answers: "Joseph, the carpenter." A man from Athens is standing there unrolling his parchment of graduation, and says to Christ: "Where did you go to school?" Christ answers: "I never graduated." Aha! the idea of such an unheralded young man attempting to command the attention of the world! As well some little fishing village on Long Island shore attempt to arraign New York. Yet no sooner does He set His foot in the towns or cities of Judea than everything is in commotion.

EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

The people go out on a picnic, taking only food enough for a day, yet are so fascinated with Christ that, at the risk of starving, they follow Him out into the wilderness. A nobleman falls down flat before Him, and says: "My daughter is dead." A beggar tries to rub the dimness from his eyes, and says: "Lord, that my eyes may be opened." A poor, sick, panting woman presses through the crowd, and says: "I must touch the hem of His garment." Children who love their mother better than any one else, struggle to get into His arms, and to kiss His cheek, and to run their fingers through His hair, and for all time putting Jesus so in love with the little ones that there is hardly a nursery in Christendom from which he does not take one, saying: "I must have them. I will fill heaven with them; for every cedar that I plant in heaven I will have 50 white lilies. In the hour when I was a poor man in Judea they were not ashamed of Me; and now that I have come to a throne I do not despise them. Hold it not back, oh, weeping mother! Lay it on my warm heart. Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Again, I remark, there was no organization in His behalf, and that was against Him. When men propose any great work they band together, they write letters of agreement, they take oaths of fealty; and the more complete the organization, the more and complete the success. Here was One who went forth without any organization and alone.

If men had a mind to join in His company, all right; if they had a mind not to join in His company, all well. If they came, they were greeted with no loud salutation; if they went away, they were sent with no bitter anathema. Peter departed, and Christ turned and looked at him; that was all.

All this was against Him. Did any one ever undertake such an enterprise amidst such embarrassments and by such modes? And yet, I am here to say it ended in a complete triumph. Notwithstanding His worldly occupation, His poverty, His plain face, His unpretending garb—the fact that He was schooless, the fact that He had a brief life, the fact that He was not accompanied by any visible organization—notwithstanding all that, in an exhilaration which shall be prolonged in everlasting chorals, He declared: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

See Him victorious over the forces of nature. The sea is a crystal sepulchre. It swallowed the Central America, the president and the Spanish Armada, as easily as any fly that ever floated on it. The inland lakes are fully as terrible in their wrath. Some of us who have sailed on it know that Lake Galilee, when aroused in a storm, is overwhelming; and yet that sea crouched in His presence, and licked His feet. He knew all the waves and the wind. When He beckoned, they came. When He frowned, they fled. The heel of His foot made indentation on the solidified water.

PERFORMANCE OF MIRACLES.

Medical science has wrought great changes in rheumatic limbs and diseased blood, but when the muscles are entirely withered no human power can restore them, and when a limb is once dead, it is dead. But here is a paralytic—his hand lifeless. Christ says to him, "Stretch forth thy hand," and he stretches it forth. In the eye infirmary, how many diseases of that delicate organ have been cured? But Jesus says to one blind, "Be open!" and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost or an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus smites one dead with a word. Chemistry may do many wonderful things, but what chemist, at a wedding, when the wine gave out, could change a pail of water into a cask of wine? What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scaly tribes, until, in a place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it, they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and began to pull, when, by reason of the multitude of fish, the net brake. Nature is His servant. The flowers—He twisted them into His sermons; the winds—they were His lullaby when He slept in the boat; the rain—it hung glitteringly on the thick foliage of the Parables; the Star of Bethlehem—it sang a Christmas carol over His birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge at His death. Behold His victory over the grave!

ENERGIES OF OMNIPOTENCE.

The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the door of the sepulchre, but none on the inside. Here comes the Conqueror of Death. He enters that realm and says: "Daughter of Jairus, sit up!" and she sits up. To Lazarus, "Come forth!" and he came forth. To the widow's son he said: "Get up from that bier!" and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to His girdle, and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard him, "O Death! I will be thy plague; O Grave! I will be thy destruction!"

No man could go through all the obstacles I have described, you say, without having a nature supernatural. In that man—amid its muscles and nerves and bones—were intertwisted the energies of omnipotence. In the syllables of that voice there was the emphasis of the eternal God. That foot that walked the deck of the ship in Gennesaret shall stamp kingdoms of darkness into demolition. This poverty stricken Christ owned Augustus, owned the sanhedrim, owned Tiberias, owned all the castles on its beach, and all the skies that looked down into its water; owned all the earth and all the heavens. To him of the plain coat belonged the robes of celestial royalty. He who walked the road to Emmaus the lightnings were the fire-shod steeds of His chariot.

THE BISHOP'S RESPONSE.

Yet there are those who look on and see Christ turn water into wine, and they say, "It was sleight of hand." And they see Christ raise the dead to life, and they say, easily explained; not really dead; playing dead. And they see Christ giving sight to the blind man, and they say, clairvoyant doctor. Oh! what shall they do on the day when Christ rises up in judgment, and the hills shall rock, and the trumpets shall call, peal on peal? In the time of Theodosius the Great there was a great assault made upon the divinity of Jesus Christ, and during that time Theodosius the Great called his own son to sit on the throne and be a copartner in the government of the empire, and one day the old bishop came and bowed down before Theodosius the emperor, and passed out of the room, and the emperor was offended, saying to the old bishop, "Why didn't you pay the same honor to my son, who shares with me in the government?" Then the old bishop turned to the young man and said: "The Lord bless thee, my young man," but still paid him no such honor as he had paid to the emperor. And the emperor was still offended and displeased, when the old bishop turned to Theodosius the Great and said to him: "You are offended with me because I don't pay the same honor to your son, whom you have made the co-partner in the government of this empire, the same honor I pay to you, and yet you encourage multitudes of people in your realm to deny the Son of God equal authority, equal power, with God the Father."

HAVE A SYMPATHIZER.

My subject also reassures us of the fact that in all our struggles we have a sympathizer. You cannot tell Christ anything new about hardship. I do not think that wide ages of eternity will take the scars from his punctured side and his lacerated temples and his sore hands. You will never have a burden weighing so many pounds as that burden Christ carried up the bloody hill. You will never have any suffering worse than he endured, when with tongue hot, and cracked, and inflamed, and swollen, he moaned: "I thirst!" You will never be surrounded by worse hostility than that which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down his prayers, and snuffing up the smell of blood. Oh, ye faint hearted, oh! ye troubled, oh! ye persecuted one, here is a heart that can sympathize with you.

Again, and lastly, I learn from all that has been said today that Christ was awfully in earnest. If it had not been a momentous mission he would have turned back from it disgusted and discouraged. He saw you in a captivity from which he was resolved to extricate you, though it cost him all sweat, all tears, all blood. He came a great way to save you. He came from Bethlehem here, through the place of skulls, through the charnel house, through banishment. There was not among the ranks of celestials one being who would do as much for you. I lay his crushed heart at your feet today. Let it not be told in heaven that you deliberately put your foot on it.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

While it will take all the ages of eternity to celebrate Christ's triumph I am here to make the startling announcement, that because of the rejection of this mission on the part of some of you, all that magnificent work of garden, and cross, and grave is, so far as you are concerned, a failure. Helena, the empress, went to the Holy Land to find the cross of Christ. Getting to the Holy Land, there were three crosses excavated and the question was, which of the crosses was Christ's cross. They took a dead body, tradition says, and put it upon one of the crosses and there was no life; and they took the dead body and put it upon another cross, and there was no life. But, tradition says, when the dead body was put up against the third cross it sprang into life. The dead man lived again. Oh, that the life-giving power of the Son of God might dart your dead soul into an eternal life, beginning this day! "Awake, thou that sleepest, and rise from the dead and Christ shall give thee life!" Live now! And live forever.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

NOVELS SEEN AS PLAYS.

That the public, in America as in England, craves for at least a limited supply of materialized fiction on the boards, is proved by the stage records of the present century. When those of us who are now fathers went to school, the authors most frequently dramatized were Dickens, Scott and Harrison Ainsworth. Dickens has managed to retain his hold upon our theatrical sympathies. But he would be a bold and reckless dramatist, indeed, who would now venture to transport Ainsworth, or even Sir Walter, from the library to the playhouse.—The Criterion.

A WEALTH OF BEAUTY

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A KAFFIR NEWSPAPER.

It is not generally known that the Kaffirs of South Africa, popularly supposed to be a tribe of wild savages, publish a newspaper. It is called the Imvo, and has for its editors Mr. Tengo Jabavu and Mr. Makabalo. Contrary to the reports of the leanings of the Kaffirs in the present war, the Imvo strongly sympathizes with the Boers.—Baltimore News.

Motor carriages and motor bicycles have already attracted the attention of European tax levirs, and in Antwerp these vehicles are doubly taxed, first by the province to the extent of 50 francs on motor carriages and 20 francs on motor bicycles, and second by municipal tax of 100 francs on the former and 50 francs on the latter.

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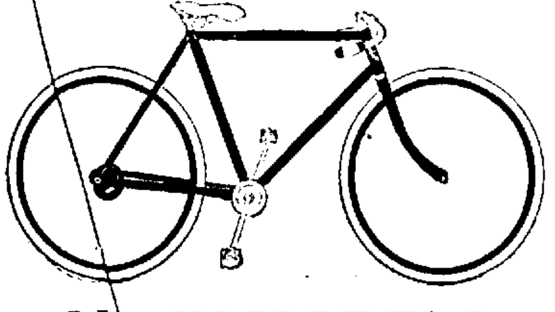

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WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

SOME RESPECTS IN WHICH COMING CAMPAIGN IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN HISTORY.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In one important particular the political conditions in advance of the meeting of the conventions of 1900 are without precedent in the history of the United States. In both the great parties the choice of the nominee for president has been determined beforehand. In each party the vice president's is the only place on the ticket which is in doubt. The present canvass is the first time that this has been the case. Several times the nominee for president in one party or the other was so well known in advance of the beginning of the campaign that the question of the selection of the nominee for vice president was the only one which demanded any attention. This was the case when Jefferson in 1804, Jackson in 1832, Grant in 1872 and Cleveland in 1888 were nominated the second time. Van Buren was renominated unanimously in 1840, though there was some opposition to him a few months before the convention on the ground that the panic of 1837, which began a few weeks after his inauguration, would injure him in his second campaign, as it undoubtedly did. Clay was nominated unanimously by the whigs in 1844, though other aspirants, Webster among them, were mentioned in connection with the candidacy a few months before the convention. Of course the case of Washington need not be cited, for Washington was not a candidate of any party, and he received the unanimous vote of the electoral college at each of his elections. This is the first time, however, in which the head of the ticket in both parties simultaneously has been settled on in advance.

The election of 1804 was the first one in which candidates for president and vice president, respectively, were specifically designated. Previous to that year each member of the electoral college cast his two votes for men without designating which one of them he wanted for the higher office, and the man who got the most votes, if a majority of all, was made president, and the one standing next to him in number became vice president. The twelfth amendment to the constitution, however, which was adopted in 1804, directed each elector to specify which candidate he proposed for president and which for vice president. The amendment was incited by the tie vote in the electoral college between the two republicans (democrats), Jefferson and Burr, in 1800. Though most of the republicans wanted Jefferson for president instead of Burr, the tie between these two, which sent the election to the house of representatives, in which the federalists had a majority, nearly made Burr president, as the federalists, who were deprived of the chance of voting for any of their own candidates, hated Burr less than they did Jefferson, and for a time there were indications that they would put Burr in the higher office. Hamilton, the most influential of the federalist chieftains, who was then out of office, did more than any other one man to defeat this intention of members of his party to put Burr in the white house, and his work at this time was one of the causes of the feud between the two, which led to the duel and to Hamilton's death in July, 1804, just before the re-election of Jefferson. At that time nobody else than Jefferson was thought of for president on his side, and George Clinton, of Burr's state of New York, was put up for vice president instead of Burr.

The federalist party at this time was on the decline, and although it rallied in 1812, on account of the weakness of Madison, the follies of his embargo policy and the belief in the minds of many of Madison's own party that he lacked the courage and vigor to deal with the situation which the war with England created. Moreover, the federalists in that year adopted for their candidate De Witt Clinton, George Clinton's nephew, who was put forward by an element of the party of Jefferson and Madison in New York, and thus got many votes from democrats who opposed Madison for one reason or another. The obstructiveness of a faction of the federalists in New England during the war with England, and the Hartford convention demonstration, which was suspected of plotting disunion, gave a death blow to the federalists, and their party cast only thirty-four votes in 1816, as compared with 183 for Monroe.

At the time when Jackson, in 1832, was the unanimous choice of his party for re-election, the Jeffersonian republicans had already taken the designation democrats, by which they have been known to this day. The year 1832, moreover, was the first canvass in which candidates for president and vice president were nominated by national delegate conventions. Previous to that, in the candidates were selected by caucuses of the congressmen of each party, by the initiatives of legislatures, by the suggestions of conventions in counties or other political divisions, or by common consent. In 1831, however, the anti-Masonic party chose candidates for president and vice president for 1832 in a convention whose members were selected on the basis of the representation of the respective states in congress. This idea, which had been suggested by men of all parties before that time, immediately went into vogue, and, in general, has been followed by all parties since then. Jackson, who was elected for the first time in 1828, immediately obtained such an ascendancy in his party that no other member of it was thought of in connection with the candidacy in 1832.

Jackson's favor for Van Buren secured the latter's unanimous nomination for president in 1836, and the practice of his party of giving two terms to all its presidents secured him the unopposed candidacy in 1840, the year in which Harrison, the whig candidate, swept the country. In each of these years, however, there was some antagonism in his own party to Van Buren's candidacy, chiefly so far as regards the earlier year, by the Calhoun men, who disliked Van Buren because he was a friend of Jackson, and also because, through Jackson's favor, he had supplanted Calhoun in the regard of the democracy of the nation. Such antagonism as was shown toward Van Buren before the meeting of the convention of 1840 was due to the peculation of some federal officials, and a few of which had been appointed by Jackson and retained by Van Buren, and to the final convulsion of 1837, some of the shrewder democrats fearing that these things would give the whigs the victory. Nevertheless, the majority of the democrats retained their confidence almost to the end of the campaign, although Harrison received 234 votes, as compared with sixty for Van Buren. The whigs carried nineteen states in that year and the democrats only seven.

The whigs were now the party which nominated a candidate unanimously and Clay was the man. Clay had really been the leader of the whig party from the time, in 1834, when the national republicans (under Clay's lead), the anti-Masons, and the persons who bolted from the democracy for one cause or another, coalesced and adopted the whig name. He had been cheated out of the nomination in the Harrisburg convention of December, 1839, by a few wire-pullers and sharp politicians, who believed that his defeats in 1824 and 1832 had given him a "hoodoo," and who wanted to utilize the military reputation which "Tippecanoe" Harrison had gained in the war of 1812, and thus Harrison and not Clay was nominated at Harrisburg, although the masses of the whigs wanted Clay. Harrison's death a month after his inauguration in 1841 sent the vice president, Tyler, to the head of the government, and a wrangle immediately began between him and Clay when Clay attempted to pass a United States bank bill, which Tyler vetoed in the two shapes in which he received it. The quarrel between Tyler and Clay weakened the whig party for a time, gave great pleasure to the democrats, enabled the democrats to carry most of the states in the elections of 1841, 1842 and 1843, gave the democrats a majority in the house of representatives chosen in 1842, and seriously demoralized the whigs for a time. They regained confidence, though, before the campaign of 1844 began, nominated Clay unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm, but with his customary ill luck he was defeated at the polls.

Clay exclaimed to Henry A. Wise, just after Harrison's tidal wave majority in 1840: "I am the most unfortunate man in the history of American politics. Whenever no whig can carry the country I am nominated, but whenever any whig can win the nomination goes to somebody else." The specific cause of Clay's defeat in 1844 was his letters to an Alabama whig, in which he declared that he had no personal objection to the annexation of Texas if this could be brought about honorably and without a war with Mexico, and said that the question of slavery ought to have no bearing on the question one way or the other. These letters, which were made public during the canvass, defeated Clay. Texas annexation was the burning issue in the campaign of 1844, and the democrats rejected Van Buren in the convention because he was opposed to annexation and nominated Polk, who was a pronounced advocate of that policy. The south, whigs as well as democrats, favored annexation, partly on account of the addition to the national area which annexation would bring, and large because of the increase in the slave territory and the consequent addition to the slavery strength of congress which it would cause. Annexation was opposed by the northern whigs, partly because it would be likely to lead to war with Mexico, as it did do, but largely because it would add to the number of slave states. Clay's concessions to the slavery interest in his Alabama letters enraged many of the anti-slavery members of his party, and sent enough of them in the decisive state of New York over to James G. Birney, the liberty party's candidate, to give that state and the presidency to Polk, the democrat.

In all the other conventions since that of the whigs in 1844 there have been contests for the candidates for the presidency except in that of 1872, which renominated Grant, and in the one in 1888, which put up Cleveland the second time. Virtually, to be sure, there was no contest in the convention of 1864, which nominated Lincoln for the second term, for Missouri's vote for Grant in that convention could have accomplished nothing in any event, as Grant would not have accepted the candidacy at that darkest period of the war, even if he had received a majority of the votes of the convention. But the opposition to Lincoln among the radical element of the republicans in the early part of 1864 was stronger than this demonstration by Missouri would indicate. A convention of this faction met in Cleveland on May 31, 1864, a little over a week before the meeting of the convention which renominated Lincoln. The Cleveland gathering nominated Fremont for president and Gen. John Cochrane for vice president. Both accepted the nomination, but they formally withdrew from the canvass on September 21. Thus all the republican vote went to Lincoln in the canvass. He also had the support of a large part of the war democrats, an element of which was represented in the convention in Baltimore which renominated him. In that year Lincoln was called the union candidate, although, of course, a large majority of the delegates who nominated him and of the voters who elected him were republicans.

Lincoln's electoral vote in 1864 was 212, as compared with 21 for McClellan, the democratic nominee. He carried twenty-two states and McClellan got only three—New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky—but his lead in the popular vote was far smaller than this, his total being 2,200,000 and McClellan's 1,800,000. In New York Lincoln had a majority of only 7,000 out of 730,000 votes, while his lead in Pennsylvania was but 20,000. Lincoln feared, as late as the middle of August of that year, that he would be beaten, and many of the other republican leaders took a similar gloomy view of the situation, but the victories of Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut between that time and the day of the election brought victory at the polls.

Grant got the unanimous vote of the convention of 1868, but this was beyond the general expectation. It was supposed until the convention actually met that some of the older republican leaders would get a few votes by way of courtesy. But there was no doubt at all, from 1870 onward, that Grant would be the choice of the convention of 1872 without any opposition. A faction of his party was against him, it is true, and the opposition began to manifest itself as early as 1870, and, by an odd coincidence, it first took concrete shape in the state, Missouri, which first (in the 1864 case already mentioned) of all the commonwealths proposed Grant for the presidential nomination. The bolting republicans, who opposed the harsher features of the reconstruction scheme, especially those incorporated in the Drake constitution adopted in Missouri in 1865 and who took the name liberal republican party, revolted in 1870 against the disfranchisement feature of the Drake constitution, and, through a union with the democrats, carried the state, electing B. Gratz Brown, one of the most active and popular of the former republican leaders of the state, governor. The liberal republican movement spread all over the country, caused a schism in the party in every state, and the seceders in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley for president and Missouri's governor for vice president. The democrats in that year accepted the liberal republican ticket and platform. The defection, however, weakened the republicans only slightly, and their devotion to Grant was not diminished. He was unanimously nominated, with the greatest enthusiasm, and swept the country at the polls.

The situation with regard to Cleveland in 1888 was similar to Grant's in 1872, with this difference, that there was no material defection among the democrats in 1888.

In all the years of unanimous nominations here mentioned, however, the opposing party—national republican, whig, democratic and republican—had active contests in the conventions. The year 1900 is the first instance in the history of the country in which the presidential candidacy of both the great parties has been settled in advance, and the only part of the ticket of each which is in doubt is the second place.

There are over 15,000 Japanese residents in Korea, as well as a large shifting Chinese population.

SUBMARINE BEINGS.

Stories of Mermaids and Mermen are Not Altogether Devoid of Confirmation.

It is not impossible to believe, from the accounts of credible witnesses, that there are such things as mermen and mermaids, although the likeness of these creatures to the human species has been greatly exaggerated in the pictorial representations with which we are familiar. By some writers the creatures upon whose real existence these fantasies have been built are called sea apes. In the sea of Angola we learn that they are frequently caught, and that the negroes eat their flesh, which is said to resemble pork both in appearance and taste. When the females are taken they are heard to shriek and cry like women. In the Universal dictionary, published by John Theodore Jablonsky, now a rather rare work, is the following description of these curious creatures:

"Meermann, meerweib, meerminne, that is sea-man, mer-maid, or siren, called by the Indians, Ambisi engulo, otherwise Pesiengoni, and by the Portuguese, Pezz Mugir, is a fish found in the seas, and some rivers in the southern parts of Africa and India, and in the Philippine and Molucca Islands, Brazil, North America, and Europe, in the North Sea.

"The length of this fish is eight spans, its head is oval, and the face resembles that of man. It has an high forehead, little eyes, a flat nose, and large mouth, but no chin or ears. It has two arms, which are short, but without joints or elbows, with hands (which are not very flexible) connected to each other by a membrane, like that of the foot of a goose. The females have breasts to nourish their offspring, so that the upper part of their body resembles that of the human species, and the lower part of a fish. Their skin is of a brownish grey color, and their intestines are like those of a hog. Their flesh is as fat as pork, particularly the upper part of their bodies, and this is a favorite dish with the Indians."

After somewhat of a digression, the author proceeds thus: "As I may safely give credit to this person, namely, the Rev. Mr. Peter Angel, who is still living, and minister of the parish of Vand-Elvens Speld, on Sundmoer, I shall relate what he assured me of last year when I was on my visitation journey. He says that in the year 1719 (he being then about twenty years old), along with several other inhabitants of Alstahong, in Norland, saw what is called a merman, lying dead on a point of land near the sea, which had been cast ashore by the waves, along with several sea-calves and other dead fish. The length of this creature was much greater than what has been mentioned of any before, namely, above three fathoms. It was of a dark grey color all over; in the lower part it was like a fish, and had a tail like that of the porpesse. The face resembled that of a man, with a mouth, forehead, eyes, etc. The nose was flat, and, as it were, pressed down to the face, in which the nostrils have ever been visible. The breast was not far from the head; the arms seemed to hang by the side, to which they were joined by a thin skin or membrane. The hands were, to appearance, like the paws of a sea-calf. The back of this creature was very fat, and a great part of it was cut off, which, with the liver, yielded a large quantity of train oil. That this creature, which is reckoned among the whale kind, is a fish of prey and lives upon the smaller sort, may be concluded from what Mr. Luks Debs relates in his description of Faroe. He tells us that they have there seen a mer-maid with a fish, which she held in her hand. His account is as follows:

"'There was also seen in 1670, at Faroe, westward of Guelbøe Eide, by many of the inhabitants, as also by others from different parts of Suderoe, a mer-maid close to the shore. She stood there for two hours and a half and was up to her waist in water; she had long hair on her head, which hung down to the surface of the water, all around about her; she held a fish with its head downward, in her right hand. I was told also, that in the same year the fishermen in Westermanhaven, on Stromoe, had, in their fishing north of Faroe, seen a mer-maid.'" There is a curious account of the sixteenth century, describing how one of these creatures was brought to Copenhagen and buried in a cemetery there by order of the Danish king, because its head resembled that of a human being, with cropped hair, and covered with a monk's hood of membraneous fibre.

EASY TO FORGLT SPELLING

"The practice of using an amanuensis has become almost universal among busy men of affairs," said a Magazine street wholesaler, "and it's death on orthography. I defy any man who has dictated to a stenographer for as long a period of time as two years to sit down and write an ordinary business letter without making at least four or five ridiculous blunders in spelling. Skill in English orthography is purely an arbitrary accomplishment. It's a feat in mnemonics and doesn't necessarily presuppose the possession of any special intellectual gifts. The only way that the average man retains his ability to spell with reasonable correctness is by keeping constantly in practice and seeing the written words before his eyes. Let his suspend that mental exercise for a short time and the first thing you know he'll be spelling elephant with two f's.

"The stenographer habit is as bad as cocaine—when once you begin it you've got to keep it up or you're lost. If I attempted to write a letter of any length at present my correspondent would be certain to set me down as a scandalous ignoramus, and I believe nine-tenths of the business men in the city are in the same boat. The memory of most people, by the way, is chiefly graphic, as far as spelling is concerned. I mean by that that they have to write a word down on paper and see how it looks before they are certain about its orthography. That is why they become rusty so quick as soon as they give up the personal handling of the pen. In madevial times the upper classes didn't pretend to know how to write. They left that to professional scriveners, and we appear to be drifting back to that happy condition of affairs."

PATTI HAD HER OWN WAY.

Mme. Patti appeared recently as Lucia in her little theater at Craig-y-Nos, and a fortunate guest, who saw and heard her, reports: "She dispensed with a wig in this part, for Patti has bleached her own raven locks a fiery gold." This fact is significant and recalls this same Lucia, these same "raven locks," and a rare performance of the "Bride of Lammermoor," in New Orleans, one night in the early '60s.

In the autumn of 1869 Adelina Patti, then a slip of a girl, barely sixteen years of age, with ropes of jet black hair and the throat of a nightingale—the throat which has since made her rich and famous—sang, for the first time in public, the part of Lucia in that fine old opera, the "Bride of Lammermoor," to a New York audience. As the Scottish heroine, of course, Adelina was compelled to cover up her ebon braids with a wig of flaxen hair. Later on she reached New Orleans. In that city Patti, with her sister Carlotta and her brother Carlo, had spent her early childhood and she knew and loved nearly all those who came to greet her as an operatic star at the French opera house.

Just before the curtain rose, on the opening night, Mr. Strakosch, who was to conduct the opera, appeared in the greenroom and was amazed to find the "Bride of Lammermoor" waiting to go on the stage with her own black tresses waving down her back, instead of the pale, corn-colored locks of the Scottish lassie.

"Why, Addie, what does this mean?" excitedly inquired the great impresario.

"That I am going to wear my own hair tonight," answered the budding prima donna.

"But you must not. It is inartistic, inaccurate, absurd."

"Oh, no, it is not absurd," calmly responded Patti. "My old friends in New Orleans only know me as a black haired, skinny, little Italian, and not as a golden crowned Scottish girl; besides, I will not disguise myself tonight to please anyone."

The distracted manager argued, protested, threatened and cajoled, but "Addie" stood firmly to her purpose. A tremendous welcome was accorded the youthful diva, but the audience greeted Lucia, not as a fair polled bride, but as their own "black haired, skinny, little Italian."—From Success.

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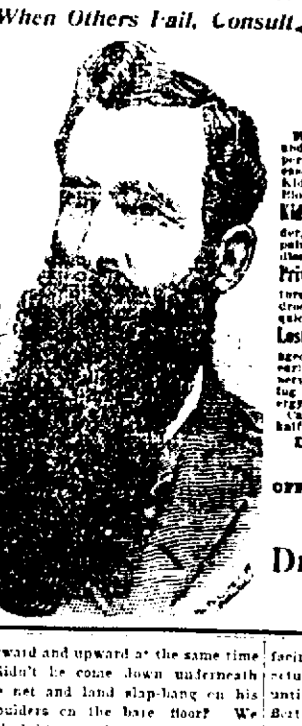

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KNOWING HOW TO FALL.

"About the first thing I teach my pupils," said a trainer of circus gymnastics, "is how to fall. That, you know, is the secret of the great 'high dive' from the roof, which remains up to date the greatest feat in the way of gymnastic tricks that the world has seen."

"It looks almost too perilous to be interesting," remarked a friend.

"But it is not in the least dangerous if one only knows how to fall," he continued. "Now, if the untrained performer should attempt to fall in a net from any height whatever he would be almost sure to break some bones. Should he stretch out his arm to save himself he would be very likely to break it in two places. Should he light on his heels he might break his leg, or, more likely, pitch forward and break his jaw. But just fill your lungs with air and hold them full, double yourself up into a knot, leaving no limb free, and fall on the back of your shoulders just above the shoulder blades, and you can fall from what height you like and come to no hurt. This explains the cannon and catapult tricks. Why, once we attempted the catapult trick in a hall where the roof was so low that we had to sink the catapult below the floor. The gymnast forgot all about having his net lowered a corresponding distance, and when that 150 foot forward and upward at the same time didn't he come down underneath the net and land slap-bang on his shoulders on the bare floor? We picked him up for dead. You may hardly believe me, but it had only knocked the wind out of him and shaken him up a bit. The next night he was performing as well as usual. That just shows what the muscles of the shoulders, together with an elastic cushion of air in the lungs, will resist."—Washington Star.

ENGLISH MARKSMANSHIP.

The British infantry, it is as well to remember at the outset, has never distinguished itself by its marksmanship, says the Fortnightly Review. If we can believe competent critics, it must have been quite as bad in the first quarter of the century as it has been during the last quarter, though in the former there was more excuse for it, for the performances of Brown Bess were truly marvels of bad shooting.

General Hanger, who had a British command during the American war of independence, tells us, in his interesting little book, written in the year 1814, that he was so disgusted with the shooting of the British soldier that he worked out a scheme of organizing a troop of 2,000 riflemen, armed with rifles similar to the American backwoodsman's small-bore, with which these deadly marksmen made good practice at what were then unheard of distances, i. e., 300 and 400 yards, at which they picked off single men.

General Hanger says of the British soldier that he can never be taught to judge distances. "Place an object in the shape and size of a man at 150 yards distant, ask him how far that object is from him; one will say 100 yards, another 200 yards. Place the same object 300 yards, you may as well not ask him the distance at all, for that distance is totally beyond his scale of judgment." Of the troops fighting against American and French sharpshooters he expressed the most scathing criticism: "A soldier's musket, if not exceedingly ill-bored and very crooked, as many are, will strike the figure of a man at eighty yards, it may even at 100, but an enemy must be very unfortunate, indeed, who shall be wounded by a common musket at 150 yards, provided his antagonist aims at him; and as to firing at a man 200 yards with a common musket, you may just as well fire at the moon and have the same hopes of hitting your object. I do maintain, and I will prove whenever called on, that no man was ever killed at 200 yards by a common soldier's musket by the person who aimed at him."

General Hanger was no more successful in gaining the ear of the war office than were any of the countless subsequent would-be reformers. The antiquated flintlock musket, or fusil, which James I. had first introduced in the English army and with which Blenheim was won, was deemed good enough for Wellington's troops when facing the French sharpshooters. It actually remained the army weapon until 1842, in spite of the fact that Berthollet had invented the principle of percussion as early as 1788, and Forsyth had patented his percussion cap in this country in 1807.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.

In the belfry of St. Joseph's church is an ancient and historic clock. This old chronicler of time was made in 1773, and was presented to Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, by Louis Philippe, king of France, about the year 1826. Louis Philippe, it has always been said, taught a class in French at St. Joseph's college and boarded in a building which stood on Arch street, near the bluff, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1857, which nearly wiped out the entire eastern end of the town. On his return to France, Philippe presented the old clock, together with the bell, to Bishop Flaget. The bell was broken a number of years ago and was recast. Despite the old age of the clocks, its works are still in the very best condition, with the single exception of the hands. The cogs that work these are somewhat worn by the ravages of time and their long service, causing them to drop a little. On the clock, in plain view, is the inscription, "Auto Sacre; feat Alesti, anno, 1773."—From the Bardstown (Ky.) Observer.

A RELIC OF LIVINGSTONE.

A section of the tree over David Livingstone's grave, bearing the inscription carved at the time by his native followers, has been received by the Royal Geographical society in London, and placed with the other Livingstone relics in its possession. The tree had decayed, and an iron telegraph pole now marks the spot where the great explorer died. The big block with the inscription was carried on men's backs from Chitambo's village, near Lake Bangweolo, in the heart of Africa, to the coast.—Indianapolis News.

Quails swarm by the million in Egypt. This fact was not generally known until a protest was recently raised by Frenchmen against carrying the birds across French territory for English use.

"OH, MAMMA, Something is Biting Me."

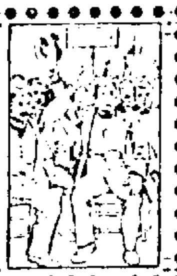
MOTHERS READ.

Most every, if not every mother, knows what it means when her little one cannot get to sleep, but cries out, "Oh, mamma, something is biting me." It is not piles that may be alleviated by a salve—no, it is the troublesome little pin worm that wriggles and twists and irritates the child until it becomes nervous, fretful and peevish. The simplest remedy, harmless to the child; but death to the pin worm, is Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. If you or any of yours are annoyed by the little pests, pin worms, send 25 cents in postage stamps to George G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., and he will send you a bottle of the Destroyer postpaid.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

BY SEWELL FORD.



On Tuesday, June 19, about 20,000 loyal and enthusiastic Republicans will gather in Philadelphia. They will proceed, in the deliberate manner of all large bodies, to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Only about 900 of those present will be authorized delegates. As many more will be alternates. A hundred or so will serve as officers of the convention. The other 18,000 will stand around, talk a great deal, shout whenever there is opportunity and add to the general picturesqueness and importance of the affair.

This will be the twelfth national convention held by the Republican party. The first one was held in Philadelphia, as this one will be. That was in 1856, when John C. Fremont was nom-

GEORGE N. WISWELL.
(Sergeant at arms.)

inated. Philadelphia has not had a Republican national convention since 1872, when Grant was unanimously renominated.

Like the convention of 1872, it is expected that the coming one will be simply a grand ratification meeting at which the McKinley administration will be indorsed and the present chief executive named as a candidate to succeed himself.

Philadelphia wanted this convention so much that she paid $100,000 in cash and is to spend nearly as much more in entertainment. One of the chief items of expense is the provision of the convention hall. You may count on the fingers of one hand the buildings large enough and at the same time suitable for accommodating a national political convention. Chicago has one and New York has another, but both these cities have come to the conclusion that political conventions are expensive luxuries. They do not pay.

Generally it has been found necessary to put up a building especially for

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

convention purposes. These temporary structures have often been barnlike, ramshackle affairs, lacking ventilation, acoustic properties and all comfortable qualities. In them the delegates have sweltered and anticipated sudden death from collapsed walls. It is almost wonderful that no serious accidents have ever marred any of the big conventions.

But the building in which Philadelphia will house the Republican delegates is said to be well fitted for the purpose and far more substantial than many structures formerly used for such purposes. It was built for the National Export exposition and not only possesses architectural attractions, but is solidly built. The Philadelphians insist, too, that the big auditorium which is to be created under its roof will have all sorts of desirable qualities.

The auditorium was originally used as the main exposition building and was divided into several halls. Out of these the carpenters have constructed one mammoth hall with a floor space of 88,500 feet and a seating capacity of 18,000. The floor will be elevated in tiers and there will be numerous large aisles. There will also be committee rooms, press bureaus and telegraph offices. It is costing about $25,000 to put the building in shape.

The acoustics of the great building, which are already excellent, will be further improved by the erection of an immense sounding board directly over the stage, and experts claim that the hearing properties will then surpass those of any hall ever used for a similar purpose. The new stage will be semicircular and raised in steps, so that the speaker may be seen from any point in the building, the speakers' platform being placed well forward.

The committee has also given careful attention to the matter of handling the crowds at the hall, and extensive arrangements are being made to insure order, to limit admission to the building to those having credentials or tickets and to obviate all crowding or difficulty in reaching seats.

The delegates will be arranged according to states, each state having a separate section, in the center of which will rise a big placard bearing the state's name, very much as sections are arranged at stock exchanges.

Provision is made for a small army of newspaper men and telegraphers, so that the will of the convention may be announced to the country the moment a platform is accepted and candidates are chosen.

The convention hall is located at Thirty-third and South streets, within 15 minutes' ride of the heart of the city, and, surrounded by the various buildings of Philadelphia's most noted seat of learning, the University of Pennsylvania. Only half a square away is the magnificent University museum, recently opened in memory of the late Dr. Pepper, and Franklin field, the scene of many hard fought intercollegiate contests, is directly across the street. But a little farther removed are laboratories, dispensaries, hospitals and other buildings devoted to intellectual development.

National conventions are always costly. It has been estimated that the people of the United States spend more than $10,000,000 once in every four years merely on the business of nominating presidential candidates. This seems almost improbable until you begin to reckon up the various items.

Let us say, for example, that 20,000 Republicans will go to Philadelphia. Each one will spend on an average $20 in car fare, which, considering the round trip and the fact that they come from California, from Maine and from Texas, is conservative. There is an ... of ... ... more.

Suppose ... three or four days that they remain in the convention city, they spend an average of $10 each. There you have $200,000 more.

Now take account of the telegraph tolls on the millions of news dispatches sent from the convention to every section of the country. In 1896 it is estimated that the newspapers of the country paid for their convention news $250,000, and this does not include the salaries of the reporters.

These are only a few of the expenses, but you can see how they foot up. Yes, we pay well for our political excitement, but where is the economist who would suggest curtailing of expenses? What would he leave out? No, we could not spare the big crowds, the pages of printed reports, the music, the fireworks or the refreshments.

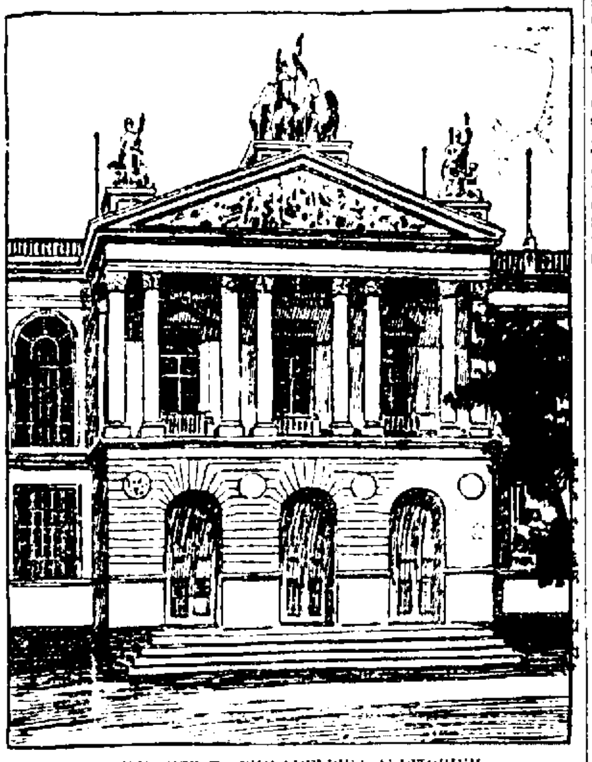
These are the things upon which partisan spirit feeds.

The machinery of a great political convention is very simple in theory and very complex in practice.

In theory you have the nine hundred and odd delegates who meet, organize into a body, prepare a platform in which they set forth the political principles of the party and proceed to ballot for candidates. The man who gets the most votes is chosen as the standard bearer.

Why, a schoolboy could understand that.

But actually a national convention is something very different. It is much more subtle. The influence which one strong mind has over others, the evolution of an intangible and unspoken sentiment into a well defined movement, the struggle of concentrat-



ENTRANCE TO PHILADELPHIA AUDITORIUM.

ed mental energy against a mass of unstable individuality—all these things enter into the doings of a political convention.

Sometimes the deep laid, well matured plans of strong leaders—plans which have been months in the molding, which have been perfected secretly at midnight—are forced upon the surprised delegates and driven through by sheer strength.

Then, again, it is a half hysterical woman who only jumps on a chair and shouts and waves her parasol while several thousand usually calm, self possessed men are hypnotized into following her lead.

Probably the most unsubstantial honor and yet one highly prized is that bestowed on the chairman of a national convention. In the first place, the honor is brief. The permanent chairman is not selected until the convention is organized. Then for a few brief hours he is much observed. His name is on all tongues. But then come the nominating orators with their pyrotechnics of eloquence, the fever interest of the balloting, and before the chairman realizes it the great body which has set him for a moment before the country has done its work and dispersed.

The really important officer of the convention is the sergeant at arms. He begins his work long before the convention meets, and he is a figure of prominence every moment it is in session. The chairman has almost no patronage at his command, but this other functionary gives it out in chunks. His title would be far more accurate were he termed the convention's business manager.

The sergeant at arms is appointed by the convention's subcommittee of the national committee. All matters of general convention policy are discussed and settled by the subcommittee, but the carrying out of the details is intrusted to the sergeant at arms solely. In short, the sergeant at arms is in the way of doing either a good deal of good or a good deal of harm, according to his lights.

Financially his responsibilities are heavy, since besides the large amounts he pays out in local expenses he has to arrange in a measure for the expenditure of several times as much more, and thus the total expenses of a convention may be greatly increased or decreased by the sergeant at arms. It certainly may be said with truth that he must be a man of exceptional judgment, great capacity and unusual executive force.

If the duties of the convention sergeant at arms were fully indicated by the foregoing paragraphs, he would have comparatively an easy time, but his work would be only partially done were he to stop with getting the hall in good order and making the arrangements for the press.

Providing for the comfort and convenience of the delegates is really the most important of all his tasks. This involves arranging the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries so that all shall be satisfied and furnishing the various subcommittee rooms and the like. There are tickets and badges to be printed, and, though you might not think it, this is a job of no small magnitude. Giving out the contract for printing the tickets is one of the first things attended to. It has already been looked after by the Republican sergeant at arms of this year's convention and probably by the corresponding Democratic functionary also.

Arrangements have also to be made by the sergeant-at-arms with the hotels as to headquarters for the various delegations and with the railroads concerning rates of fare and the running of special trains. Cordial relations must be cultivated with the local police and fire departments, and there are almost numberless other matters of detail that the convention's business manager must see carried through to a successful finish.

The appointing of assistant sergeants at arms is by no means one of the least of his troubles. There are generally 150 of these at least, apportioned among the various states, and the demand for places on the staff of the convention's manager is extremely lively. Nominally he decides who shall serve, but actually his decisions are based upon the recommendations of the delegates. Each of these is almost sure to ask for more places than can be given, and the sergeant-at-arms sometimes has a hard time to avoid making enemies in rejecting those for whom places cannot be found.

Unlike the deputy sergeants at arms and the doorkeepers, the office help, messengers, watchmen and scrubwomen are paid for their services, but the sergeant-at-arms himself receives no direct pay. His expenses are borne by the committee, but he goes through all the work and worry of getting the convention preliminaries into shape and keeping the crowds in good order during its sessions for the honor there is in it and the wide acquaintance it will give him among the prominent men of his own party.

Because of these things the place is in great demand every four years, and

PERRY S. HEATH.
(Chairman of committee on organization and literature.)

some of the liveliest fights in the history of the two national committees have been waged over the conflicting titles of various candidates.

The man who will act as sergeant at arms for the coming Philadelphia convention is Mr. George N. Wiswell of Milwaukee. He has acknowledged ability for organization and executive work. In the handling of political conventions he is already experienced, having been assistant sergeant at arms of the Republican national conventions at Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892 and at St. Louis in 1896.

Sergeant at arms Wiswell will have the assistance and advice of Colonel Swords, who has probably had more experience in the direction of conventions than any other man in the country.

Among other members of the Republican national committee who will be very much in evidence in Philadelphia during the convention is Major Charles Dick. Major Dick is at all times a busy man, and he will be very much so when the delegates are assembled.

Just at present Dick is major general, commanding the national guard of Ohio, chairman of the Republican committee of the state, the representative from the Nineteenth or Garfield, Wade and Giddings district, and secretary of the national committee. In especially it may be observed that this active young man is also a member of a law firm and does his share of the work, so that his two partners have no cause to complain.

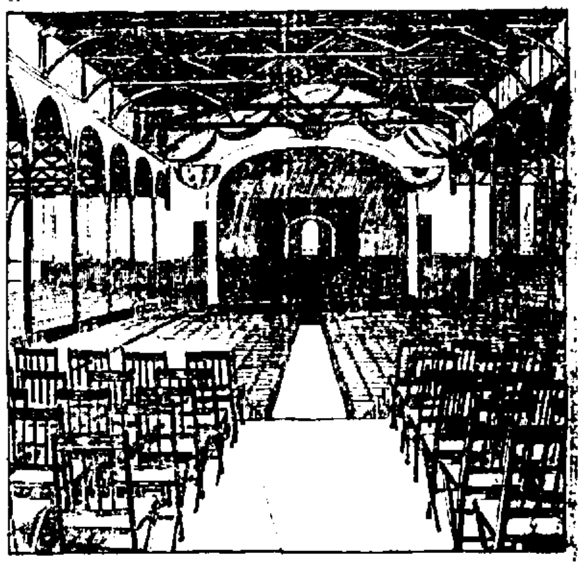
If Senator Hanna's rheumatism puts a veto on the president's request that he manage next year's campaign, it is a moral certainty that Mr. McKinley will ask Dick to undertake the herculean task. Even if the senator remains at the head of the committee, the ubiquitous and never ruffled Dick will be the chief of staff. He will be the Kitchener of the campaign. Dick was chief of staff in 1896, although nominally he was but an assistant secretary of the national committee. William McKinley Osborn, now consul general at London, held the title.

Another member of the national Republican committee who will be in the forefront of things at Philadelphia in June is First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, who is chairman of the committee on organization and literature. Mr. Heath is a well known newspaper man who is slated for higher honors.

Then there will be numerous old war horses who will be able to recall the early history of the party. Perhaps there may be one or two present who were actual spectators of the events which occurred in Philadelphia in 1856, and which resulted in the birth of the Republican party. The convention which nominated John C. Fremont was much unlike a modern national convention. In the first place, there were less than 600 delegates assembled, and they by no means represented the whole country.

The issues which then made politics so stirring have been so long dead that they have almost been forgotten.

At the beginning of the year 1856 there were four parties in the eastern states—the Democrats, the Whigs, the Know Nothings and the Republicans. The Whigs and Democrats inclined to unite against the Republicans, who were fast gaining strength. Most of the Know Nothings joined the Republicans. In the west, except in Ohio, where the Whigs still prevailed, the parties were Democratic and Republic-



INTERIOR OF THE CONVENTION HALL.

an. In the south the American party absorbed the Whig strength.

The first Republican convention was anomalous in American history. Its delegates were not chosen by any set rule, and no regard was paid to the number of votes to which a state was entitled. All the northern states were represented. John C. Fremont was nominated for president. An informal ballot was taken for vice president. It resulted in 259 for William L. Dayton of New Jersey, 110 for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Mr. Dayton was then unanimously nominated.

The selection of Fremont was due to his previous nomination by the seceding Know Nothings. The Republican platform denounced slavery and demanded that Kansas be admitted as a free state.

Perhaps the greatest surprise ever sprung on a Republican convention was the discovery of Lincoln. Up to within a few months of the convention it was a foregone conclusion that Seward would be the nominee. There was some talk of Lincoln for second place. Then the "Rail Splitter" was invited to go east and make an address to the New York Republicans.

Even before Seward made his announcement of the coming conflict Lincoln had declared in a speech that this nation could not exist half slave, half free.

"I do not expect to see the Union dissolved," said he, "but I do expect that

MAJOR CHARLES DICK.
(Secretary of national Republican committee.)

it will become in the end either all slave or all free."

And in this homely sentence he had conveyed to his party in the west more forcibly perhaps than Seward had the same truth which was in the mind of each.

Strange and uncouth looked this man of the prairies to the cultured people of New York, but they listened to his inspired words and were won over. When the convention met in Chicago, May 16, 1860, the delegates were very much split up, with Seward in the lead. As the balloting progressed, however, the states swung into line for Lincoln.

Occasionally a political convention furnishes a stirring and dramatic scene which is long remembered. It is not often that they are entirely dull. The coming gathering in Philadelphia possesses nothing like the battle royal which was seen at Cincinnati in 1876, when Blaine and Conkling faced each other on the platform as they had often faced each other on the floor of congress.

Never were more brilliant nominating speeches made. That of Ingersoll, in which he named the Plumed Knight of Maine, is counted among the political classics. It was at this convention that the Cameron forces were held so strongly together that when Indiana gave her vote to Hayes on the 7th ballot the stampede of delegates followed and the dark horse came under the wire.

The Republican convention of 1900 will be more apt to reproduce something of the scene at Chicago when in 1868 Grant was first nominated. The Grant convention was full of the enthusiasm that must inevitably associate with the name of the victorious general of a great war. There was no contest, and the spectacle was rather a mass meeting to celebrate the restoration of the Union and the end of the term of the almost impeached Johnson than a convention of a political party.

For hours the vast assembly did little but stand on its feet and cheer and sing patriotic songs. Old Jesse Grant, father of the general, stood near the front of the stage, the tears coursing down his cheeks, witnessing the glorification of his son.

Only once in the history of Republican conventions has that scene been equaled, and that was in Minneapolis in 1892 when more than 10,000 people cheered for a full half hour as they chanted, with a pretty woman standing on a chair and beating time, that familiar slogan of—

Blaine, Blaine,
James G. Blaine!

And the delegates, after they had shouted themselves into an exhausted condition ... ... the name of Blaine, voted for Harrison when the time came.

This year there will be more than the usual interest in the contest for second place on the ticket. We are constantly told that the vice president is a mere figurehead and that the senate rostrum is the top shelf of political oblivion. Yet there is never a lack of aspirants for this discredited post. As a matter of fact, there are few men whose political ambitions are so lofty that they would scorn the vice presidency, so we may expect a lively scramble for the place.

There is also certain to be a lively interest in the building of the platform. No party was ever so wholly united that varying ideas as to party policy have been eliminated. There are always radicals and conservatives. So at Philadelphia there is bound to be much talk about the planks which go to make up the platform.

What will be the nature of the dramatic scene which will make this convention unlike all others? No one can tell. For this reason the country at large waits with interest the turning of that leaf of the future on which we may read the story.

Holding the Ladder.

A workman in Cooper Institute, having occasion to use a ladder to do some repairing in one of the public rooms, called to an old man whom he happened to see standing by watching him, "Here, old fellow, hold the ladder for me, won't you?" The "old fellow" started forward and held the ladder for the workman while he climbed up and did his work.

"That unpretentious and willing old man," says The Independent, "was Peter Cooper." It was just like him. Peter Cooper's aim in life and the beneficent institution founded by him might well be characterized by the words "holding the ladder." Thousands of rightly ambitious men and women owe the possibility of their advancement to Peter Cooper. He has held, and still holds, the ladder for hundreds upon hundreds of successful and grateful climbers as they rise to his memory. We cannot all build such piles as Cooper Union, but we can hold the ladder somewhere, somehow, for somebody.

Gout in Hens.

Gout has been produced in hens by a Breslau doctor who fed them with meat. He gave the hens nothing but horseflesh without fat and as much water as they liked, with deplorable results to the unfortunate fowls. Having instilled the disease, he then undertook to drive out the uric acid by administering eggshell, which relieved the hens to a certain degree.

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JOE OF WASHOE

How He Kept His Promise To a Woman. ... ...

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1900

"NO HANGIN', JOE," WAS THE REPLY.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the horn at Tin Pan Diggings began to blow, and 400 men threw down pick and spade and hastened to what was called the public square. As they came running in all directions they found half a dozen men surrounding a camp mate, and the cause of the alarm was soon explained. The prisoner, who was known as Jim Rodgers, was a hanger-on. That meant a speculator and a gambler and a general blackleg. He had been "warned" two or three times, but he had stuck to the camp, and that afternoon, having been detected in cheating at cards, he had drawn his gun and attempted to kill. The horn had been sounded and the men called in to give the man a trial before Judge Lynch. He was defiant until he looked around upon the hundreds of stern faces and caught the muttered words of menace. Then he grew pale and silent. The president of the diggings acted as judge. It didn't take over 30 minutes to settle the case.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, when the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, "we ar' goin' to hang you. We ain't no wolves thirstin' for blood, and we ain't anxious to make no record in the matter of haste. You will be duly executed arter breakfast in the mornin'."

That was all. The prisoner had nothing to say, and most of the miners went back to their work. The man was put under guard in one of the shanties, and there were none to defend or plead for him. At sundown Joe of Washoe arrived on horseback. Nearly everybody at Tin Pan knew him for the "squarest" man in all the diggings, and he was warmly welcomed. He learned of the trial and sentence, of course. Indeed, the judge said to him:

"Joe, I'm powerful glad you ar' here. We've got to hang a critter in the mornin', and I want things reg'lar and shipshape. 'Pears to me like there orter be some singin' or readin' from the Bible or suthin'. It don't look right to hang a man same's you'd kill a dog. Jest think it over and help us out."

"I'll take a look at him and see what's to be done," replied Joe, and half an hour later he was admitted to the shanty where the man lay bound.

Joe looked at him long and keenly, and then drew a deep breath and said:

"I was afraid of it when they told me about you. I was on your trail, and if I could have got here before noon it would have been all right."

"You—you have seen her?" stammered the man.

"For sure. She's over at Sand Hill."

"And looking for me?"

"And looking for you. She's been looking for days and weeks. You must be the meanest, lowdown critter on the face of the earth."

"I've been a bad man," sighed the prisoner.

"And you'll deserve being hung."

They conversed for an hour or more and when Joe of Washoe left the shanty he also left a bottle of whisky with the miner who had just come on duty to stand sentinel for the night. To the president Joe reported:

"Yes, it'll be more shipshape and civilized to pray or sing suthin', and I'll think it out during the night."

When daylight came the sentinel was found in a drunken sleep and the prisoner was missing. Joe's horse was also found to have vanished during the night. Nobody could say at what hour the man had escaped, but it was certain that he was safe from any pursuit the miners could make. There was a loud outcry and general indignation and when the drunken sentinel was at last aroused there were a hundred men who demanded that he be hung in the other's place. Down under the "hanging tree" there was a barrel on end with a noosed rope dangling from a limb. While men were crowding and shouting and demanding, Washoe Joe unbuckled his guns, removed his hat and jacket, and, making his way [illegible] and slipped the noose over his head. The whole camp followed and surrounded him, and presently a great hush fell upon the crowd. Then he looked calmly about him and said:

"A week ago a little woman reached Sand Hill by the stage—the first woman ever seen in that town. She was little and she was purty, and her heart was breakin'. She had come a thousand miles. She had braved the Injuns and the hardships—she had dared more'n a man—just to hunt up that critter you was calculatin' to hang this mornin'. He is her brother."

There was something almost appalling in the silence around the speaker and he was pale as he continued:

"No matter what he was, she didn't know it. She jest looked upon him as a bit wild and a wanderer. There was an old mother back in the states who was grievin' and weepin', and who wanted to see her boy agin before death come. When that little woman told me the story—when she told of her long journey and how she had sarched and sarched and been disappointed—when she appealed to me to aid her, I gin her my hand and my promise. It was the hand and promise of Joe of Washoe, and he never goes back on either."

There were murmurs of applause on every side, but no man spoke above his breath.

"You were goin' to hang him," resumed Joe, as he lifted a hand to the rope above his head. "I don't say he didn't deserve it, but I'd promised that little woman to hunt him up and send him over to her at Sand Hill. He'll go back to the states with her. He'll go because he ain't so bad way down in his heart, and has still got a feelin' for mother and sister, and he'll go because I'll hunt him down and kill him if he don't. That was the understandin' before I helped him off. Yes, I helped him off. I cut his bonds, and I told him to take my hoss and ride like the devil, and by this time he's jined his sister."

There were angry shouts from a hundred throats at the admission, but Joe waved his hand for silence and said:

"She was a woman, and I felt sorry for her and gin her my promise. I had to play Tin Pan Diggings low-down to keep my word, but I didn't run away from you. No, I stayed right yere to explain matters, and to say that you shan't be disappointed in a hangin'. I'd a heap rather died with a gun in my hand and for a better man, but she was a little woman, and she was breakin' her heart. Gentlemen, let the hangin' proceed!"

No man moved nor spoke.

"I'm up here with the noose about my neck, and if some of you will kick the bar'l away I'll make as good a show as the man who got away."

They began to fall back. They kept their eyes on the man, but they fell back and melted away from him and never uttered a word. He looked down upon them with folded arms and a queer smile on his face, and by and by only one man was left—the president of the diggings.

"What's the matter, Tom?" queried the man on the barrel.

"No hangin', Joe," was the laconic reply.

"But why?"

"Because she was a purty little woman, who had come a thousand miles, and he was her brother!"

The five breweries of Toledo, O., have virtually said to the people of that city that unless the brewers can have unlimited privileges in selling their beer at the centennial of 1902, the people cannot have a centennial. Each of the five brewers subscribed $5,000, then withdrew it, because of the Clark bill that was to come before the legislature.

The average consumption of alcoholic drinks in England last year was at the rate of $100 worth per family of five.

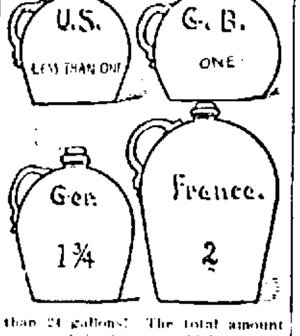
WHAT THE NATIONS DRINK.

A Comparison of the Consumption of Liquor by the Four Great Nations.

A report recently rendered to the British parliament contains matter which ought to lead to a searching of hearts by the people of many nations.

The report deals with the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Europe, the United States and the British colonies. In such a publication stupendous figures, although melancholy, are to be expected; but some of the facts here disclosed are astounding.

Take, for instance, the consumption of wine. In Great Britain each person consumes, on an average, less than half a gallon a year; in Germany, a little more than three-fourths of a gallon; in the United States, less than a quarter of a gallon; in France, more



than 24 gallons! The total amount consumed in France, which has a population of 38,000,000, is more than 900,000,000 gallons a year, eight times as much as is used by the 160,000,000 people of Great Britain, Germany and the United States taken together.

It is often said, the French drink wine while other nations drink beer or spirituous liquors. Of beer alone the statement is, indeed, partially true. The annual consumption per capita in Great Britain is about 31 gallons, in Germany 27 gallons, in the United States 13 gallons, and in France five and one-half gallons. But the French people consume more spirits per inhabitant than any of the other countries. The figures are: For Great Britain, one gallon; the United States, less than one gallon; Germany, a gallon and three-quarters, and France, more than two gallons for each person.

The report also shows the interesting fact that the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada is smaller than in any other country from which statistics are obtainable.

Our own showing is not a bad one, but every earnest lover of his country will wish that it were better.—Youth's Companion.

SETS GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Little Nation of Japan Has Adopted a National Anti-Tobacco Law.

The little empire of Japan has set a good example to the world by adopting a national anti-tobacco law. It not only forbids the smoking of tobacco by persons under 20 years of age, but imposes a fine upon all offenders, as also upon those selling to such persons. The tobacco habit has greatly increased in Japan during the last five years, especially among the young, a very common sight on the street being the smoking of cigarettes even by children. Not only do the Japanese raise tobacco themselves, but they purchase much American tobacco. The bill against the use of tobacco was introduced into the lower house and later the house of peers. In writing on this subject, Dr. Julius Soper says such a law will have more influence in a land like Japan than it would in the United States. Here the people naturally respect officials and law makers. "Even if the police may not be able to find out those selling to minors they will be able to prevent such persons smoking on the public streets." The agitation against the use of tobacco is fast spreading over the world, and none too soon to save the rising generation.—Banner of Gold.

Beer Disease.

According to Van Laer, who has been studying the special diseases or bacteria which affect beer, there is such a thing as beer disease. It appears that a bacillus develops in beer associated with viscous fermentation and converts practically the carbohydrates into lactic, acetic and butyric acids. "This practically destroys the quality of the beer, and makes it in the language of beer men 'double-faced.'" Its flavor may be increased, but its effects are depressing and resemble those of narcotic poison. It is said that many beers on the market are injured by this bacillus, whose presence is largely unknown. It is evident from this that beer is not the simple, harmless beverage supposed.—Journal of Inebriety.

Greatest Single Enemy.

President Swensson, of Bethany college, Kansas, says, in the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital: "The American saloon, open by law and license, is our greatest single enemy of decency, morality and religion. Our prohibition laws close that saloon and kill that foe. **What greater praise could we utter?**"

Less Chance of Recovery.

Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M. D., professor of pathology, Cambridge university, perhaps the greatest authority on pathology in the world, recently [illegible] for "Alkohol," edited by W. S. Caine, of London, as follows: "... for the last year or two I have been keeping note of the various observations that have been made in regard to the use of alcohol in disease, and I am coming to believe more and more firmly that the patient who takes, or has taken, alcohol has a less chance of recovery than the patient who abstains."

DELIRIUM TREMENS CURED.

Cold Water Bath Given to a Victim of Debauch and His Life Is Saved.

Maurice Lettulle, in La Presse Medicale of July 8, 1899, describes the case of a man 33 years of age, admitted to the Hospital Boucicaut with a severe attack of delirium tremens, which had begun four hours before. At the time the patient was in intense excitement, but was capable of answering questions. The muscles of the trunk were in a constant tremor, and the limbs were thrown about with great violence. A camisole was applied, which, instead of calming, seemed to aggravate the excitement. The temperature on admission was 104.5 degrees Fahrenheit, and the face and extremities were cyanosed. Seven hours after the beginning of the attack he was given a cold bath of 61.8 degrees Fahrenheit. He remained in the bath for 30 minutes, and at the end of that time suddenly passed into a state of collapse, with the pulse remaining at the same rate as when he entered the bath, 108. In the meantime the temperature had fallen to 92.6 degrees. This was ten minutes after the bath had been given. From this extremely low point the temperature gradually improved until 12 hours after the bath had been given, when it was normal. The patient did not have a return of the delirium. The author enters into a consideration of the literature of the treatment of delirium tremens by cold baths. He regards it as a distinct improvement upon the use of opium, chloral or digitalis. The bath in the case described was administered too long a time, but he thinks it is justified in these very grave cases, and in the case in question it was followed by a lowering of the temperature and a disappearance of the delirium.

POWER OF TEMPERATE LIFE.

He Who Cannot Govern Himself Is Not Qualified to Govern Others.

He who cannot govern himself cannot govern others. Persons of influence are as a rule persons who have attained self-discipline. Self mastery means the mastery of one's lower self by the higher. The body must always be subject to the soul. It always will be when the soul is master of itself. The affections are mental and spiritual attributes, not physical. The body cannot love, the soul only loves. If we could see deeply into man we should find that every physical appetite took its beginning from a spiritual desire. (Spiritual is here used in its root meaning—that which pertains to spirit. In this sense a desire may be either good or bad.)

When the soul sets its affections on things below its earthliness and depravity affect the body. An undisciplined spirit is self-indulgent and the physical nature soon comes under the sway of its imperious desires. We attribute too much influence to the body when we speak of intemperance. We say the drunkard is bound and helpless through appetite and disease. But lifelong drunkards have often been completely released from their passion for liquor through the renewing and converting grace of Christ.

The first step toward the discipline of temperance is to yield the life to God's control. Daniel accepted God's ideal for himself. He placed manhood before wealth, and integrity of soul before promotion to power. He trained the body for the sake of the soul, and the soul for both its own and the body's sake. How magnificently he scorned luxury and self-indulgence.—N. Y. Observer.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

T. D. Pile, the new lord mayor of Dublin, is well known as a total abstinence advocate.

The Dow tax collection shows that over 300 saloonkeepers in Cincinnati have gone out of business during the past year.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union is fully committed to the project of establishing homes for inebriates in India.

The London Times not long since said: "England, with 500 years of license, is the worst liquor-cursed nation in the world."

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 1,000,000,000 particles of dust at every puff, according to Dr. Aitkens' investigation.

A clergyman was recently hanged in effigy in Boiling Springs, Pa., because of his successful fight against the granting of a liquor license to the village hotel.

During last year the increase in the drink bill for Great Britain and Ireland amounted to no less than £4,000,000, the total being £162,163,000, an expenditure amounting to £3 18s. 11d. for each man, woman and child of the entire population.

The calling of a grand jury in Hutchinson, Kan., caused a stampede of jointists, gamblers and bootleggers until the city was as "dry" as the most ardent temperance worker could wish. And now they talk of making the grand jury perpetual!

An Effective Argument.

Casey—Doolan offered to prove to me in black an' white that Oi war a fool.

Cooney—Phwat happened thin?

Casey—Oi proved to him in black an' blue that he war a liar.—N. Y. Journal.

Forced to Resign.

Flitter—Why has Smirker resigned from the presidency of the "Don't Worry Society?"

Flutter—Triplets.—Town Topics.

THERE IS A WAY.

Copyright, 1900. By M. QUAD.

"You've been in St. Louis, I presume?" queried the man with two crutches as he sat down with a groan and looked at the man with the flaming red necktie.

"I was there a week ago," was the reply.

"Ah—you were? Have they got over talking about me yet?"

"I didn't hear any particular talk about any particular person. Did you do anything in St. Louis to get yourself talked about?"

"Rayther, sir—rayther!" grimly replied the two-crutch man as he painfully lifted the left foot upon the right knee. "My name is John Quincy Adams Danforth."

"Yes."

"I was in St. Louis on business six months ago. I know they were still talking about me a fortnight since, but perhaps they have got tired of it by this time. St. Louis is a fine city, sir."

"Yes, it is."

"Good town to do business in. I was always glad to strike St. Louis. Haven't got a St. Louis paper in your pocket, have you?"

"No, I haven't. Did you say that something happened to you in St. Louis?"

"Yes, sir, I did. You know what roller skates are, I suppose? It's a skate on four little wheels, you know? You've seen children use 'em on the sidewalks, probably."

"I think I have seen them once or twice," replied the man with the flaming necktie.

"They used to have roller skating rinks and adults used to go skating," continued the cripple. "It was very exhilarating exercise, they say, but for some reason it was abandoned. I didn't know until I happened to strike St. Louis on an occasion a few months ago."

"And then you found out the reason?"

"I did, sir, but only by accident. That is, a warm personal friend of mine bet me five dollars that I couldn't put on a pair of roller skates and glide twice around a hall. It looks easy, you know."

"Yes, I know. You took the bet, of course?"

"Of course. Yes, sir, I took the bet and put on the skates. I was allowed to stand up beside a post to draw a long breath and get my nerve, which was very kind of the opposition. I finally got a move on me."

"I understand. Did the floor rise up at you?"

"Certainly. Yes, sir, the floor rose up, and the roof and the walls fell in at the same time. I was unconscious for three days. When I left St. Louis I was still so nervous that they wouldn't tell me the worst. Did you hear how many people were killed in the ruins of the hall?"

"No, I didn't."

"I'd rather like to know. The hall was, of course, a total wreck, and I suppose the financial damage was at least $50,000. Is the Lindell hotel still standing?"

"I'm sure it is."

"They said I jarred it so that it was likely to topple over any minute, but they probably braced it up. All the electric lights in town went out as I fell, but I suppose they are all right by this time. You see these two crutches—this curved spine—these bowlegs—this human wreck?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, I haven't got any moral lecture to read you. Your necktie is too gaudy to be in good taste, and it's plain that you can't know how to shave your chin, but as a fellowman let me earnestly observe that if you want to make a fool of yourself and can't think of any other way just put on a pair of roller skates!"

STUDENTS OF NATURE.

The Japanese is a born lover of nature. Whatever he produces, from the most painstaking work of art to the simplest household utensil, is after natural models. In the representation of figures and scenes the Japanese display a perception which is astonishing. With a couple of strokes of the brush they reproduce what they see with a truth to life which is almost incredible.—Chicago Record.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

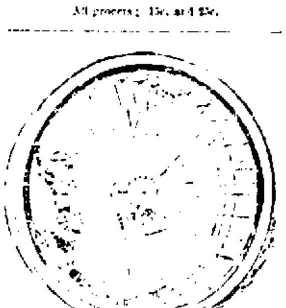
Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste, but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.



Large Wheels

are going out of date. The small bicycle style of a wheel is the proper thing for a carriage. We want to interest more people in that kind. The cost is not great, and the pneumatic tires afford about one hundred per cent. more comfort than the old style.

WAYNE BUGGY CO.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Repository—Cor. Columbia and Clinton. Factory—40 E. Columbia St.

Office 'phone 281. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.
48 W. MAIN ST.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] am
Plymouth and Chicago	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] pm
Chicago	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] pm
New York and Washington	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] am
Muncie, Lima, etc.		[illegible]
Canton and Pittsburg		* [illegible] pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† [illegible] am	† [illegible] pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† [illegible] pm	† [illegible] pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	† [illegible] pm	* [illegible]
Plymouth and Chicago	* [illegible] pm	* [illegible] pm
Lima and Crestline	† [illegible] am	† [illegible]
New York and Washington	* [illegible] pm	* [illegible] pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* [illegible] pm	* [illegible] pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* [illegible] am	* [illegible]
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* [illegible] am	* 10 [illegible] am
New York and Washington	* [illegible]	* [illegible] am
Valparaiso & Chicago	* [illegible] am	* [illegible] pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect May [illegible], 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north .... 2 30 a.m
† " " " " .... 5 50 a.m
† " " " " .... 4 15 p.m
From Richmond arrives .... 2 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati .... 12 25 a.m
† " " " .... [illegible] a.m
† " " " .... [illegible] p.m
*From Grand Rapids arrives .... [illegible] p.m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November 26, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily ...... 6 18 a.m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily ...... 11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express ...... 6 46 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily. 10 09 a.m
No. 3 Government Fast Mail, daily ...... 1 42 p.m
No. 5 St. Louis Limited, daily ...... 6 20 p.m

Telephone, Home-Bell No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express except Sun. ...... 7 05 a.m
No. [illegible] Local Freight except Sun. ...... [illegible]
No. [illegible] [illegible] ...... [illegible] p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special, Sun. only ...... 7 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 3 Mixed except Sun. ...... 10 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express except Sun. ...... [illegible] p.m
No. [illegible] Local Freight except Sun. ...... [illegible] p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special, Sun. only ...... [illegible] a.m

Nickle Plate Trains Leave Fort Wayne as Follows:

East.	West.
No. 6, 3:25 a. m.	No. 1, 10:50 a. m.
No. 2, 3:15 p. m.	No. 3, 4:35 p. m.
No. 4, 9:05 p. m.	No. 5, 1:55 a. m.
Lo. frt., 7:25 a. m	Lo. frt., 7:00 a. m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 467 Way Freight	2 50 p. m
No. 4[illegible] Cin. Express and Mail	11 25 a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Indpls Express	3 00 p. m
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART**
No. 467 Way Freight	5 25 a. m
No. 4[illegible] Through Freight & Mail	11 5[illegible] a. m
No. 410 Detroit and Indpls Express	5 00 p. m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. [illegible] except Sunday ...... 7 15 a. m
No. [illegible] daily except Sunday ...... 4 15 p. m
No. [illegible] Sunday ...... [illegible]
No. [illegible] Local Freight ...... [illegible]

NORTH.

No. [illegible] arrives daily except Sunday ...... 11 [illegible] a. m
No. [illegible] (daily except Sunday) ...... 10 25 p. m
No. [illegible] (Sunday only) arrives ...... 10 [illegible]
No. [illegible] Local Freight ...... [illegible] p. m

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb. / Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5½c lb. / Cut Loaf Sugar, 8c lb. / Coffee A Sugar, 5¾c lb. / Best Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb. / Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb. / Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. / Old Government Java Green, 25c lb. / Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. / Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c lb. / Roasted in Packages, 12c lb. / Roasted Java, 30c lb. / Roasted Mocha, 30c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same. Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. / Extra Good, 40c lb. / Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb. / Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; best, 50c lb. / Best Imperial, 50c lb. / English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb. / Good Oolong, 35c lb.; best 50c lb. / Japan Tea, 40c lb.; best, 50c lb. / Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 15c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 15c can. / California Egg Plums, 15c can. / California Apricots, 15c can. / California Peaches, 15c can. / California White Cherries, 25c can. / Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can. / Crosby Sugar Corn, 8c can. / Egyptian Green Corn, 10c can. / Early June Peas, 10c can. / String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods. California Raisins, 8c lb. / Best California Raisins, 12c lb. / California Apricots, 15c lb. / California Prunes, 8c and 10c lb. / Evaporated Apples, 10c lb. / Domestic Apples, 5c lb. / Dried Cherries, 15c lb. / New Currants, 8c lb. / No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60 / Fancy White Fish, kit, 75c / No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15 / Mackerel, kit, $1.35 / Labrador Herring, 2c each. / Best Mackerel, kit, $1.75 / Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25 / Holland Herring, keg, 90c / Best Georges Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c / Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon / Boiled Linseed Oil, 70c gallon / Raw Linseed Oil, 60c gallon / Castor Oil, 20c gal / Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon. / Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal. / Neatsfoot, 60c gallon / Fish Oil, 60c gallon / Lard Oil, 50c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 35c per gallon / Best New Orleans, 60c gal. / Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon / Good New Orleans Molasses, 30c gal. / Light Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal. / Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 75c gallon / Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon / California Sherry, 85c gallon / German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon / German Kuemmel, bottles, 85c. / California Angelica, 85c gallon / California Muscatel, 85c gallon / Wines in bottles, 25c and up / Whiskies, new, $1.00 and $1.25 gallon / Whiskies, old, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb. / Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb. / Hiawatha Fine Cut, 50c lb. / Our Mary Cigars, 85c per box / Artistic Cigars, 85c per box / Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box / Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb. / Battle Ax, Standard Navy Plug, 35c lb. / Standard Navy Plug, 25c plug / Banner Smoking, 20c lb. / Golden Star Smoking, 25c lb. / Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb., 9c. / Pure French Mixed, 12c lb. / French Mottoes, 12c lb. / Gum Drops, 5c lb. / Bon Bons, extra, 20c lb. / Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb. / Chocolate Drops, 12c lb. / Peppermint Lozenges, 12c lb.

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. / Window Shades, extra, 25c each. / Window Shades, best, 35c each. / Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 25c. / Rag Carpet, homemade, per yard, 35c. / Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 50c. / Brussels Carpet, best, yard, 75c. / Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard. / Linoleum, best, $1.25 yard. / Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard. / Floor Oil Cloth, best, 45c yard. / Ingrain Carpets, good, 35c yard. / Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard. / Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS' PLAN OF WORK, WHEREIN THE DISCIPLES ARE SENT OUT TWO BY TWO TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for June 3, 1900.
Topic—"The Twelve Sent Forth."
Text—Matthew ix., 35, to x., 8.

COMMISSIONED TO PREACH.

It had come to be late autumn of the second year of Jesus' ministry. Especially in the province of Galilee His popularity was growing rapidly. In the early part of this year He had called out twelve from the crowd which followed Him, and He took them into more intimate relationship with Him and gave them training for perpetuating His work. Now, after six or eight months of special tutoring, He sets them to active work, as we learn in the present lesson. He had given them a perfect example in His own method and manner of work—an example of tireless toil. He had shown them what should be the burden of their message; not the splitting of hairs of old-testament scriptures, as the scribes were wont to practice. They had a gospel, and that means good news to announce to all ears. Jesus was joyously impressed with the apparent readiness of the people to hear and heed the gospel, if only it were given to them as bread is to the hungry.

To understand and appreciate the gracious sentiments of His soul toward the people read lesson v. 36; remembering that in John x. He calls Himself "the Gospel Shepherd." Our Lord had no special regard for classes. He never committed that capital error of our modern reformers, whose frantic effort it usually is to set class against class. The Master was the multitude's man. And when He saw "the multitudes He was moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed and scattered as sheep having no shepherd." They had no religious guides with hearts engaged to feed their spiritual hunger. They had priests and sanhedrists who occupied the place of religious leaders, but they were mostly "blind guides" and "blind leaders of the blind." Jesus had lived in the world thirty and two years, studying its state with an eye and understanding which perceived, as they penetrated the internal diseases with which the world was "distressed" and dying. He understood the desperate need of mankind for a gospel, a message of good news. Month after month He had been telling it out in the hearing of these men whom He was now about to commission as His ministers. Some things must have been impressed upon their feelings and engraved upon their memory. One was that Jesus loved human beings without reference to their race, rank or religion. Whether decent or debased, He had a care for their hearts to be clean rather than their clothes. The disciples had seen Him moved with compassion for those suffering bodily ills, and as well those whose hearts as the widow of Nain had been bereaved. Also it had been demonstrated to them that their Master was sovereign over material nature winds and waves, and as much sovereign over the keys of death.

NEED OF MANY LABORERS.

Looking out over the field of Galilee, which were ripe for the farmer's sickle, while He was speaking, He said to the twelve whom He had been disciplining for the duty the last many months: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." I cannot do it all, nor can you. There is an immense need to be met. There are multitudes of shepherdless souls needing men to feed and fold them. Therefore pray the Lord of the world to send enough who will care for [illegible]. At that He began to set apart the twelve for this service for the multitudes. Mark (vi. 7) says He sent them out "two and two." And at a later date (Luke x. 1) He appointed seventy others and "sent them two and two before His face into every city and place whither He Himself was about to come." Peter and Andrew went together, James and his brother John, Philip and Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew, James the son of Alpheus, Simon the zealot and Judas Iscariot. These men were appointed to a task which would call for the highest wisdom and exceptional grace of manner to commend their message. It is difficult enough away along in our age to get the ears of men for the truths of the gospel; how much more must it have been to obtain attention when it was first initiated. Everybody was either prejudiced toward pagan doctrines of religion or else a devotee of Moses and the law. And besides their ingrained ideas there was an indifference as to the whole matter of religion which made the work pressing hard for those first apostles. It was therefore a prudent consideration if nothing else that led Christ to couple them up as He did. Something may be found for our instruction in the mating of the men.

So carefully chosen at first, as in a recent lesson we found they were, and now so solemnly separated to service, we see the ready, heady, hearty Peter joined with his more judicious and steady-going brother, Andrew. Two Peters would have more likely been as two exceedingly spirited horses, prone to run away and imperil the whole load. Andrew served as a steady-going wheel horse. This principle of selection in the appointment of the brothers James and John seems not to have been followed, because they were called "sons of thunder" by the Master. But after all, whatever they were by nature, intense, vehement, caloric, they grew in the grace of Christ's Spirit so that each became an embodiment of love and wisdom. John almost the incarnation of charity and James of wise judgment. Their thunder temper certainly did disclose itself (Luke ix., 51) when John and James were ready to "bid fire to come down from heaven and consume" some villagers in Samaria because they treated Jesus with incivility. But as Jesus then and there "turned and rebuked them," they seem to have been taught a lesson in gentleness which neither of them ever forgot. Meanwhile the gracious spirit so nurtured and nourished in them the love of Christ that it was John who lay next to Jesus on the couch at the last supper and leaned on His bosom.

REASON FOR SELECTIONS.

Of two other couples a word: Thomas was matched with Matthew. Thomas, the naturally cautious and critical man, who was not readily convinced or inclined to run with the rest; and then Matthew, once the publican tax gatherer who dropped all at Christ's first call—"Follow Me"—and never swerved from his fidelity except the once, when "they all forsook Him and fled," the night before He was crucified.

The most notable of all the bands was the last-named: "Simon the Cananaean—as the revised version has it—and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him." This Simon was of a class of "fanatic nationalists among the Jews" and called the zealot. Judas Iscariot was the champion criminal of the human race. If Christ "knew what was in man" and "needed not that any should tell Him," why did He not see the traitor temper in this Iscariot at the time He chose him and commissioned him to go out and preach His gospel? Possibly most of the guessing there has been on this conundrum will be corrected by the facts if we are to know as much in the future world as has been conjectured. Our conjectures have been like these: Jesus was under some limitations of knowledge, as we know by His own confession concerning the final catastrophe of this world's affairs. For did He not say regarding the future wind-up of the world, "O, that day and that hour knoweth no man. No, not the Son, but the Father"? In the same sense He may have been so limited in knowledge of men when He selected Iscariot as not to foreknow the possibilities of baseness which that "black breast" concealed. Or, it has been thought, He knew all the infamy and the end of the apostate traitor, but preferred to leave him, in order to show to the end of the age how ready He was to give the most wicked the best chance possible to turn from evil and learn to do well.

Did ever ever have more helpful surrounding? He had heard and seen all the wondrous words and works the Lord had spoken and performed in proof of His compassion for men. So far as we have reports there is not a sentence to show that Jesus ever offended him by criticism or correction. He was honored not only as the others, with ministerial orders, but made treasurer and allowed to have "the bag" in hand. Such goodness, we should say, would lead anyone to repentance, however much he might be inclined to go bad. But there is a third theory to explain why Jesus took into the circle of His intimates this ingrate and traitor, and this third seems to me probably the true one. He allowed the first company of apostles to be invaded by an unworthy and wicked man under His own supervision, so that when in after times choices of ministers and missionaries should be made by the church it would not crush the hearts of His followers to find they had ordained an unworthy successor to the apostles. If the Master had a Judas Iscariot for one of His first twelve, little wonder if among the tens of thousands of ordained apostles of today not a few black sheep should be found.

INSTRUSTIONS TO DISCIPLES.

Passing from the commissioning to the mission of these bands of helpers whom the Master sent out, I would notice that He directed them before all things to preach, after that to heal. Go, saying: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

Mark (vi. 12) tells us "they went out and preached that men should repent." Luke (ix., 6) says they went preaching the gospel and "healing everywhere." Conspicuously they kept the preaching most prominent. And this is the very reverse of what our multitudinous quacks and frauds are doing on all hands.

The "healer" in most cases begins by claiming some occult cooperation with God, and claims to receive divine virtue direct from the Divine Being. And this he sells at the highest market price that foolish and hypnotized people are willing to pay. It is just the same in the long run as that crime of simony which might have scandalized the early (Acts viii., 18-24) Christian church had not Peter detected and exposed the avarice of the applicant for spiritual power. "Peter said unto him: Thy silver perish with thee, because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money."

The only other matter for present mention is to remark that Jesus made choice of a different class of men from those we would have thought to select for so great a work as converting the world. Five of them were Galilean fishermen, one was of the despised publican class, and no one of them in high standing in society or scholarly circles. Today those twelve men are more generally known in history than any twelve in all Caesar's empire of that time. Greece, in the greatest glory of her learning, nor Rome, in the widest expanse of her supremacy, ever had twelve men who rose to the immortality of the "twelve apostles of the Lamb." Truly did Paul say: "God chose the foolish things of the world that He might put to shame them that are wise." However humble we be in station and incapacity in mental equipment, union with Christ and His kingdom indefinitely enlarges our influence and future well-being.

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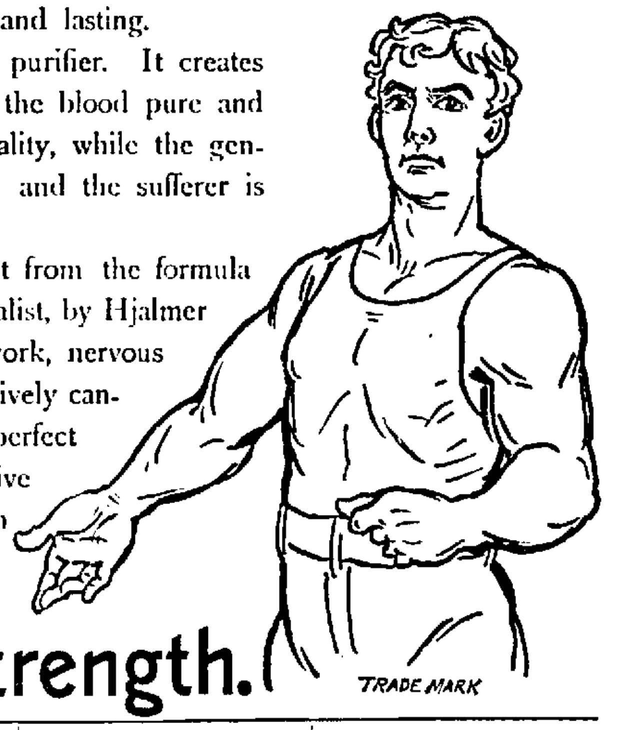

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Dr. John Campbell, [illegible] ...many new remedies have been in the past."

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[illegible] ...write to or send a sample." (names withheld.)

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Engineer Sidney A. Curtis, of the Rock Island.— [illegible]

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KITCHENER STOPPED PICNIC.

When Napoleon escaped from Elba, and the British army was sent into the low countries, "Society" conducted itself very much in the same way as it has done in Cape Colony. Every Ostend packet carried ladies bent on "seeing the fun." It was generally considered that Napoleon's last tremendous campaign would be a walkover for the Allies and in the rear of the army, which saved Europe at Waterloo, marched the British maid and matron, feasting, picnicking, and enjoying themselves. Thackeray's incomparable sketch of the agitation and panic prevailing among this crowd of smart followers at Brussels during the fighting at Quatre Bras and Waterloo is one of the finest things in "Vanity Fair" and in all literature.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that no such lessons awaited the frivolous women who went to the Cape in the wake of the army last winter, and who have now returned to the joys of the London season. Many of them had the most delightful trip of their lives. Until Lord Kitchener arrived Capetown was the center of "smart" cheerfulness. The climate in winter is delightful. There are many decent hotels; villas and apartments can be rented much as they can be on the French or Italian Riviera. Prices, of course, are exceptionally high, but probably not higher than "smart society" is accustomed to pay. The officers of Lord Methuen's army, resting before Kimberley with absolutely nothing to do but watch the Boers in their entrenchments for many weary weeks, found no great difficulty in getting leave and taking the train back to Capetown for a little change. But when Lord Kitchener reached the Cape there appears to have been a great change in the free and easy attitude toward the war adopted by wealthy subalterns in crack regiments. It is said that he visited every hotel and asked the proprietors for a list of their guests. The result of this simple maneuver was that three trainfuls of officers returned to the front in the evening.—London Correspondent.

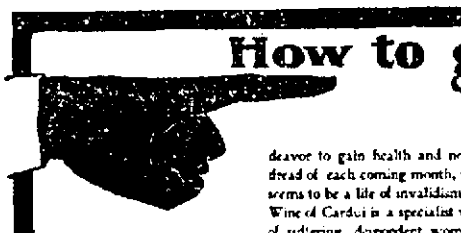
LOSING GROUND.

Is French losing ground abroad, that is to say, is it being less spoken and read by educated people on the continent of Europe and elsewhere than was formerly the case? This is a question which has from time to time given rise to interesting discussion and certain lamentations lately uttered by a Parisian review have brought it once more rather prominently to the front.

There is no doubt that during recent years it has met with formidable rivals. The tongue of united Germany is more studied than it was in the old days, and various enterprising nationalities of the smaller kind are bestowing more attention on their own language and literature than they had had the opportunity of doing for centuries. All this may readily admitted, and nothing could be more natural. The immense facilities now giving to traveling, the enormous expansion of international trade and the impulse which the nationality movement has received were all bound to lead to this result.—London Telegraph.

City Clerk Donovan, of Boston, has chosen for his messenger a seventeen-year-old girl, Miss Annie G. Riley, the first of her sex to hold such a position in Boston. The civil service commissioners being unable to supply a girl in response to Mr. Donovan's request, he chose his own messenger.

How to gain Health



There are many women almost hopelessly despondent because they have depended on their family doctor for relief. They have spent long years and expended much money in the vain endeavor to gain health and now the only results are the same old aches and pains and the sickening dread of each coming month, which brings its period of suffering. The only prospect ahead of them seems to be a life of invalidism. Few women have the means to employ a high-priced specialist, but Wine of Cardui is a specialist which has quickly and permanently relieved hundreds of thousands of suffering, despondent women. The Wine was created for the use of the women of America. It is a quick cure for the pains and irregularities of menstruation and a permanent relief for leucorrhoea. Women need not suffer the embarrassment of a private examination, if they take this medicine in the privacy of their own home. Do you feel life is not worth living because of female diseases? Wine of Cardui will relieve menstrual disorders and put a premium on your life. Suffering, long endured, comes to be taken as a matter of course and the sufferer forgets the blessing of health. By taking Wine of Cardui a new life will open to you. Try it and see how quickly you will regain your health?

Pawnee City, Okla., March 12, 1899.

I have been a sufferer for eight years with female ills and lately got a bottle of Wine of Cardui. I think it is a good medicine. I had entire suppression of the menses, often two years at a time. Last October I became unable to do my work. I had doctored with the best of doctors, but found no relief until I began taking your Wine of Cardui. It helped me from the first dose. I have great faith in your medicine healing me as I feel so much better, and my husband can hardly believe the change.
LIZZIE GLENN.

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